

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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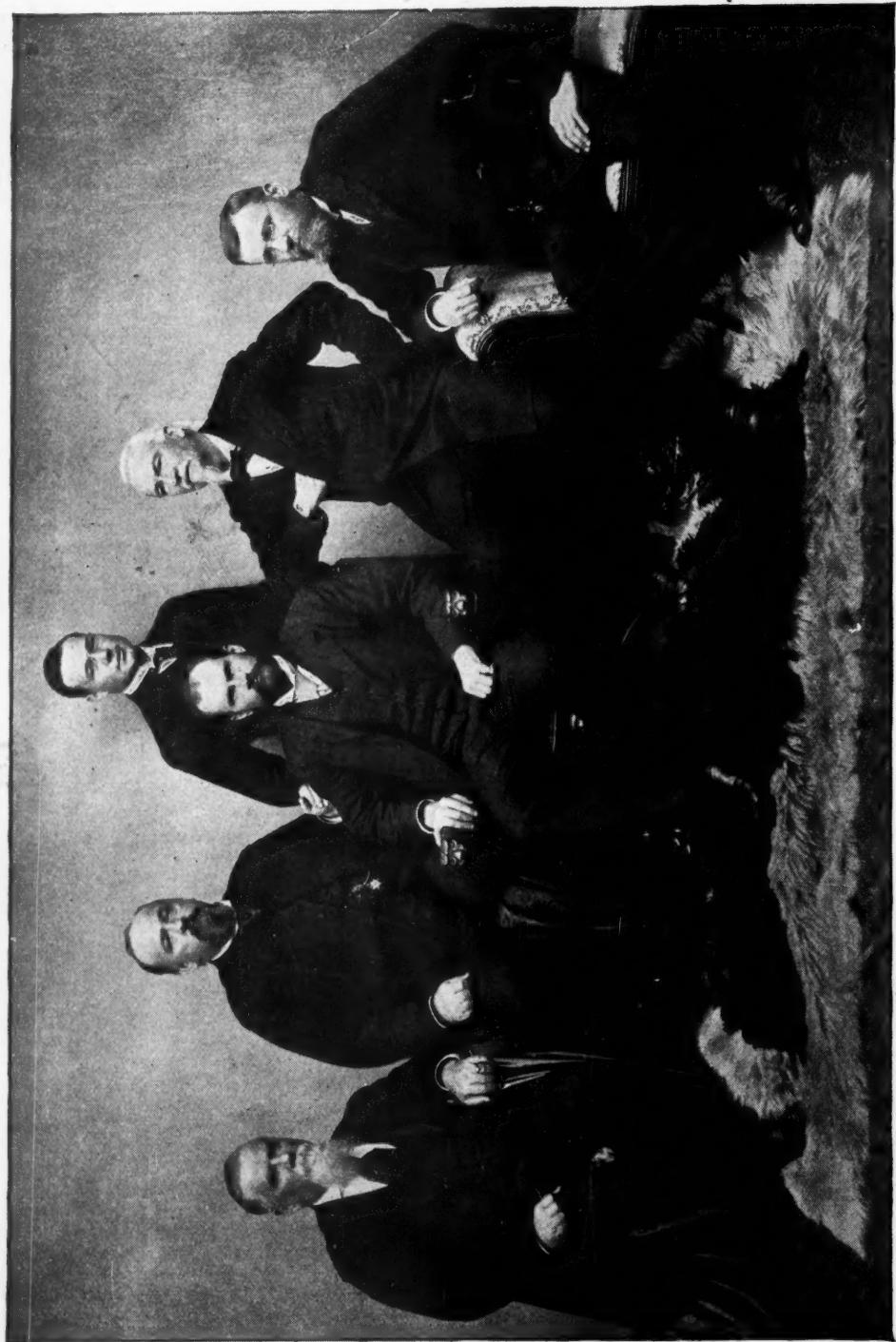
No. 38

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Hawaiian Revolution. The movement for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands has seemed to some Americans a sudden if not also a capricious and a dangerous one. But the shocked surprise with which the idea of this increase of our sovereign domain has been received in diverse quarters has almost invariably shown itself due to ignorance of the evolution of our policy in the islands during the past two decades. A virtual American protectorate has existed there for some years. Exceptional tariff arrangements had made the group part of the commercial system of our Pacific coast. Americans or the descendants of Americans have long been in control of the Hawaiian trade. American missionaries decades ago made the conquest of the Islands and annexed them to Christendom. The Hawaiian Kingdom has not been brought up to a state of ideal civilization, but its transformation under American auspices has been marvelously great. There has been no arrogance and no disposition to usurp the rights of the natives. The American influence for nearly three-quarters of a century has been exerted in behalf of the education of the native Hawaiians and of their growth in capacity for self-government. A native dynasty has been kept in power solely through the presence of advisers of American descent, who have taught wisdom and moderation. But it has for some time been evident that monarchical government in the islands could not be maintained much longer. It was without virility or moral power, and it could not adjust itself to constitutional forms. Piqued at the development of representative and responsible government, and deeply hostile to the plan of a cabinet dependent upon the legislature rather than upon the crown, the sovereign was tempted constantly to coquet with the prejudices of the less advanced native elements. When Kalakaua died and his sister Lilioukalani came to the throne, all well-informed men knew that a crisis was at hand. They knew her deep opposition to the growth of modern constitutional methods, and felt that she would overreach herself. What was anticipated has happened. The revolution in the islands was of her own precipitation. She endeavored to promulgate constitutional changes of a retrograde kind, and she allied herself with the Lottery project and the Opium Ring. She

had been given a perfectly adequate test. The progressive element in the islands, really possessing both the moral and the physical power to rule, had shown great forbearance in permitting the Queen to ascend the throne at all. She soon proved recreant to the constitution she had sworn to accept in good faith, and she forced the conflict that deposed her. The best men in the islands immediately formed a provisional government. So overwhelming was the moral strength of their position that every one, including the Queen herself, practically acquiesced at once. All the representatives of foreign powers recognized the new government. The farce of monarchy in the islands was, simply, played out. Superficially informed persons in this country who rush into print to defend the so-called "rights" of the deposed Queen deserve scant courtesy. They make themselves ridiculous.

Reasons For Annexation. So much for the internal revolution, or rather evolution. If a wholly new sense of the great international significance of the Hawaiian Islands had not been awakened within ten or fifteen years, the revolution would have ended with the recognition by all the world of the Hawaiian Republic, as lawful successor to the Hawaiian Kingdom. It would have been secure in the special friendship of the United States, but not subject to our occupancy or dominance. Circumstances, however, have made an independent Hawaiian Republic impossible. We have witnessed the recent wholesale seizure of islands in the South Pacific by England and Germany. The growth of our own Pacific States; the development of the Canadian Coast, with the subsidized Pacific steamships of the Canadian Pacific Railroad; the prospect of the early completion of either the Nicaragua or the Panama Canal, or both; the progress of Chili as a naval and commercial power; the immense expansion of Australasian population and interests; the modernization of Japan and the awakening commercial life of China—all these things now point definitely to a colossal future for the trade of the Pacific. The Hawaiian Islands are the key to the North Pacific. If they fell into the hands of one of the great European powers, we should be compelled to fortify our Pacific Coast and to maintain a naval force in that



WILLIAM C. WILDER.

JOSEPH MARDEN.

C. L. CARTER.

WILLIAM R. CASTLE.

J. MOTT SMITH.
(Hawaiian Minister.)

LORRIN A. THURSTON

THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

ocean at enormous expense. The mere fact of our firm possession of the Hawaiian group as an integral and inalienable part of our national territory, instead of making future international complications probable, is precisely what will tend to keep such complications at a minimum. We can protect our Pacific Ocean commerce, guard our Western coast line, and



HON. SAMUEL BALLARD DOLE,
Head of the Provisional Hawaiian Government.

maintain our control of the prospective canal, at less than half the expense for fortifications and ships, if we hold Hawaii, that we should be compelled to incur without the islands in our possession. The article we print elsewhere in this issue well emphasizes the commercial and strategic importance of the one halting-place at the "cross-roads" of the Pacific. As a matter of military economy, we cannot afford to be without Hawaii.

Foolish and Fallacious Objections. President Harrison and Secretary Foster showed admirable common sense in accepting promptly the view of the Hawaiian Provisional Government and of its five Commissioners, who reached Washington February 3, which was to the effect that full annexation would be far better than any ambiguous or half-way arrangement. A "protectorate" would be an absurdity in such a case. It is our business to assume straightforward responsibility. "Protectorates" are no part of our system of government. Annexation involves no puzzling difficulties. Some very amusing objections have been urged by writers who have warned us against the danger of "absorbing" the Kanakas and Coolies of the islands, and all the difficulties growing out of a variety of races. Apparently, they forget that the Sandwich Islands are firmly moored by nature at a distance of more than two thousand miles from San Francisco, and that annexation does not involve the transfer of the population to our mainland. The domestic problems of Hawaii will of necessity remain

for solution on the islands. If the general effect of annexation will be a steady and a bettering of local administration, we shall have contributed something to the solving of particular domestic issues. But the direct dealing with such matters must under our system continue to belong to the Island government. We do not expect Europeans to quite clearly comprehend the fact that under our American system the Hawaiians will lose none of their autonomy by annexation, while they will gain the splendid and substantial honor of becoming a part of our magnificent federated Republic. But it is a pity that there should be any Americans who fail to understand this, and who affect to sympathize with the Hawaiians as if they were coming into subjection rather than winning the largest sort of political and civic liberty.

As to Matters of Detail. The treaty submitted to the Senate on February 15, was particularly wise in what it omitted. Annexation once accomplished, it will not be at all difficult to provide for Hawaii a territorial government under which all rights and interests will be duly protected. The question of the franchise is one that Congress can settle for the Hawaiians better and more impartially than they could do it for themselves. It involves no difficulties of an appalling nature. The question of full-fledged statehood is one that need not arise for many years to come. The fact that annexation means the early inclusion of the islands within our national zone of free-trade is, of course, advantageous to the sugar growers of the islands; but it is also advantageous to this country and it is harmful to nobody. The sound arguments are so entirely on the side of annexation from the standpoints of both governments, that little has been said against it that has not been due to sheer ignorance of the situation. The European powers had neither the pretexts nor the disposition to make any objection. The assumption of many American newspapers that England would protest was gratuitous and ill-informed in the extreme.

American Policy as Conceived by Mr. Blaine. Professor Judson, in his study of our recent political life as reflected in the careers of Mr. Blaine, Justice Lamar, ex-President Hayes and Gen. Butler, which forms a special feature of this number of the REVIEW, dwells with much pertinence upon the meaning of the "Monroe Doctrine" in the changed conditions that now confront us. It will be Mr. Blaine's strongest title to a great place in our history that he was the American statesman of the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century who most fully perceived the part that his country must play in the Twentieth. As Secretary of State, he manifested a broad-visioned statesmanship that lifted him above the rank of the party politician, and won for him an approval and esteem from his countrymen of all parties that could not have been generated in the arena of mere political conflict which had claimed so many years of his best working energy. It is to be hoped that Judge Gresham, so unexpectedly chosen by Mr. Cleveland to be his Secretary of State for the coming four years, may show himself gifted

with some of Mr. Blaine's magnificent historical imagination. It was no dream of mere power or conquest that Mr. Blaine entertained, as he thought of the destiny of the United States. But he believed in the natural and legitimate growth of our influence in the world, and particularly in the duty of our Republic to promote the material and moral development of the entire Western Hemisphere. His policy in the Hawaiian Islands is most instructively related in our article by Mr. Bishop.

San Domingo, the history of President Grant's attempt to annex San Domingo. The American Commissioners, who visited the island, reported very earnestly in favor of the project, but the Senate refused to assent. History is likely to decide that our refusal to take San Domingo in hand was in pursuance of a policy more selfish and timid than it was broad and enlightened. But the times have greatly changed since the days of that stormy debate. It is a rather curious coincidence that last month, while Hawaii was knocking at our doors, an American financial company announced the fact that it had, by agreement with San Domingo, obtained full control of the customs and revenue system of that republic, having become the creditor of the government by purchase from their former Dutch holders of the outstanding Dominican bonds with accompanying concessions. It is easily imaginable that this company's presence in San Domingo may pave the way for a re-opening of the annexation question. Meanwhile the arrangement will doubtless be an advantageous one to the little republic, which has suffered from a bad fiscal administration and an unmanageable debt.

Canada and 'Continental Union.' In Canada there is waging a great and a growing discussion of the subject well phrased as "Continental Union." In the United States at present the people whose general feeling is unfavorable to union with Canada are more numerous than those who desire it. But the decision must lie with Canada. If union could come about with the ready and willing assent of all parties concerned, it would be a fortunate thing. Canada's population and wealth would increase by leaps and bounds. Her great natural resources would come into requisition. The best market in the world would be freely hers. The causes of a hundred frictions would disappear. The United States would gain most substantial benefits. Great Britain would in the end be the gainer, also, from the termination of a connection far more expensive than profitable, and one of essentially unstable equilibrium. With Canada safely and prosperously joined to the United States, Great Britain will have completed her destined task of peopling North America, perpetuating here the English tongue, and impressing the Anglo-Saxon stamp upon our civilization. England can now well turn her colonizing attention wholly to Asia and Africa. Her withdrawal from North America

would leave her the stronger by reason of the firm friendship of the republic. A more perfectly legitimate subject of discussion was never broached; and it is to be regretted that certain newspapers and officials in Canada should look upon the expression of sentiments favorable to "Continental Union" as treasonable and reprehensible. Canada has no more sincere and intelligent friend than her distinguished citizen, Mr. Goldwin Smith, who believes that entrance into the political system of this continent would give Canada a larger and better future than connection with a trans-Atlantic power. It is absurd to call Professor Smith harsh names because of this mature opinion of his.

Has the Panama Canal a Possible Future? Of much more immediate consequence to the United States than the question of the political future of the northern half of our continent, is the question of an interoceanic ship canal to our southward. The long-standing demand of the Nicaragua Canal Company that our government guarantee the interest upon the money to be borrowed for the enterprise, has again been pressed upon Congress. Meanwhile, the air is full of reports as to a resumption of work upon the Panama Canal. It is quite generally believed in Europe that our government has been negotiating to obtain from Colombia the rights and charters which the French Panama Company has forfeited. The very first thing to be done is to get several preliminary facts settled. We have been taught for years by high American authority that the Panama scheme was an engineering impossibility, a financial impossibility, and a commercial *ignis fatuus*. We have been told that the Chagres river—an irresistible mountain flood in the rainy season—could not be diverted. Moreover, we have been assured that prevailing calms in the vicinity of Panama would make the canal unavailable for sailing ships even if it could be constructed. Yet it is unquestionably true that in several quarters it is now seriously proposed to resume work where the French Company left off. What is the bare, naked truth about the Panama Canal as an engineering enterprise?

As to M. de Lesseps' American Committee. The French Company had an "American Committee" and managed to dissipate a very tolerable portion of its lavishly squandered funds in this country. It seems that the American Committee was expected to keep the Monroe Doctrine quiet, and to bring it to pass that the French should build and control the canal without protest from our government and without the creation of a hostile sentiment by our press. The ventilation of the Company's profligate and criminal record in Paris has naturally awakened much interest in the *modus operandi* of its American Committee. Very properly, Congress decided to investigate. However difficult it may be to get at some of the facts desired, it is earnestly to be wished that Mr. Fellows' committee may probe to the very bottom, and follow every clue to its utmost

extremity. The public ought to know all about that American Committee, just what services it undertook to render, and just what money its members pocketed for those services. The REVIEW has no wish to discredit any man, in advance of the fullest disclosure of the facts; but the revelations in Paris make it absolutely necessary that the American part of the Panama business should be brought fully to light.

Let Us Have, Also, the Truth About Nicaragua. If any of our esteemed fellow-citizens, as "promoters" of the one canal scheme or the other, have been inclined to abet even a mild attempt at humbugging the American people, they would do well to take warning from the fate of the eminent gentlemen of France who have, this last month, been sentenced as convicts. It is an excellent time to retrace any slightly inaccurate steps, and to resolve upon a perpendicular veracity for the future. With all respect to our friends of the Nicaragua Company, it is necessary to ask them to explain somewhat fully the grounds of their faith that their waterway will cost a certain sum, and not twice or thrice that sum. They have been dallying rather wearisomely. By this time their canal was to have been nearly done. For years we have been regaled with tales of the magnificent work they were doing, and its very rapid progress. This magazine, nearly two years ago, in its review of "The Progress of the World," gave a very sanguine account, with maps and diagrams, of the great ardor with which the Nicaragua Company was pushing its actual work of construction. We were led by the company's own statements to suppose that next year, or at the very farthest in 1896, the canal would be open to the commerce of the world, and that the plan of a government endorsement of the bonds had been given up. We were told by our Nicaragua friends that Panama was deserted forever, and that its abandoned dredges had been bought up for a song and transferred to the scene of *bona fide* and tremendous operations at Nicaragua. By this time the canal was to have been nearly finished. What are the facts? Let us have them without any more nonsense. Has the work at Nicaragua even yet really progressed half so far up to March, 1893, as we were led to believe that it had already progressed in the spring of 1891? Having waited thus long, Congress may well wait somewhat longer before guaranteeing the company's obligations.

Make it a Government Canal. There must be an inter-oceanic canal, and it must be taken in hand with energy.

But the first thing requisite is reliable information as to the exact condition of both partially constructed passages, as to their relative advantages, and as to the absolute and relative cost of completing them. Mr. Cleveland's administration and the new Congress may well consider whether it would not be far better to dispense entirely with private companies, and to construct this necessary waterway as a gov-



COUNT DE LESSEPS IN HIS OLD AGE.

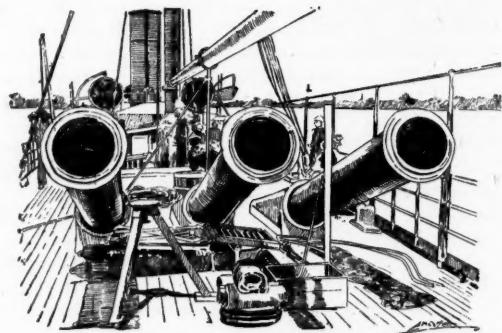
ernment enterprise. We have gone too far with "river and harbor" appropriations, with ship channels between the great lakes, and like undertakings, to allow the objection that this would be a serious innovation. The government can build the canal far more cheaply than any private company, because it can borrow money at less than half the rate that such a company would pay, and because it has already its corps of accomplished engineers who are qualified to push it to completion without the misapplication of a single dollar. It is our policy to have all our navigable waterways the full property of the general government; and it would be both anomalous and unsatisfactory to have a private company in control of the great sea channel connecting our Atlantic and Pacific seaboard. If the French government, which merely countenanced the Panama enterprise, had assumed it directly, there would have been comparative immunity from the corruption that a private company sowed broadcast. The cheapest, safest and best way to secure an inter-oceanic canal is for the government of the United States to build it and own it. Let it be understood that the failure of the De Lesseps company has ended forever our policy of acquiescence in the promotion of such an undertaking on American soil by European governments or companies. The Nicaragua plan is commonly accepted among us as the best. If this view holds good, let our government build and own that canal.

Our New Activity on the Sea. The Congress that expires on March 4 has been much less generous than several of its predecessors in voting money and authorizing additional vessels for the new navy. It is to be hoped that the incoming Congress may show a large zeal in this direction. We have convinced ourselves and the world that we can build ships equal to Europe's best, and better in some respects than any of them. It is no task of a day to develop the shipyards, with their skilled workmen, and the steel



THE "NEW YORK" UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG.

works that supply the materials. Congress should endeavor to keep these agencies at the height of their efficiency by giving them an even and full quota of work. Meanwhile, we are to build commercial as well as war ships. The Messrs. Cramp have begun operations upon the great liners which the Inman Company has ordered as part of its arrangement



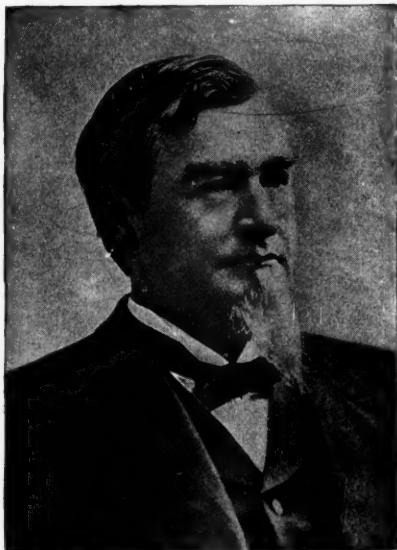
THE DYNAMITE GUNS OF THE "VESUVIUS."

with our government. The American flag was on February 22 formally floated to the breeze at the mast-head of the *City of New York*, and thus we have made a beginning in the regular North Atlantic passenger business. A little judicious encouragement by Congress may give rapid growth to our merchant marine. The fertility of American inventiveness has been illustrated within the past month by the successful tests on our South Atlantic seaboard of the dynamite guns of the cruiser *Vesuvius*. With half a chance our navy may become exceedingly formidable; and it is the clear sentiment of the American people that its development should not be arrested.

Congress and the Silver Question. The Fifty-second Congress has, in general, made a negative rather than a positive record. Its predecessor, being in full political accord with the Republican administration, pushed many important measures to a conclusion. But the outgoing House has not been constructive or efficient. Its Democratic majority has been too large for working purposes, and has fallen into factions. This has been most notably true as regards the silver question. The most palpable task that lay before the Fifty-second Congress was some settlement of the vexed monetary problem. But every attempt at decisive action, whether in one direction or in the other, has been checkmated and deadlocked through the divided counsels of the Democrats in the House. The so-called Sherman act of the Fifty-first Congress was an experiment which has turned out badly. Nobody ever regarded it as a finality. It was a makeshift to get rid of its predecessor, the Bland act, which compelled the government to coin large monthly quotas of cheap silver dollars that would not circulate. The Sherman act continued the compulsory purchase of silver bullion, but provided that instead of further coinage at the existing ratio, there should be issued paper certificates in convenient denominations, in payment for the bullion at the market price. This at least was an improvement; but the continued decline of silver and the strong European demand for gold have convinced almost

every competent observer that the safety of our currency system requires a total suspension of silver purchases. In preventing the repeal of the Sherman act—Senator Sherman himself also being heartily in favor of such repeal—the silver men in Congress have damaged their own cause far more than they have helped it. They are really fighting against the desirable solution of a permanent international free bimetallism. It remains to be seen how Mr. Cleveland, who has strong convictions on this question, will try to force Congress to abandon the silver purchases. Meanwhile, there has been reason for the anxiety in financial circles lest the heavy shipments of our gold to Europe should disturb the interchangeability of our different kinds of money.

National Quarantine a fact. At least there must be accorded to the outgoing Congress the credit of authorizing the President, through the agency of the Marine Hospital Service, to establish Federal quarantine regulations in all our ports, and to act with the most unrestricted discretion as circumstances may seem to require. This means that it will be in Mr. Cleveland's power to prescribe any desirable measures, however drastic, for the detention of immigrants and the restriction of intercourse, if this year's outbreak of cholera in Europe should threaten New York.



JUSTICE LAMAR.

Justice Lamar and His Successor. The death of Justice Lamar was followed by a unanimous chorus of tributes to his high character. He was esteemed as highly in the North as in the South. He was an ornament to American public life. His varied career was typically American. He stood emphatically for



From a photograph by Bell.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL W. H. H. MILLER.

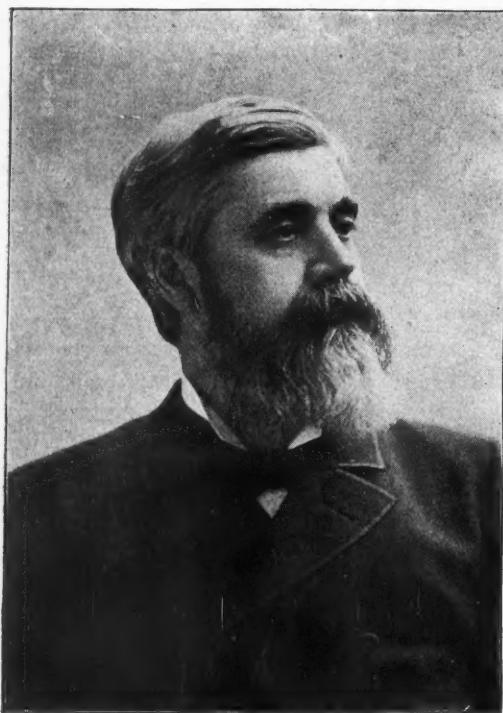
the new issues of a restored Union, though he had thrown himself with enthusiasm into the cause of the Southern Confederacy. President Harrison's action in appointing Judge Jackson, of Tennessee, to the place on the Supreme Bench made vacant by the death of Justice Lamar, has met with wide approval, though in certain strictly partisan Republican circles it was sharply criticised as a betrayal of party trust. Judge Jackson had served in the Senate with President Harrison, and had been made a Federal Judge by President Cleveland. His qualifications are deemed to be all that could be desired. President Harrison's judicial appointments have been of uniformly high character.

They will return to Indianapolis. It is announced that President Harrison will return to Indianapolis and will ultimately resume the practice of his profession, though not so laboriously as of yore. Attorney-General Miller, also, is to go back to his old clients and to the law firm of which, since Mr. Harrison entered the Senate years ago, he has been the virtual head. Mr. Miller has rendered the Administration and the country most excellent service in his difficult and responsible post, and the fact that he uses none of the arts of the politician to keep himself in the public eye should not prevent recognition of his worth as a man and his high ability as a lawyer.

Mr. Cleveland's Official Family.

The membership of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet had been announced, with an exception or two, before this monthly *résumé* was written ; but for our purposes a discussion of the new Executive organization may better be deferred until next month. Mr. Carlisle's designation for the Treasury portfolio is in the natural order of things. He has for years been the legislative leader of the Democratic movement against the Republican tariff policy. The newspapers have fallen into a most absurd practice of calling the Secretary of State the "premier." The word has no possible significance in our government. If by "premier" the newspapers mean to imply a sort of deanship or leadership in the Cabinet, it would be more correct to call Mr. Carlisle and not Judge

that his entrance into a Democratic Cabinet gives the party men in all camps a great flutter. His all-around ability is accounted equal to the portfolio of foreign affairs or any other, though his experience certainly has been far from the sort that fits Mr. Bayard or Mr. Phelps, for example, to serve in the State Department. Mr. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, in the Interior Department, is another surprise, because his qualifications would seem to have pointed to the Attorney-Generalship. Again, the selection of a lawyer, Mr. Bissell, of Buffalo, instead of a man of business training or executive experience, for the Postmaster-Generalship is unexpected. Mr. Lamont, who becomes Secretary of War, would seem to have had distinct qualifications for the post-office, while Mr. Bissell would certainly have encountered no difficulties in the War Department. But Mr. Cleveland has made no random selections, and the country will enjoy watching the new men lay hold of their unaccustomed duties. Perhaps this particular assignment of posts may result in the highest degree of general efficiency. Certainly Mr. Cleveland's independence is to be commended. He alone is responsible for the executive government of the country, and it was the intention of the Constitution that the President should be untrammelled in the choice of his advisers.



JUDGE WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

Gresham the "premier." The appointment of Judge Gresham to the post of Secretary of State was a very great surprise. If he had been made Secretary of the Interior the surprise would have been less, for he is intimately acquainted with precisely the line of great domestic topics — railway land grants, interstate commerce, pension laws, and so on — that come under the surveillance of the "Home Secretary." Judge Gresham had for so long been regarded as a Republican candidate for the presidency — though the Populists confidently expected him to accept their tender of a nomination last summer —

Parliament at Work. The British Parliament opened on the last day of January. Considering the importance of the issues that are to be raised and the probability that neither Her Majesty nor her Prime Minister will have many more opportunities of uniting in the performance of this ceremonial function, Her Majesty's decision to absent herself was regretted. Absenteeism has not answered so well with Ireland that it can be commended for adoption by British sovereigns. If the Queen was not there, Mr. Gladstone was very much to the fore. The old gentleman is declared by all his friends and familiars to be in the highest of spirits — quite a rollicking old boy, in short. It may be noted as a curious incident that the only photograph of Mr. Gladstone in which he is represented as laughing was taken with a snap-shot by an enterprising Southampton photographer as he landed at Southampton Docks on his return from Biarritz. He came back laughing to a task from which many a younger man might well have shrunk in dismay. The excitement keeps him going ; but for how long ? That is a question which holds within it the key to the solution of many of the problems about which all men are talking in the United Kingdom.

The Queen's Speech. The Queen's speech was commendably short, terse and to the point. It contained no surprises, and unfolded a programme made almost avowedly for show, and not for service. If the order in which the subjects are mentioned in the speech indicates the order in which they will be taken in the session, Mr. Asquith would seem to have carefully arranged for evading the extremely thorny

question of temperance reform. The measure for dealing with local control over the liquor traffic is



MR. GLADSTONE ARRIVING AT SOUTHAMPTON.

put at the very bottom of the list, as will appear from the following table:

1. Home Rule.
2. Registration Reform.
3. Shorter Parliaments.
4. One Man, One Vôte.
5. Employers' Liability.
6. Railway Servants' Hours of Labor.
7. Amendment of the Law of Conspiracy.
8. Parish Councils.
9. London County Council Bill.
10. Scotch and Welsh Churches Suspension Bill.
11. Direct Local Control over the Liquor Traffic.

The speech concluded by commanding the labors of Parliament on these and all other measures to the guidance of Almighty God. They need it.

The Home Rule Bill. The debate on the address lasted a tedious while, for the whole world was anxious to have it end, in order that Mr. Gladstone might introduce his Home Rule bill and make his great speech. The day came at last, on February 13. The speech was one of the masterpieces of the Grand Old Man's career. It was eloquent, persuasive and statesmanlike; and its effect upon the various elements that make up the possible majority for the bill was more favorable than there had been good reason to anticipate. As an instance of marvelous virility at a great age, this effort of oratory is one of the most notable in all history. As to the bill itself, it is generally admitted to be superior at almost every point to the defeated measure of 1886. It is a long debate that lies before the new bill, and even if it should become a law at all, it will doubtless be changed at many points. To sum it up in brief, it provides that there shall be a Parliament of two chambers at Dublin,

empowered to legislate for Ireland and to administer Irish affairs. There are to be 103 members of the Assembly, elected on the present suffrage, which is practically universal. There are to be 48 members of the Council, or upper chamber, and these are to be chosen by voters having a property qualification. The qualification is not very high, and any man who pays rent to the extent of £20 a year (about \$8 a month), or either owns or occupies a farm, a house, a shop or other premises worth a rental of £20 a year, will be qualified to vote for members of the Council. This will exclude common laborers and the small tenant farmers, but will include the more prosperous farmers and the middle-class people in the towns—operating to the special advantage of Protestant Ulster. The executive head of Ireland is to be the Viceroy, appointed for a term of years by the Queen. The land question and the police authority are to be withheld for a few years from the new Irish government. Religious freedom and popular education are safeguarded in the bill. The Irish members are to continue to sit at Westminster, to act upon questions of a general and Imperial character; but their number—now excessive in proportion to population—is to be reduced about one-third. The old arrangement of the payment of an Irish contribution to the Imperial exchequer has been abandoned. That scheme has been much misunderstood and misrepresented. While Mr. Gladstone nominally charged Ireland with one-fifteenth of the Imperial revenue, he reduced it to one-twenty-sixth by allowing Ireland to retain the excise duties levied on the Irish porter and whiskey consumed in the larger island. As this amounted to one million four hundred thousand pounds, there was a substantial difference between the real and the nominal contribution of Ireland to the Imperial exchequer. But, inasmuch as nothing would have been easier than for England and Scotland to elect to pay the duties on their side the Irish Channel, the old arrangement was manifestly impossible. Mr. Gladstone, it is understood, has hit upon a scheme which the Irish are prepared to accept; the more reasonable Nationalists seeing plainly that whatever may be the abstract justice of their claim, they cannot expect the British public to go a step further than the *status quo ante* Home Rule.

The Priest in Politics. The Unionists believe that they have discovered the most effective method of injuring Home Rule by accentuating and exaggerating to the uttermost the action taken by the priests in the Meath election. This is illogical from the point of view of those who do not believe in priests. It gains all its force from the extraordinary idea which many Protestants seem to entertain, that a Roman Catholic priest is somewhat more than a man, with greater powers over the unseen world than any Tom, Dick or Harry in the Strand. Be this as it may, the idea exists, and the prejudice against the interference of the priests is intense. The line of argument is very simple. It runs thus:

"The priest in Ireland will be supreme. At present the only check upon his despotism is the imperial law administered by the Imperial courts. Hand over the law and the courts to an Irish Legislature, in which the priest would be as supreme as he is in his own parish, and he will be backed by the Executive, when he will be constantly using the whole of his power to save the souls of the Irish by preventing them indulging in any dangerous liberty of thought, of reading, of speech and of worship, by which they might imperil their eternal welfare. Logically, they are bound to do it, for it is the central idea of the Roman priest to make every Catholic state as much like the states of the Church before the Revolution as he can. That is his conception of the Kingdom of Heaven."

Other British Issues. It was not expected that the Ministry would recommend specially an inquiry into the condition of agriculture ; yet this is the question which occupies the first place among the domestic subjects mentioned in the Queen's speech. It is difficult to see what a Royal Commission can do beyond what was done by the one which recently sat, but at least it cannot do any harm. Another surprise of the speech, although it may be explained by some constitutional etiquette about financial measures, is that there is no reference either to the payment of members or to imperial penny postage. These announcements may be reserved for Sir William Harcourt's budget speech, but it is hardly possible for ministers to contemplate so far-reaching a measure as that of payment of members merely as an incident in the disposal of a surplus. As to imperial penny postage, it is to be feared that the hopes entertained a short time ago have been overclouded. The permanent officials at the post office fight against any attempt to make their department more serviceable to mankind. They have floored Sir William Harcourt, it is reported, by pretending that the Australian colonies would be aggrieved if we were only to charge a penny for a letter which they were to deliver. There is no reference to Mr. Mundella's Boards of Conciliation in the speech, but there is an announcement that the hours of railway employés shall be regulated by Act of Parliament. Note that the London Chamber of Arbitration has at last got itself formally into being without any help from the State.

British Railway Rates. It cannot be said that the latest attempt of parliamentary wisdom in the regulation of railway rates has been so successful as to encourage further extension of legislative interference in a domain which in that country has hitherto been sacred to private management. Some time ago the traders made a great outcry against the rates charged by the railway companies, and especially against the terminal charges on goods carried over short distances. Parliament, in its wisdom, legislated, and the rail-

ways were directed to simplify and rearrange their charges. They did so, nearly working their clerks to death at the rearrangement of the rates. The result was published at the commencement of the year. Instantly, from all parts of the kingdom, there arose a wild outcry on the part of the trading communities, whose clamor had compelled the interference of parliament. To judge from the hubbub, the traders are



MR. HENRI CLARKE,

Chairman of the London Chamber of Arbitration.

as happy as the frogs were after they had exchanged King Log for King Stork. It is vain to tell those who are protesting against the new railway rates that in many respects they are an improvement upon the old. It is much easier to tolerate an old injustice, of considerable magnitude, than a new anomaly to which they have not yet become accustomed. Hence the great meeting at the Mansion House, and the protests here, there, and everywhere. Mr. Herbert Spencer, no doubt, is contemplating with great satisfaction the not improbable issue of the traders declaring that they would far rather remain as they were than be helped by the legislature into a position which would be worse than the old one.

England in Egypt. There is one passage in the Queen's speech which is significant and satisfactory to the Imperial British mind. It is that in which Her Majesty announces the increase in the British garrison in Egypt. She says : "The Khedive has declared in terms satisfactory to me his intention henceforth to follow the established practice of previous consultation with my Government in political affairs and his desire to act in cordial co-operation with it." The grammatical meaning of this passage is not very clear, but of its political meaning there can be no doubt. The English are, and mean to remain for an indefinite time, in the Nile Valley. It must be admitted that the stars in their courses seem to have been fighting for imperial interests since the present Government took office. Lord Rosebery had ready

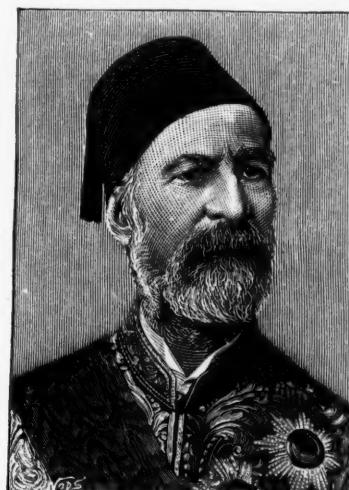
to his hand, in the first six months of the new Administration, an opportunity of proving to all the world that whoever is going to "scuttle," Mr. Gladstone is not; and that John Bull is going to keep the Union Jack at the masthead in spite of all perfidious attempts of "Little Englanders" to haul it down.

The Khedive's Lesson. Abbas Pasha is a boy of nineteen years of age. Being Khedive, he seemed to imagine that he could do as he pleased in the making and unmaking of ministries, without what the Queen's speech describes as "previous consultation" with Lord Cromer, whose strong hand really rules the whole of the Egyptian administration. Fehmy Pasha, the late Prime Minister, had been ill for some time, and this opportunity was taken by the Khedive to put

Not Evacuation, but Reinforcements. The result of this "trying it on" was to produce an uneasy feeling in Egypt, which, in the opinion of observers on the spot, might, if not checked, have led to a repetition of the agitation which compelled England to occupy the country. This was probably an exaggeration. With the British garrison in the country and the Egyptian army well drilled and officered throughout by Englishmen, it is difficult to see how there could have been any repetition of the Arabist rebellion. But the situation is so anomalous in Egypt that Lord Cromer could not afford to run any risks. It was necessary to give the world in general, and the Khedive and the populace in particular, an outward and visible sign that the man on the horse in Cairo



MUSTAPHA FEHMY PASHA,
Late Egyptian Prime Minister.



RIAZ PASHA,
The New Prime Minister.

forward a possible reason for his dismissal. When asked to resign, Fehmy Pasha is declared to have said that he must first consult Lord Cromer. The Khedive thereupon dismissed him and appointed Fakhri Pasha, an old Turk, in his stead. This boyish freak won for Abbas the enthusiastic approbation of the French, who are always glad to see England's nose put out of joint, and created some agitation in Mohammedan circles in Egypt itself. Lord Cromer, after communicating with Lord Rosebery, lost no time in intimating to the headstrong boy that this game would not do. Abbas is said to have declared that he would either resign or blow his brains out if he were forced to take back the old Prime Minister again. Therefore, Lord Cromer agreed to a compromise by which Riaz Pasha became Prime Minister, and the Khedive promised, as we see from the Queen's speech, not to kick over the traces again. By the way, it should be said that at Paris they are trying to explain it away.

had no intention of being unseated. Madame Novikoff, writing in the *Russian Review*, of Moscow, sarcastically remarks that the additional troops could be comfortably stowed away in the Hall of the Nobles in Moscow, and marvels that such a handful of men could produce so great an effect. The fact, however, remains that the wonder was wrought; and Egypt once more subsided into its wonted calm. The Parisian newspapers, glad to have a change from the hideous scandals in which they had been revelling, growled somewhat, but M. Saint Hilaire, in the few words of wisdom that were spoken in Paris last month, declared that England was only acting as she had a right to do, and that her conduct was the natural outcome of the policy which France had pursued when she had refused to take part in the Egyptian expedition. The story of England's career in Egypt has been admirably told by Mr. Milner, whose book is made the basis of an extended article elsewhere in this magazine.

The Scandals in France. The history of France in the last two months has continued to be summed up in one word: Panama. Every day brought fresh scandals, and no one yet knows what depths of infamy may not be disclosed before the case is finally disposed of. Frenchmen have patriotically endeavored to lay the blame upon Dr. Cornelius Herz, who, being a foreigner, and comparatively free from the filth and slime with which most of the actors in this tragedy are covered, was fixed upon as a fit and proper person to be used as a scapegoat. No amount of denunciation of Herz will, however, conceal from the world that a large portion of French society, financial, legislative, and diplomatic, has for years past been wallowing in a cesspool of corruption. It was bad when M. Eiffel had practically to admit that he had filched some \$5,000,000 or more, but if reports current in well-informed circles have any basis of fact, there are depths of infamy yet to be fathomed which will put even such colossal stealing into the shade. If the true inwardness of the Reinach *modus operandi* is fully disclosed in the Assize Courts, we shall have to go back to the orgies of the later Roman Empire for a parallel to the festering corruption which seems to be eating, as a cancer, into the heart of the Third Republic. Certainly, if the Pope



DR. CORNELIUS HERZ.

wants an object lesson in the consequence of repudiating the moral law, he could hardly find a more telling example than the present state of France a hundred years after the Revolution.

Unfortunately, it is not only in France that this moral pestilence prevails. The exposure which is being made of the wholesale swindling, to use no stronger word, that has been going on, between St. Paul's and the Abbey, by the directors of the Liberator Building Society, does not justify Englishmen in pointing the finger of scorn at France. It is true that, from the moral point of view, there is a greater scandal in the spectacle of

Sir Charles Dilke being able to intrigue his way into the managing committee of the Radical Party in the House than even in the flight of Mr. Spencer Balfour to the Republic of Mexico. But it is not only in the old country that this "grippe" has its victims. Both



MR. J. SPENCER BALFOUR.

in Canada and Australia the courts have been busy in bringing to light things of a similar nature, which are just as scandalous, although not so colossal, as the infamies of Panama. *Pecca, pecca fortiter* ought originally to have been uttered by a Frenchman: for when they undertake a swindle, they do it on a scale, and with a dramatic force and effect, which defies imitation. It should be said of British rogues and swindlers that they have not, of course with one conspicuous exception, attempted to interfere with the direction of national politics.

The International Aspect of the Swindle. It is generally believed that the net effect of the Paris exposures will be to strengthen the healthy prejudice which the Czar has against any close *rapprochement* with France. It is the appreciation of this which has lent so much venom to the attacks made upon those journalists who have accused M. Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, of having been bribed with Panama money. The story may have been utterly groundless, but its true bearing has not been quite understood abroad. People ask what on earth the Russian Ambassador could have to do with Panama? How could he have been in any way helpful to the Panama directors? To ask such questions shows that the true inwardness of this Panama debauch is but imperfectly appreciated. The essence of the scandals does not consist in the bribing of deputies by the Panama directors to secure their own ends, but in the assertion, believed in many quarters, that in return for the granting of special legal facilities for the plundering of the public, the company practically



M. CHARLES DE LESSEPS.

M. EIFFEL.

M. COTTU.

M. FONTANE.

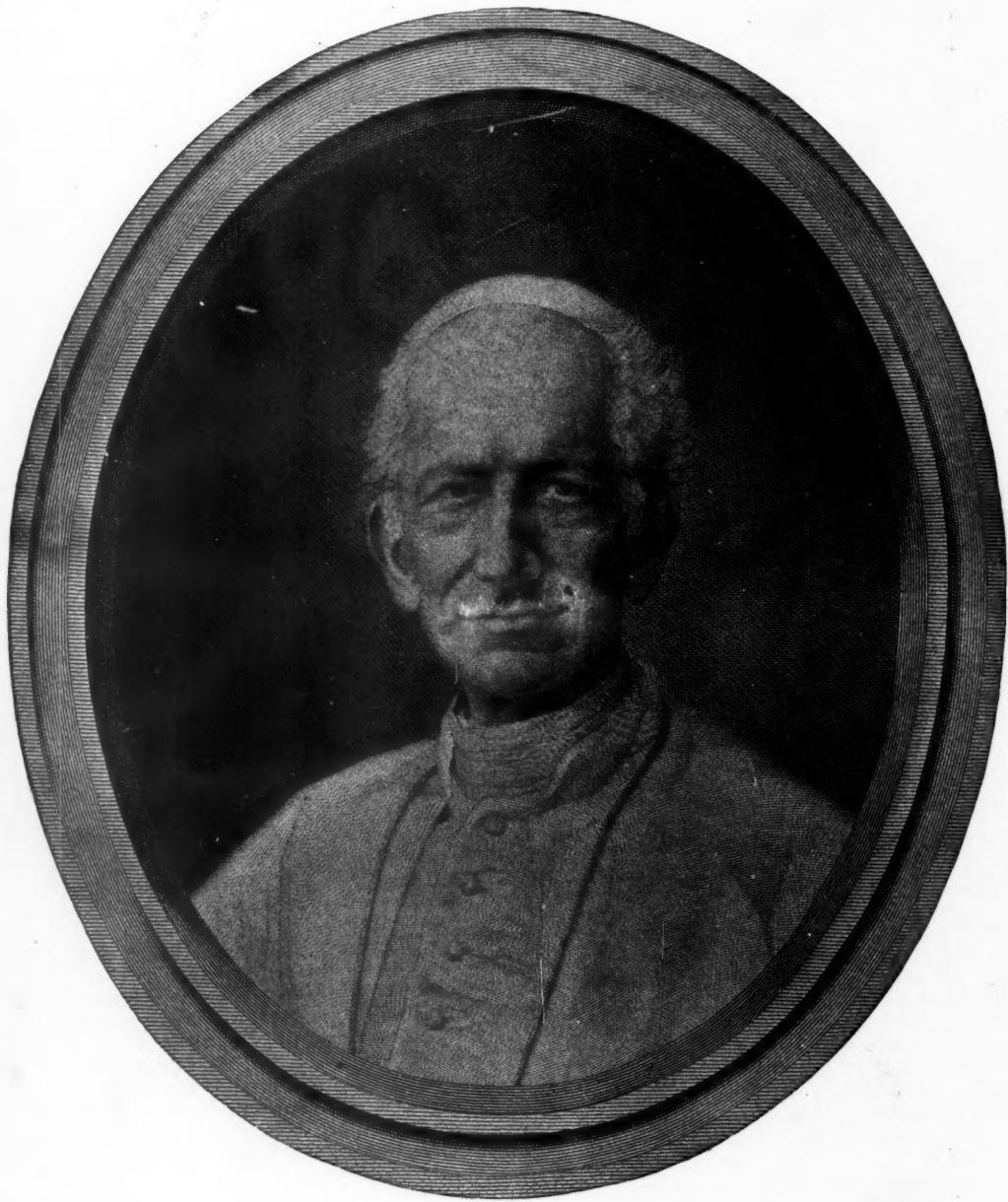
THE CONVICTED PANAMA DIRECTORS IN COURT. (DRAWN BY PAUL RENOUARD.)

placed a large portion of their ill-gotten wealth at the disposal of the French Ministry, who could draw upon it whenever their secret service money ran short. When an ambassador had to be squared in the interests of a French administration, the Ministry was able to draw upon the Panama exchequer. If M. Mohrenheim were bribed, as the story goes, it was not in the interests of Panama, but in the interests of the French Ministry, who practically blackmailed the company for their own purposes. The French Foreign Office made use of the Panama Company as a convenient man in the moon. Of course, there may not be a word of truth in this, but it is certainly believed by many intelligent persons in Paris who have no animosity against the Republic and who would be the last to desire to see the return of either the Monarchy or the Empire.

Conviction of the Directors. The sentences of fine and terms of imprisonment pronounced against the directors of the Panama Company, including the venerable Count F. de Lesseps, his son Charles,

M. Eiffel and two others, were doubtless merited by the evidence, although the whole world would have preferred that the old Count should have been spared. His mind has failed, and the sentence will of course not be literally executed in his case. The others will fight in the Court of Appeals for a setting aside of the verdict and a new trial. The extremity to which the Chamber has been reduced was well illustrated by its hysterical approval of a very commonplace but sensible speech made by a young deputy named Cavaignac. He was hailed as a deliverer, his speech was placarded all over France by vote of the Chamber, and he was by common consent marked out for the highest honors and responsibilities. It is painful to see the representatives of a great nation so distraught and emotional.

Effect of the Scandal in England. It sounds paradoxical, no doubt, but it is by no means improbable, that the issue of the next British general election, which will probably take place in the autumn, will be seriously affected by the scandals exposed in Paris.



HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII.

France has always had a great influence upon English political parties. Again and again in the last hundred years the excesses of the French Republicans or Communards have been a most powerful agency for returning a Conservative majority in the United Kingdom. It is a striking illustration of the solidarity of mankind, and the brotherhood of nations, that elections are lost and won in Scotch boroughs and English counties because of the misdeeds of Frenchmen. It may be irrational and illogical, or what you please, but from the days of Burke the English Liberals have been more or less tarred with the same brush as the French Republicans; and, whether it be the Reign of Terror or the Panama scandals, it all goes down to the discredit of the democracy, and many an English member may lose his seat because of the organized bribery of Baron Reinach. It would not be in the least surprising if M. de Lesseps' mad project of cutting the Panama Canal should postpone the introduction of the payment of members in England until the next century.

The Brighter French situation, or to ignore the fact that it is always better when dirty linen is being washed in public than when it is being stowed away to fester and breed corruption in the wardrobe. When the evil is being exposed, the evil itself is in process of cure. The mischief went on years ago, but no one noticed it. The sensation is caused by the attempt to publish the evil-doing and to establish a better state of things. But the masses do not reflect; they simply see the scandals and shy at them like a horse at a wheelbarrow. There are already indications that the scandals at Paris will play as important a part on Unionist platforms in the coming general election as the sacerdotal intimidation at Meath.

The Royal Marriage. It is pleasant to turn for a moment from all this ventilation of the *cloaca maxima* of Parisian politics to the marriage festivities which took place not long ago in Germany, when the niece of the Czar and the granddaughter of the British Queen was married to the heir of the Roumanian crown. It is true that even there the mournful shadow of Carmen Sylva, and the memory of a blighted love, cast a shade over the marriage ceremony. There was no cloud, however, to the cordial welcome which the German Emperor gave to the Czarevitch, who in the last week of January visited Berlin. Nothing could be more hearty and more sensible than the way in which the young Emperor received the son of the Czar. The Kaiser and the Czar are natural allies in the great work of maintaining peace in Europe; and the closer they come together the more hope there is of the maintenance of the tranquillity of the Continent, which is only seriously threatened by France.

The Dark Continent.

Africa has afforded materials for prospective unrest, but nothing much has happened. The attack made by the Dervishes on the camel corps, and the action of the Khedive, fully justified Lord Salisbury in stating that what has happened shows us that the dangers against which we have to guard Egypt are more numerous, more lively and more difficult to deal with than some years back we had a right to believe. There is a lull in Dahomey, where General Dodd seems to be stretching out a very tangled coil with tolerable success. In the Transvaal, President Kruger has been elected President, in spite of the vigorous opposition of General Joubert. The new bishop is on his way to Nyassaland, where it is to be hoped he will be able to act as a peacemaker between Mr. H. H. Johnston and the representatives of the missionary societies, who seem unfortunately to be at cross purposes. Mr. Rhodes, who is on his way down the East Coast, will certainly employ his influence in the same direction. Sir Gerald Portal is now well on his way towards Uganda; but the most threatening spot on the Dark Continent is Morocco, where England has dispatched a special envoy, in the person of Sir W. Ridgeway, whose place at Dublin Castle has been taken by Captain Harrold (whose appointment is the only act of Mr. Morley's which has been unanimously approved alike by Unionists and Home Rulers). The Morocco question is serious, and will tend to become more serious every day. The opinion of the British residents in Morocco is that Sir W. Ridgeway's mission is doomed to failure. Had he come in an ironclad he might have succeeded. But the one consideration which weighs with the Sultan is not the eloquence of the envoy, but the evidence which he can produce as to the determination of England to be heard when she speaks.

The Golden Jubilee of Leo XIII. The haps and mishaps of certain old men are very much in the public mind just now. De Lesseps, the grand old man of France, stands with one foot hovering over the grave and with a convict's sentence on his head. Bismarck, the grand old man of Germany, is a grumbler in retirement. The two noblest figures among the aged men of our time are Gladstone, fighting prodigiously for his great measure, and Pope Leo, receiving the congratulations of the world upon the completion of his episcopal jubilee. Gladstone and Leo XIII. have much in common. Their careers have been free from personal taint or stain, their natures are ardent and hopeful, they are Liberals by temperament, their public aims have always been beneficent and humane. The expressions of admiration and esteem which the observance of the Golden Jubilee evoked towards the person and character of Leo have been by no means confined to adherents of the Roman communion.

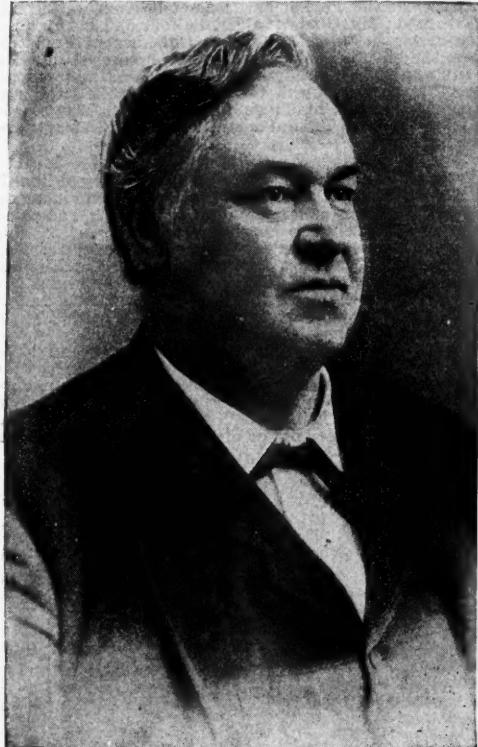


THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FERDINAND OF ROUMANIA.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

January 20.—The funeral of ex-President Hayes takes place at Fremont, Ohio; both Houses of Congress adjourn in respect to his memory....Hugh F. Dempsey, District Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, found guilty as indicted in the trial of the Homestead poisoning case

....The National Board of Trade ends its annual session at Washington....Russia orders the centennial anniversary of the second partition of Poland to be celebrated, and commands leading Polish nobles to attend a ball given in honor of the occasion; several Poles arrested for singing patriotic hymns....Formation of a new Victorian Ministry with Hon. J. B. Patterson as Premier.



HON. WILLIAM LINDSAY,

Successor to Hon. John G. Carlisle as United States Senator from Kentucky.

January 21.—Senator Wolcott makes a satirical attack on the Columbian postage stamp in the Senate....Nine persons killed, twelve fatally injured and a hundred others burned by oil in a collision on the "Big Four" Road near Alton, Ill....The Emperor of Germany sends his thanks to each Deputy who declared in favor of the Army bill....The Hotel d'Angleterre in Rome wrecked by dynamite....German employees in factories in Russian Poland required to learn Russian within a year or quit the country....James Francis Egan, an Irish dynamiter, released from Portland prison....Seventeen new cases of cholera reported at the Neitzeben Lunatic Asylum in Germany....The French liner, *La Champagne*, carries from New York the largest gold and silver coin shipment

thus far made—\$4,500,000....Celebration in France of the centenary of the execution of Louis XVI....The new National party, organized to oppose the policy of the new régime and especially that part of its policy realized in the Customs Union, holds a secret meeting in Berlin.

January 22—An elevator and 1,250,000 bushels of wheat burned at St. Louis; loss, \$1,500,000....Another expedition goes in search of the lost Peg Leg mine of the Colorado desert....A demonstration in favor of granting amnesty to political prisoners in Ireland held in Limerick, at which the mayor presides....M. Cucinello, manager of the Bank of Naples, in Rome, arrested for the embezzlement of 2,000,000 lire....The defiant action of the Khedive increases the excitement of the Egyptians over British intervention in the Cabinet affair.

January 23.—A bill establishing national quarantine passes the House, with an amendment providing that no federal official shall relax or modify State quarantine laws....France maintains the Khedive's right to choose his Ministers....The Panama Investigating Committee's sub-committee discovers enormous frauds, as a result of a search of records of syndicates which helped to float Panama loans....The report of the autopsy on Baron Reinach's body leaves the cause of death uncertain....The Budget Committee of the German Reichstag reduces the naval budget by 1,140,000 marks....The Guerrini Banking Company, of Rome, suspends operations because of inability to realize on securities....British Legation in Guatemala attacked; Minister Gosling's eldest son beaten almost to death....Fatal rioting in Bogota....Full details reach America of the burning of one thousand people in a temple near Canton, China....Report comes that William Astor Chanler accomplishes successfully the first stage of his scientific expedition to East Africa....Lord Jersey resigns the governorship of New South Wales.

January 24.—The annual convention of the National Farmers' Alliance meets in Chicago....Hippolyte, by proclamation, calls upon the people of Hayti to unite for the country's good....Lord Cromer informs the Khedive that England will reinforce her garrison in Egypt....Eighty miners killed and a large number injured by an explosion of firedamp at Dux, Bohemia....Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg and Archduchess Margaret Sophie married in Vienna....Anarchist leaders in France send a delegate to the United States to raise money for their cause.

January 25.—Secretary of the Treasury Foster sends to the House Ways and Means Committee a statement of the condition of the Treasury which shows that if the expenditures authorized by Congress are made a deficit will be apparent....John Martin elected Senator from Kansas by the combined vote of Populists and Democrats; the Republicans refrain from voting....Lord Dufferin delivers a note to the French Government, stating that the increase of the British garrison in Egypt does not imply any change in England's policy in that country....Princess Margaret, sister of the Emperor of Germany, and Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, married in the Castle chapel in Berlin....The Italian Government makes a peremptory demand upon Brazil for satisfaction for outrages committed at Santos last summer.

January 26.—Lord Stanley opens the Canadian Parliament....M. Barboux concludes his speech for the De Lesseps and attacks M. Floquet....The Infanta Eulalia and her husband, Prince Antoine, will represent the Queen Regent of Spain at the World's Fair....Ex-Premier Crispini's name involved in the Italian bank scandals....Another attempt to end the long strike in the Lancashire cotton mills fails....Emperor William warns the army cadets that they should be very distant toward civilians....Signor Giolitti, the Italian Premier, refuses to agree to the appointment of a Parliamentary commission to inquire into the bank scandals....The Rothschild Vienna syndicate

borrow \$10,000,000 in gold in the United States for the use of Austria in introducing her currency reform.... The Russian government declines to permit the railway companies to buy material abroad.... Herr Nasse, a Prussian mining expert, publishes an estimate that all the coal of Europe will be exhausted in five centuries; the American supply, he says, can hardly last beyond the same period.

January 27.—James G. Blaine dies at his home in Washington; Congress and State Legislatures adjourn out of respect to his memory and the President announces his

held in Washington with many prominent officials and others in attendance.... The strike at the Brooks Locomotive Works, Dunkirk, N. Y., broken; many of the strikers return to work.... William Walter Phelps, United States Minister to Germany, nominated by Governor Werts to be Lay Judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals.... A forecast of the Queen's speech from the throne published; the new Radical party; the Irish Unionists and the Liberal-Unionists meet and decide on their several policies.... The Parliamentary Investigating Committee decides to continue the inquiry into the Panama scandals.

January 31.—The Anti-Option bill passes the Senate by a vote of 40 to 29.... The University of Chicago receives \$100,000 toward a campus fund of half a million, the gift of Martin A. Ryerson, president of the Board of Trustees.... The Ohio River ice gorge breaks at Cincinnati, carrying away about one hundred barges and several ferry-boats, and sinking about \$100,000 worth of lumber, besides cutting off the gas supply at Peru, Ind.... The British Parliament reassembles. The Queen's speech read; Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Balfour and Lord Salisbury speak on it.... The French Chamber of Deputies passes the bill for punishing authors of baseless attacks on savings banks.... Many persons killed and many more injured by earthquake on the Grecian island of Zante; a large number of buildings demolished.... The *Westminster Gazette*, a Liberal organ, makes its first appearance in London.

February 1.—The monthly public debt statement issued from the Treasury Department to-day shows an increase of \$3,105,901 in the debt during the last month, and a decrease of \$722,299 in the non-interest bearing debt. The Army and Fortification bills pass the Senate.... The debate on the Queen's speech continued in the English House of Commons. M. Waldeck-Rousseau begins his speech in defense of M. Eiffel in the Panama trials.... Further arrests of officials in connection with Italian bank scandals expected.... Another earthquake shock and a tidal wave cause much destruction of life and property on the island of Zante.... The Yale students vote (502 to 440) adverse to the regulation that only undergraduates shall be eligible for places on the various athletic teams.... Thomas Gallen and W. L. Sachtelbon, of St. Louis, succeed in crossing the Colorado desert on bicycles.



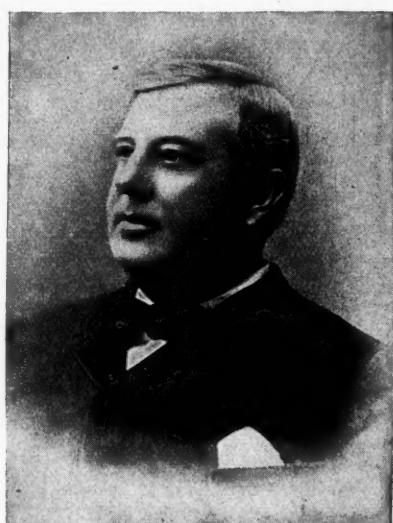
HON. JOHN MARTIN,
Senator-Elect from Kansas.

death to the country in a proclamation.... M. Franquille, examining magistrate, returns true bills of accusation against fourteen men, among them ex-ministers Rouvier and Baihaut and Senator Albert Grévy for alleged connection with Panama frauds.... The thirty-fourth birthday of Emperor William observed in Berlin.

January 28.—The House, by resolution, orders an investigation of the Whisky Trust by the Judiciary Committee.... Captured revolutionists in Texas give bail in the United States Court.... The President sends to the Senate a new extradition treaty with Sweden, recently negotiated.... Fifty-seven miners rescued from the Tokad-Grau mine disaster in Hungary.... Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, dethroned on January 16 by revolutionists, who establish a Provisional Government; the new government promptly recognized by all the Powers; commissioners representing it dispatched to Washington to ask for annexation.... A synopsis of the new Irish Home Rule bill made public.

January 29.—Sheriff Jenner, of Dunkirk, N. Y., makes a call for State troops to protect the Brooks Locomotive Works.... The release of the Irish dynamiters from Portland Prison is the occasion of a large demonstration of approval in Dublin.... Thirteen wagons of gold in transit from Siberia to St. Petersburg.... Very heavy snowfall in southern Russia and the Crimea; 100,000 sheep killed, and train traffic stopped.... Several anarchists arrested in Paris.

January 30.—Senator Chandler introduces a resolution directing the President to open negotiations with the Hawaiian Commissioners.... Speaker Crisp names the committee to investigate the rumors of corruption in the Panama Canal affairs.... The funeral of James G. Blaine



HON. JAMES SMITH, JR.,
Senator-Elect from New Jersey

February 2.—The French extradition treaty ratified in the Senate.... President Harrison's nomination of Howell E. Jackson to the Supreme bench, vice Justice Lamar, deceased, received by the Senate.... The House passes the Sundry Civil Bill.... Mr. Cummings, of New York, introduces a bill in the House to provide for the admission of such states of Canada as apply for admission into the United States.... Judge William Lindsay nominated to succeed Senator Carlisle, who accepts the portfolio of the Treasury under Mr. Cleveland.... In the Italian Chamber of Deputies Premier Giolitti ignores an interpellation about the alleged improper use of funds by various Premiers; ex-Premier Rudini defends himself.... The Marseilles bakers' strike comes to an end, after some fighting between the people and the troops.... The Jesuit General sends to the Pope 500,000 francs, collected as Peter's pence.

February 3.—Speaker Crisp rules that the Anti-Option bill must be referred to the Agricultural Committee and the amendments considered in the Committee of the Whole.... The Hawaiian Commissioners arrive in Washington.... The Rev. Dr. W. J. Tucker, of Andover Theological Seminary, elected President of Dartmouth College.... Monsignor Satolli decides the controversy between Bishop Wigger and Father Killeen adversely to the Bishop.... In the debate on the address in the British House of Commons, Mr. Labouchere attacks the Government's policy in regard to Egypt and Uganda; Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Vernon Harcourt reply; the address assented to in the House of Lords.... A stormy debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies over the bank scandals; Premier Giolitti states that the Ministry will oppose investigation by a commission.... The French Chamber of Deputies rejects a motion to make members of the Parliaments of 1885 and 1889 ineligible for re-election on account of their connection with the Panama scandal.... The prosecution of Rector Ahlwardt suspended in the German Reichstag.

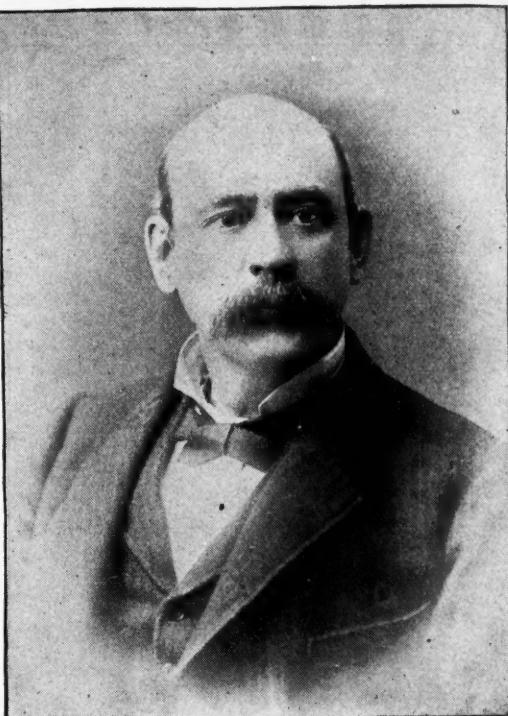
February 4.—The Diplomatic and Military Academy Appropriation bills passed in the House; the Cherokee Cession Substitute bill, in the Senate.... Hawaiian Commissioners meet Secretary J. W. Foster and present their credentials, which are found satisfactory.... The harbor defense ram *Katahdin* launched at the Bath Iron Works, Maine.... Senator Proctor introduces a bill to establish a National University in the District of Columbia, to be non-sectarian and non-partisan.... Overtures made for a conference between Russia, England and China to consider the frontiers of Russia, China and Afghanistan.... It is reported that 100 persons were killed and 500 or 600 wounded in the recent riot at Bogota.... The Blue Book on Egypt shows that the Khedive had intended to dismiss all the British officials.... The French Ministry, at a council held in the Elysée, approves the proposition to lay a cable from the French colony of New Caledonia to Australia.

February 5.—At a large meeting held at Essex, Ontario, a vote taken to ascertain the sentiment of Canadians toward annexation to the United States results as follows: To remain *in statu quo*, 21; independence, 12; imperial federation, 3; political union with the United States, 413.... John Dillon, Anti-Parnellite, warns the amnesty agitators in Parliament that they are putting Home Rule in peril.... M. Rochefort refuses to return to France under a safe-conduct, to testify in the Panama cases; he disclaims any desire to reflect on men involved in the Panama scandal.

February 6.—Senator Hill's motion to take up the Silver Repeal bill defeated by a vote of 42 to 23; the Senate Quarantine bill passed as a substitute for the House bill.... Three thousand colonists in the Province of Santa Fé, Argentine, armed with rifles and also having possession of some cannon, in revolt against the wheat tax.

February 7.—The bill to require automatic couplings and continuous brakes on freight cars comes up in the Senate for discussion.... Secretary Tracy officially accepts the new coast defense ship, *Monterey*.... Banks and banking associations petitioning the Secretary of the Treasury for the repeal of the Sherman act.... The Russian extradition treaty ratified with an amendment including attempts to kill the Czar or any member of the royal family.... Governor Hogg, of Texas, by special message asks the

Legislature to take steps to prevent mob violence in that State.... The House of Commons votes confidence in the Gladstone Government, 276 to 109, the test vote being taken on an amendment by Keir Hardie.... The Ribot Cabinet's refusal to interfere directly in the matter of getting an extension of the Panama Canal concession sustained by the Chamber of Deputies, 374 to 34.... Water



HON. L. D. LEWELLING,
Populist Governor of Kansas.

thirty feet deep in the principal streets of Brisbane, and the city in darkness; 500 houses have been demolished.... At the annual meeting in Paris of the French Society of Agriculture a resolution is adopted in favor of concerted action with foreign agricultural societies to secure free coinage of silver in all civilized countries of the world.

February 8.—The electoral votes of the presidential election counted in joint session of Congress and the result officially declared.... The House concurs in the Senate amendments to the Quarantine bill and passes it.... The House Committee on Appropriations proposes to turn the Pension Bureau over to the War Department and to exclude from pensions all persons having a yearly income of over \$600.... Senator Morgan introduces a bill which will give the President power to establish a temporary government in Hawaii pending the establishment of a permanent one.... The Secretary of War's report to the Senate shows that the militia of the United States numbers 112,496 men.... The Senate confirms the Russian Extradition treaty.... Forty-four persons die in Marseilles from a disease somewhat resembling Asiatic cholera.... Thirty-seven persons drowned by the loss of the British steamship *Trinacria* off the coast of Spain.

February 9.—American capitalists acquire the right to collect the customs duties of San Domingo, and announce their intention of administering affairs so that the Republic will become prosperous again.... The Union League Club of New York adopts resolutions urging the imme-

diate repeal of the Sherman silver bill.... News received that Minister Stevens raised the United States flag at Honolulu on February 1 and established a protectorate over Hawaii.... The effort to obtain a hearing for the bill to repeal the Sherman Silver Purchase law fails in the House.... Irish pilgrims start for Rome to attend the Pope's jubilee celebration.... In the British House of Commons Mr. Redmond's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, in favor of releasing Irish political prisoners, defeated by a large majority.



PRINCESS KAIULANI.

Heir Claimant to the throne of the Hawaiian Islands.

February 10.—Mgr. Satolli orders Bishop Wigger of the Newark diocese to abrogate a rule by which Catholic parents who sent their children to public schools were refused the sacraments of the Catholic Church.... Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Balfour have an exciting tilt in the British House of Commons on the question of extending the debate on the address.... The American Girls' College in Marsvan burned by a Moslem mob, the governor making no effort to protect it.... The Brison Committee to renew its activity in probing the Panama scandals; C. de Lessens, Baihaut, Blondin, Cottu and others arraigned on an indictment charging corruption in the matter of the Lottery Bonds bill.

February 11.—The Railroad Coupler bill passed; the conference on the Fortification bill agreed to; Senator Sherman gives notice of an amendment to authorize the sale of 3 per cent. bonds.... The Hawaiian commissioners officially presented to President Harrison.... An organized effort under the auspices of the Reform Club making to abolish personal taxation in Brooklyn, N. Y.... The State of Pennsylvania taking steps to escheat the property of the Economite Society, near Pittsburgh.... The Queen's speech approved by the British House of Commons.... The debate on Socialism in the German Reichstag arousing great interest in that country.... Judge Walter Q. Gresham accepts the Secretaryship of State,

and Hon. Daniel S. Lamont the Secretaryship of War in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet.

February 12.—Bankers discuss with Secretary Foster the advisability of issuing gold bonds to relieve the stress on the Treasury owing to the large sale of coin under the Sherman act.... The colored congregation of the American Union Methodist Episcopal Church in New York city, under the leadership of their pastor, the Rev. Dr. G. H. N. Smith, ex-Minister to Hayti, set on foot the formation of an anti-lynching league.

February 13.—The Nicaragua Canal bill comes up for discussion in the Senate.... The Congressional Committee begins the investigation of the American end of the Panama Canal scandal.... Mr. Gladstone introduces the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons, and makes a two hours' speech on it.

February 14.—Secretary Foster sends to Minister Stevens his disapproval of his course in establishing a protectorate in Hawaii.... Bankers of New York discuss the gold situation.... In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader, replies to Mr. Gladstone's speech, introducing the Home Rule bill; James Bryce and J. E. Redmond also speak; the Irish National party accept the bill.... The new schedule of Canadian canal tolls apparently favors American shippers.... An earthquake destroys all the buildings on the island of Samothreki, in the Aegean Sea.... Hon. Wilson S. Bissell, of Buffalo, accepts Mr. Cleveland's offer of the Postmaster-Generalship.

February 15.—The rival parties in the Kansas legislature endeavor to acquire control of the situation and create a riot; the governor forced to call out the entire State militia to preserve order.... President Harrison sends the Hawaiian treaty to the Senate, and recommends the annexation of the Islands.... Mr. Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, Ga., accepts the Secretaryship of the Interior in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet.... M. Le Guay and M. Provost convicted of complicity in Panama Canal frauds, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment.



THE NEW BISHOP OF NYASSALAND.

February 16.—The President gives Secretary Foster authority to issue bonds if he believes it necessary to protect the gold reserve.... The Sheriff at Topeka swears in a posse of 1,000 men, whereupon the Populists decide not to attempt to dislodge the Republican House, and the Governor sends it an offer of compromise.... The Hawaiian annexation treaty and correspondence made public.... Lord Randolph Churchill speaks against the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons; the House adopts a motion requiring the editor of the *Times* to apologize for an attack upon Irish members.... Amendments to the provisions of the German Army bill rejected by the Reichstag Committee.... The French Cabinet, after an attack

by the Boulangists and Socialists, obtains a vote of confidence by a majority of 129.

February 17.—The Home Rule bill is read for the first time in the House of Commons....In the Reichstag, Chancellor Von Caprivi denounces the Agrarian and Anti-Semitic parties and declares that he will not resign his office....The Pension Appropriation bill passes in the House.

February 18.—By a decision of the court in Kansas the constitutionality of the Republican House is practically upheld....Paul Neumann, envoy of the ex-Queen of Hawaii reaches Washington....Mr. Cleveland announces J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, as his Secretary of Agriculture....The Secretary of the Treasury appoints a board of medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service to prepare rules and regulations in accordance with the recent National Quarantine act....Mr. Gladstone's new Irish Home Rule bill published....The striking cotton spinners in Lancashire agree to accept a reduction of 2½ per cent. in their wages.

February 19.—The Pope celebrates his jubilee in Rome....A dozen Russian Polish students arrested as anarchists in Berlin....Members of the Italian Royalist Association hold a demonstration in honor of King Umberto in Colonna square, Rome.

OBITUARY.

January 20.—Rowland Winn, of England, Baron St. Oswald.

January 21.—Isidore Wertheimer, a well-known London character.

January 22.—Col. W. A. Rucker, Assistant Paymaster-General, U. S. A....Bishop John Dwenger, eminent Catholic, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

January 23.—Chief Justice L. Q. C. Lamar....Bishop Phillips Brooks.

January 24.—Mrs. M. J. Hooker, a long-resident missionary in Mexico.

January 25.—Horace N. Congar, a prominent political man, of New Jersey....Judge Alexander Walker, of Arkansas....Madison G. Whittaker, pioneer and veteran soldier of Texas.

January 26.—Rev. Philip Phillips, an orthodox Hebrew preacher, of New York City.

January 27.—James G. Blaine....Gen. Abner Doubleday....Henry E. Russell, wealthy business man and philanthropist, of New Britain, Conn.

January 28.—Ex-Judge James Campbell, Postmaster-General in President Pierce's cabinet.

January 29.—Major-General Samuel Spring Carroll, U. S. A....Col. George E. Grover, British Royal Commissioner to the World's Fair.

January 30.—Col. William Lime Tidball, veteran of Mexican war, journalist and lawyer, of New York City.

January 31.—William H. Beard, one of Brooklyn's wealthiest and most prominent citizens....Eliza Phelps Barnes, pioneer resident and teacher, of Baldwinsville, N. Y....Duke Victor of Ratibor, President of the Prussian Upper House.

February 1.—Chief Justice Joseph P. Comegys, of Dover, Del.

February 2.—Gen. Thomas W. Bennett, ex-Governor of Idaho....Charles Andrae, eminent Danish statesman....Sir Walter Barttelot, M. P....Judge John F. Townsend, of the Irish Court of Admiralty.

February 3.—Frederick A. Gent, eminent authority in chemistry and mineralogy....Gen. John F. Ballier, Mexican and Civil war veteran, of Philadelphia....Justice E. W. Scudder, of New Jersey.

February 4.—Baron Northbourne, of England....Mrs. Whitney, wife of ex-Secretary of the Navy, W. C. Whitney.

February 5.—Brevet Brigadier-General Frederick T. Locke....Judge Stephen Ambrose Walker, of New York City.

February 6.—Baron Brabourne, London....Prof. J. H. Worcester, Jr., of Union Theological Seminary....Samuel L. Warner, prominent political man, of Middletown, Conn....Dr. Spencer C. Devan, past assistant surgeon, U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

February 7.—Monsignor Patrick Strain, of St. Mary's Church, Lynn, Mass....Prof. Arthur T. Woods, eminent teacher of mechanical and dynamic engineering.



THE LATE DR. NORVIN GREEN,
President of the Western Union Telegraph Co.

February 8.—Hugh W. Weir, Chief Justice of Idaho during Cleveland's administration....Capt. Samuel Matthias Jarvis, of Texas.

February 9.—Louis F. Martin, ex-Congressman, of New Orleans....John F. McCarthy, M. P., England.

February 10.—Henry C. De Mille, the playwright....Rev. Francis Wolle, eminent and highly cultured Moravian, of Bethlehem, Pa....Gen. Sir Thomas Durand Baker, England.

February 11.—Prof. W. H. C. Bartlett, author and retired army officer....Col. Lewis L. Morgan, of the *New Haven Register*.

February 12.—Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company....Rev. John E. Searles, eminent divine, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 13.—Judge John Schofield, Supreme Court of Illinois.

February 15.—Dr. John Joseph Craven, surgeon-sailor and inventor of submarine cable.

February 16.—Lieut. L. K. Reynolds, U. S. A., distinguished for many acts of personal bravery....Frank E. Trainor, Deputy Consul-General to Mexico....Dr. W. W. Dawson, eminent surgeon and physician, of Cincinnati, O.

February 17.—Rear Admiral Augustus L. Case, U. S. N.

February 18.—E. K. Hart, ex-Congressman, of Albion, N. Y.

February 19.—Ex-Senator George E. Spencer, of Alabama....Baron Bleichroeder, of Berlin, Bismarck's banker and one of the wealthiest men in Germany....Major H. A. Hambricht, U. S. A., retired.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

A STRATEGICAL STANDPOINT.



From *Nast's Weekly*, Feb. 11.



HAWAIIAN: "Hol' up. Didn't you say it was wrong to eat man?"

AMERICAN MISSIONARY (benevolently): "Yes—but—well, circumstances alter cases, and the interests of civilization and commerce, you know—you keep off John, he's my meat."

From *Grip* (Toronto), Feb. 11.



HAWAII: "Please, ma'am, may I come in?"—From *Judge*, Feb. 18.



AT THE GATES OF THE POLITICAL PARADISE.

UNCLE ST. PETER SAM (to Hawaiian applicant): "Poor little imp, I don't see why I should shut you out when I've let in all the tramps of the world already."—From *Wasp* (San Francisco), February 11, 1893.



A FINAL AUTOPSY OF THE G. O. P.

VERDICT.—Died from swallowing an utterly indigestible object.—From *Puck*, Feb. 15.



DIOGENES HAD AN EASIER TASK.

Uncle Sam looking for a Statesman in the United States Senate.—From *Puck*, Feb. 1.



A FALSE ALARM.

BROTHER JONATHAN (to N. S. W. Free-Trade Party): "Look a-here, my friend, jest yer keep yer coffin on. It isn't the last trump you hear, not by a darned sight. The brayin' of that there donkey and his kickin' agin' that there wall doesn't mean that it's comin' down right away."—From the *Sydney Bulletin*.



UNCLE SAM CHOKES THE GARZA REBELLION GOOSE WITH ONE HAND ONLY TO DIP A DOZEN OTHERS INTO MEXICAN COMMERCIAL PLUMS.



UNCLE SAM PULLS THE TROUBLESOME GARZA TOOTH FROM DIAZ'S JAW WITH THE FORCEPS OF YANKEE INTERVENTION.



UNDER PRETEXT OF BRINGING DOWN THE GARZA REBELLION, UNCLE SAM GALLOPS OVER TO MEXICO IN THE SADDLE OF A FRIENDLY TREATY.



THE GRAND PYRAMID OF TUXTEPEC, CRUSHING THE PEOPLE BENEATH MONOPOLY, TAXES, MILITARY RULE, ON WHICH DIAZ AND ROMERO STAND.

A PAGE OF MEXICAN CARTOONS, FROM "EL HIJO DEL AHUIZOTE" (CITY OF MEXICO).



A STIFF JOB.

PLoughman GLADSTONE (to himself): "Shall have to keep him up to the collar!" (Aloud) "Gee up!"—From *Punch* (London), Feb. 11.



MR. GLADSTONE CONFRONTED.

—From *Judy* (London).



WORTHY ALLIES.

The Times (to the Dynamitard): "Welcome! You are the best friend of Coercion, and the best enemy of Home Rule."—From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).



BALFOUR (conducting the old party): "How shall I get her through?"—From the *Pall Mall Budget* (London).

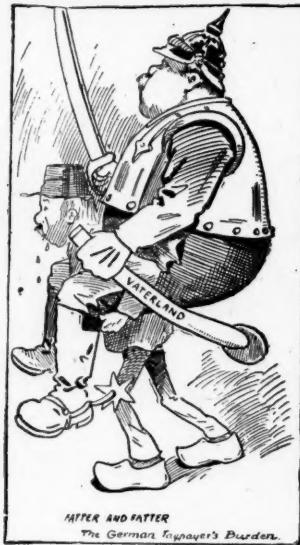


AUSTRALIA'S DEBT.

"A London paper asks why Australians whine." AUSTRALIA: "Want to know why I whine, do they? Well, it's because I'm deuced uncomfortable, that's why."—From the *Melbourne Punch*.



HEAVILY WEIGHTED: MR. RHODES'S ASCENT.—
From the *Cape Register* (Cape Town).



FATTER AND FATTER.
The German Taxpayers' Burden.
—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE GREAT AFRICAN PUCK.

CECIL RHODES: "I'll put a girdle from the Cape to Cairo in forty seconds."—From the *Cape Register* (Cape Town).



THE PANAMA SCANDAL—THE ACME OF INCORRUPTIBILITY!—From *Le Grelot* (Paris).



THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

The robbers seek in vain for a way out.—From *Kladder-datsch* (Berlin).



Not wishing to disobey the Eternal Father who forbids the eating of the fruit, and not wishing to obey the serpent who is driving her to eat it, the poor Bulgarian Eve is to-day condemned to wait till the apple is ripe and falls into her mouth.—From *Il Papagallo* (Rome).



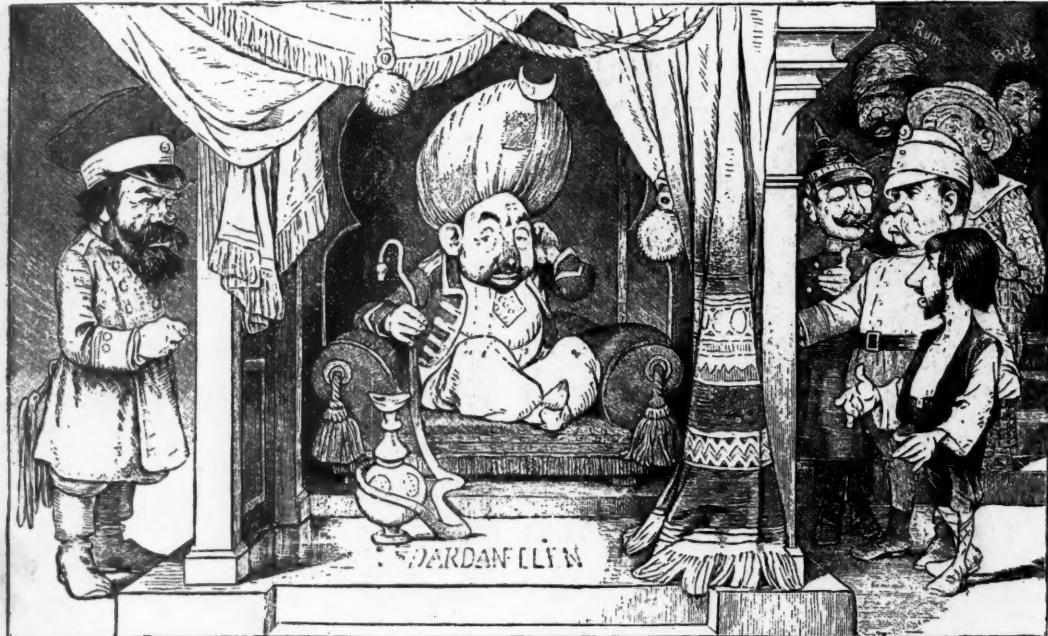
THE FOURTH ESTATE WAKES.

From *Le Grelot* (Paris).



TO THE RELIEF :

Eighth Indian National Congress, Allahabad, December 28, 1892.—From *The Hindi Punch*.



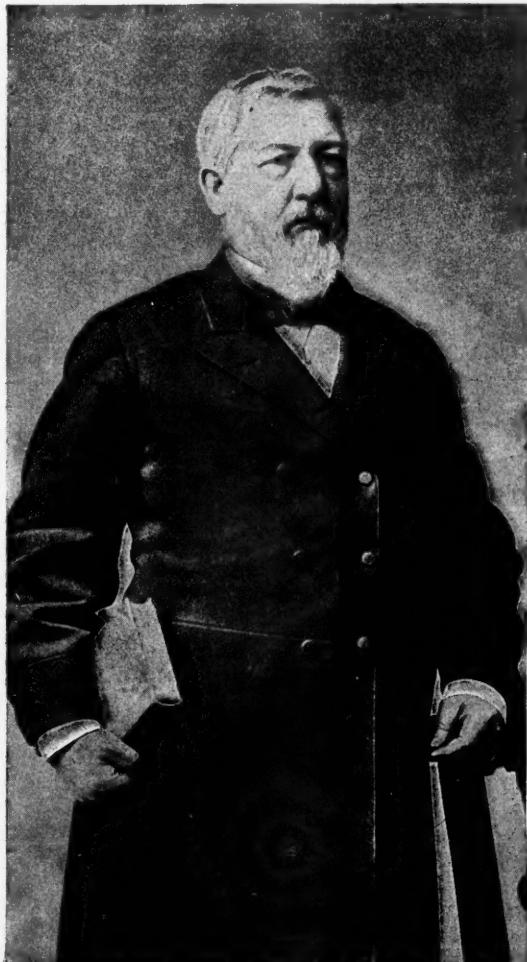
THE DARDANELLES QUESTION.

THE HIGH GATE-KEEPER: "O Allah, whether I open the gates or not, there will be a crush! Where shall I be then?"—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

AMERICAN POLITICS: A STUDY OF FOUR CAREERS.

(BLAINE, LAMAR, HAYES, BUTLER.)

BY HARRY PRATT JUDSON, HEAD DEAN OF THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.



JAMES G. BLAINE AT FIFTY.

THE opening month of the present year saw the death of four men who in very different ways have long been prominent in the public life of the nation. Three of them were private citizens, the other removed from active participation in political questions by the position he had for some years held on the bench of the Supreme Court. And yet the

death of no other public man than these, unless perhaps that of the President-elect, could be so significant of certain forces and tendencies that now for a generation have been molding the republic. Each of the four was in a high degree typical, not of politics and policies that died with him, but of vital social energies of which his life was a part, which formed the immediate past, and of which in large degree the immediate future will be a product. General Hayes and General Butler served in the Federal army, Judge Lamar was a soldier and civil officer of the Confederacy. Mr. Blaine was an active and influential member of Congress during the latter half of the civil war. All were employed in prominent public station through the stormy transition period that followed the surrender of the Southern armies, and one to the day of his death was a leader in ideas and action of the great political party that for a quarter of a century ruled the destinies of the nation.

THE JUDGMENT OF HISTORY.

The exact place that history will assign to these four vigorous and unlike personalities, we cannot now determine. We are too near them and their work. Party feeling and preformed opinions can hardly be wholly eliminated, and above all, we do not sufficiently know the facts. Time must be allowed for passions to cool and for truth to be revealed. The patient investigator and impartial historical critic, who will some day write the story of these fateful years that followed the secession of South Carolina, may take a very different view, and probably one much more accurate, than any one can form to-day. Contemporary history is not history at all. It is a record, often vivid, always incomplete, frequently inaccurate. The task of the historian is to collate all such records, to examine and cross-examine all the witnesses, to eliminate error and prejudice, and thus perhaps a hundred years after a social crisis to understand its men and its events with a clearness and accuracy impossible while society was perplexed and beaten by its storms. It is altogether likely, for instance, that Mr. Freeman had a much clearer conception of the Norman Conquest than did the stark Norman King himself. William doubtless knew Harold and Lanfranc and Oclo in the flesh, and was familiar with a host of details that have perished. But the modern scholar after all can see with intelligent eyes where the Conqueror was blind.

"The Knights are dust,
And their good swords rust,"

but the light of all the ages shines on their deeds.

Still, when all this has been said, it by no means follows that it is presumptuous to attempt judgment on contemporary men and present tendencies. We cannot do otherwise. We must live and act ; we must grapple with the difficulties of our own age ; we must guide our social combinations with such knowledge and such intelligence as we can get ; we shall make mistakes ; we must seek to rectify them as far as we can and to do better the next time. We must always be ready to revise our opinions. It is only the politician who boasts of consistency. The statesman is willing to learn by experience.

THE USE OF HISTORY

And after all history has its chief value—what we can learn from it for to-day. To-day is our heritage, and by our use of it we create the future. Is it not our business then to look out on the world with seeing eyes, to watch with keen interest every form of human activity, to strive so far as may be to understand this age of ours ? We may not fully succeed, but we cannot wait for future ages to give final judgment. We must think and judge and act while the blood is in our veins. We might come nearer the truth could we suspend decision till long after our bones were dust; but the truth then would have feeble interest for us individually. We can hardly afford to regard our own times and our own life in the spirit of an antiquary. Mr. Freeman's knowledge could not make William of Normandy a whit wiser or better. The King had to grapple with the problems that came to him as best he could, and for well or ill we must do the same.

SECRETARY BLAINE.

In the life of Mr. Blaine, no fact, perhaps, is more striking than his growth in breadth of ideas and calmness of judgment. When he was first a candidate before a national convention in 1876 he was a stalwart and successful politician. When he laid down the portfolio of state in 1892 he was a statesman. Experience, responsibility, study and reflection, all these developed him. His public life was an education. Garfield's Secretary of State and Mr. Harrison's great foreign minister were not the same man. He ripened not into senility, but into wisdom. A small man as the years pass on merely petrifies ; a really great man never ceases growing till he ceases living.

INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES.

As a statesman with large views of the true international position of the United States, Mr. Blaine can compare only with John Quincy Adams or Henry Clay. They were followed by an era of profound political selfishness—the time when we plundered Mexico and allowed freebooters from our ports to assail Cuba and Central America—and then we fell to quarreling with ourselves, and so for a time had no international position at all.

The world is smaller and the United States larger than they were a hundred years ago. Then our republic was a fringe on the coast of a remote continent,

far from the centre of thought and action. We were in the midst of colonies that belonged to different European powers. We were few and feeble. What we wanted most of all was to be let alone ; and to that end it was a dictate of the commonest prudence to let others alone ; and the disputes of Europe had only a slight bearing on our interests at best. To-day the world is bound together by steam and telegraph. European civilization has occupied it all. Asia, Africa, the islands of the South Sea, are under European flags. A great English nation bears sway in Australia. The United States has nearly twice as many people as France or Germany. We are one of the richest as well as one of the largest powers. We know every day what happened in the preceding 24 hours in all parts of the globe. Our Minnesota millers guide their business by crop reports from Odessa ; our bankers are in intimate communication with the financial centres of Europe.

In fact, the world is no longer a chaos of rude conditions. It is an orderly republic of civilized powers, each with interests bound up with all the others—the world republic of civilization ; and the United States cannot help being one of its foremost states, even if it would. It is no longer the island that it was ; the oceans have been bridged ; the wilderness has filled up, and America must move on, touching elbows with the rest of the world.

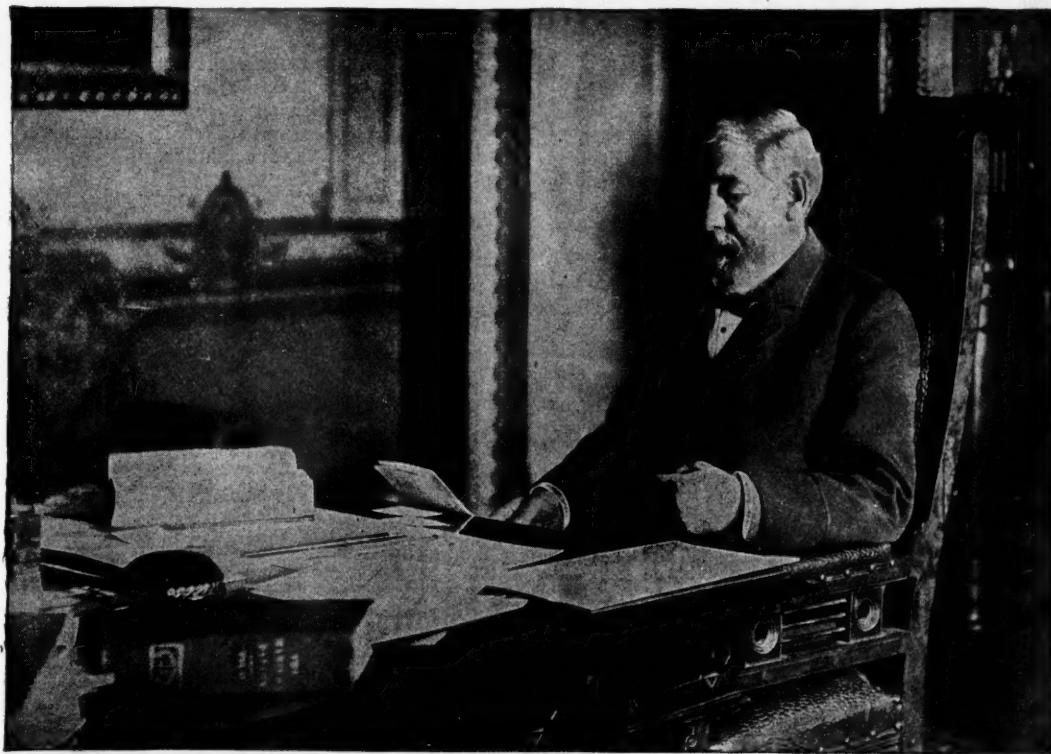
But the closer nations are drawn together, the more their interests interweave, the more sensitive each is to what disturbs any. Disaster to one in the end means suffering to all. Official carelessness and disregard of sanitary conditions allow pestilence to get headway in a single town. Through the channels of trade it creeps over the world. Two nations fall out and set to destroying each other's property and slaughtering each other's people. Others may thrive for a time by supplying their needs ; but in the long run the unproductive consumption of wealth and the annihilation of the human force that produces it injure the prosperity of the world.

The world sanitation and the world peace—these are the near concern of every nation ; and the time will come when some sort of combined action of the powers will see to it that neither is imperiled.

The United States, as was said, cannot help being concerned in these universal international interests. The republic is injured by every great disaster to civilization, wherever it occurs. The republic is benefited by every great achievement for human enlightenment, in whatever land it is made ; and so the United States can no longer maintain entire isolation. As a policy, that is untenable, and daily growing more so.

THE REAL MONROE DOCTRINE.

Of course this does not mean that the United States shall go careering about the world in search of distress to succor, like Don Quixote. Nor does it mean a policy of entanglement in affairs purely European, nor a reversal of the Monroe doctrine in any real



From photograph by Johnston, Washington, D. C.

MR. BLAINE AT HIS DESK IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

sense. But it does mean an intelligent and modern construction of that doctrine.

The Monroe doctrine has never been defined in any statute or treaty; but its essence is clear enough. It means simply that the United States does not propose to interfere in any questions that belong wholly to Europe, and, on the other hand, does expect Europe not to interfere in any questions that belong wholly to America. That is all. And from that doctrine the United States is not likely to depart. Indeed, it is just our American system of home rule applied to international relations. Our federal government does not concern itself with what pertains only to the States. The States keep clear of federal concerns.

But with the increasing complexity and intimacy of international relations there is coming to be a set of affairs neither wholly European nor wholly American. They belong to both. For instance, in 1885 and in 1890 the United States shared in the conferences at Berlin and Brussels with regard to the African slave trade. American delegates sitting in a European congress of any kind are a strange spectacle. But the ending of the brutal slave trade in Africa is a common duty of all civilized nations, and so our country very properly took part in the deliberations. Another instance is the recent silver conference at Brus-

sels. And these international concerns are likely to become still more numerous.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC AND AMERICA.

Now, while this is true of the changed relation of the United States to the world in general, it is yet more emphatically true of the position of the United States on the American continent. In the first place, we owe something to these neighbors of ours who are struggling to maintain self-government under very adverse circumstances. Their case is not hopeless; they have made progress in many ways. Mexico is showing a degree of social order and material development highly encouraging; Chile has a vigor of national life that we can more than respect; and of the efforts in the direction of education and improvement of political methods in many of these republics we of the northern nation are only too ignorant. The lands they hold are full of natural resources. The time will come when capital and energy will create vast wealth there, so that business prudence, aside from any higher considerations, would dictate that the United States should cultivate close and helpful relations with the Latin-American States. And if the friendly offices of the stronger nation should avail to settle disputes without physical violence, we should

only do what our superior prosperity makes little less than a duty.

All these considerations were very clear to Secretary Blaine. He was a lifelong advocate of a protective tariff; but he had come to believe that we were getting to need a wider market. Any tariff revision he would have made in the direction of lower duties rather than higher. And in any event he would strive to win trade advantages in as many directions as possible. Further, he was warmly interested in strengthening the ties that bind us to our sister republics. He felt that we had a mission on this continent other than self-aggrandizement.

THE ALL-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

These ideas, growing in his mind for many years, he was at last able to realize, at least in part, during Mr. Harrison's administration. The All-American Congress that met at Washington pursuant to the invitation of the United States was a free conference of the American republics. The whole range of American interests was traversed in their discussions, and some tangible results appeared. Aside from anything else, one effect was greatly to increase knowledge of the Spanish countries among our own people. And Mr. Blaine was able finally to incorporate a part of his plans in the reciprocity clauses in the tariff act of 1890.

FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS.

Mr. Blaine's enemies anticipated from his administration of the Foreign Office a "jingo" policy, a saturnalia of swagger and overbearing insolence to weaker powers. They were disappointed. His conduct of negotiations in difficult cases was dignified and forbearing. It is commonly believed that in the Chilean imbroglio a year ago the Secretary would have been more patient than the course actually taken by the Administration would indicate. The Bering Sea case was submitted to arbitration, meanwhile a reasonable *modus vivendi* being established, and the trouble with Italy over the assassinations by the mob in New Orleans was settled amicably and without loss of national honor on either side.

These all were very delicate and dangerous questions. Unskillfully handled, they might easily have led to war, and three wars in one administration would have been rather more than a sufficiency.

THE VALPARAISO MURDERS.

The Chilean affair was peculiarly exasperating. It was apparently the uniform of the United States that led to the deadly attack, so that the murders were a direct insult to this country, and there did not appear great readiness to atone, and of course no nation can allow its citizens, much less those who wear its uniform, to be harmed with impunity.

Still, there were circumstances that needed to be taken into account. Chile was hardly through with the throes of a revolution that was unusually bloody. The public mind was highly wrought up, and the conduct of United States officers had been such as to lead to a widespread belief, just or un-

just, among the successful party that the American flag had been used to aid their enemies.

All this would not palliate the outrage or lessen the firmness with which the injured government should insist on redress, but it certainly would seem to warrant an unusual degree of dignity, deliberation and considerateness in the negotiation.

THE MOB AT NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans affair was as distressing as that at Valparaiso was exasperating. Such a mob as the one that took law into its hands and murdered prisoners in charge of public officials was a disgrace to American civilization; and it was a further difficulty that there was a plain defect in our laws, so that the adjudication of cases in which foreign subjects or citizens are a party did not come under the jurisdiction of Federal courts. It seems as plain as anything can be that national law should deal with cases that may become the subject of international action.

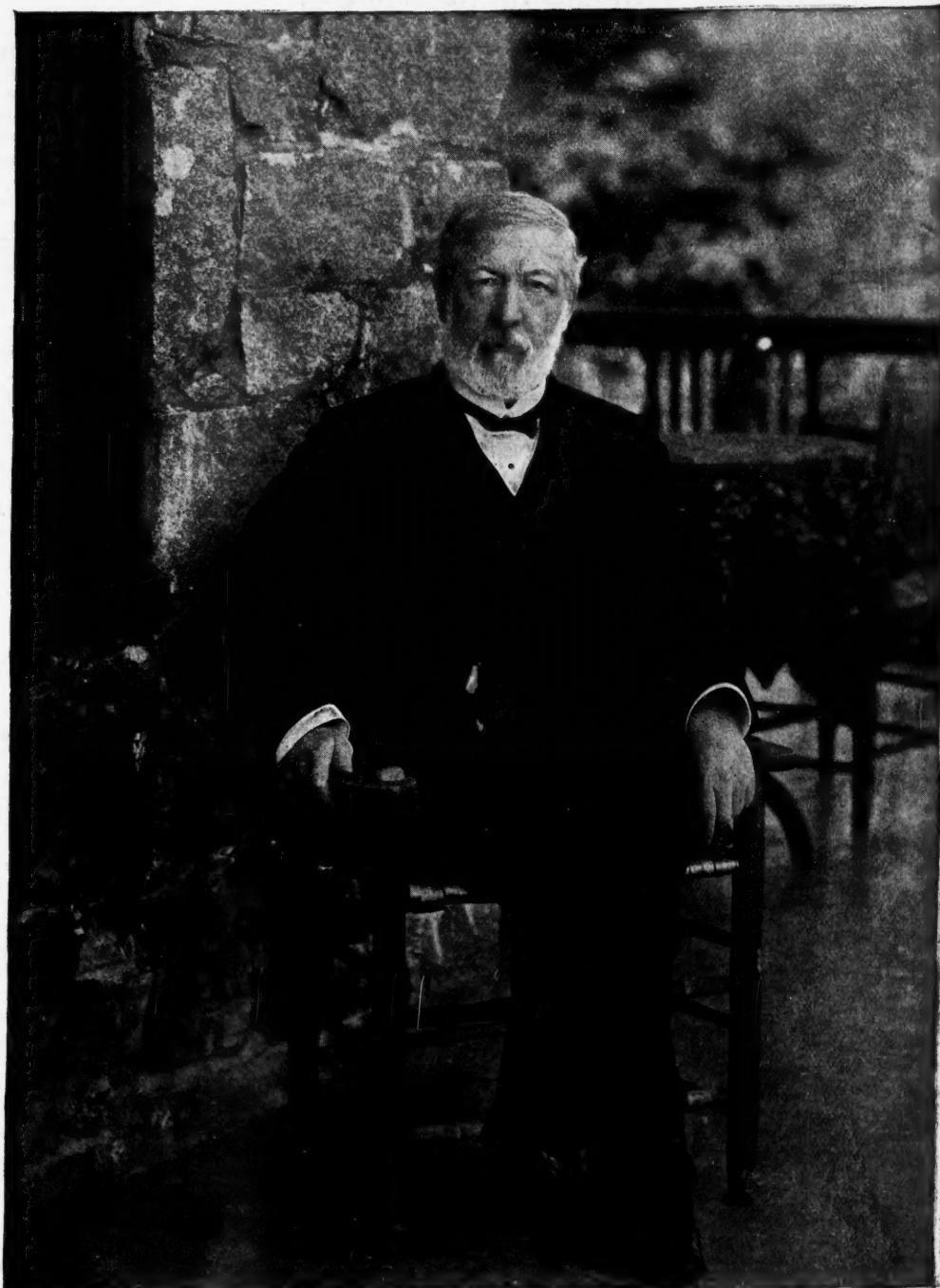
The indignation of Italy can hardly be condemned. And under these circumstances it must be held that the Secretary extricated his government with prudence and adroitness from a difficult situation.

BERING SEA AND THE SEALS.

The sealing dispute presents another curious difficulty. It is not the question of *mare clausum*, as applied to Bering Sea. Any international tribunal would hardly find great perplexity in that. But the contention of this government that the seals are really the property of the United States, and that crossing Bering Sea they are merely passing from one portion of American territory to another, presents a new phase of the law of *fece nature*. If that contention can be established the arbitrators cannot fail to give the case to this country. Meanwhile, there is nothing in precedent that applies and the facts seem to present a pretty sharp divorce of the equities from international law as commonly received. The discussion needed great forbearance, and it is a credit to the two foreign offices alike that an impartial tribunal is to put the question at rest. What a pity it is that such a tribunal needs to be constituted anew at each difference between the great empire and the great republic. When shall we have a standing Court to which all such disputes will go as a matter of course, without risking the comity of the two nations in the angry contentions of the public prints?

BLAINE AND THE TARIFF.

As has been intimated, Mr. Blaine's ground on the tariff question was eminently conservative. While a staunch protectionist, he yet felt that duties should be revised in the direction of making them lower rather than higher, and so as to command wider markets for American commodities. The Tariff bill of 1890 as it passed the House he disapproved, and even the Senate reciprocity clauses are understood to embrace but a part of his views. It may be, as the friends of that measure claim, that it has been previously misrepresented and misunder-



HON. JAMES G. BLAINE AT BAR HARBOR IN 1891.

(Republished from the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for last June, as the most lifelike of all Mr. Blaine's later photographs.)

stood. But in the light of the elections of 1890 and 1892 there can hardly be any doubt as to the judgment of the majority of the people on their understanding of it. And there can be as little doubt that a tariff bill constructed on the lines that Mr. Blaine deemed wise would not have been open to the form of misunderstanding alleged. Such a bill might not have saved the Secretary's party from defeat in the presidential election, but the defeat in all likelihood would not in that case have been such a Bull Run rout as was that of last November.

POLITICAL MACHINERY.

Mr. Blaine was a consummate politician, and through nearly all his active connection with public life he used the ordinary political methods and effected his ends with the regular political machinery; and his successes, no less than his failures, will seem rather clear evidence that the machinery of our political parties badly needs overhauling.

THE SPOILS OF OFFICE.

This machinery is constructed on the theory that the chief end of party action is to get the offices, rather than through some offices to determine policies. The rewards of success are appointments. The party ousted from power loses the post-offices from New York City to Ketcham's Corners, as well as the presidency.

Now, the hope of plunder is a powerful incentive to exertion, but disappointment is equally potent as a cause of revolt. When Garfield made Mr. Blaine his right-hand, and when Mr. Blaine's followers in New York were rewarded, at the expense of the Stalwart faction in that State, a quarrel was precipitated that had far-reaching consequences. It was just the bitterness of this quarrel that doubtless nerved the hand of the assassin who took Garfield's life. Thus Blaine lost his cabinet post before he had time to develop his brilliant plans, and the same miserable squabble over a few paltry offices was a main factor in losing him the election to the presidency in 1884. There is as little doubt that such disappointments worked against Cleveland in 1888, and in turn against Harrison in 1892.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

The party conventions have come to be an organic part of the machinery by which we make our presidents. Their structure and working are really more important than in case of the electoral colleges. And there are some grave defects in the party conventions.

The nomination of candidates for the presidency was originally made by caucuses in Congress. These fell in bad odor among the people, who became greatly dissatisfied with Congressional intriguing. It was generally felt that the caucus expressed the will of the politicians, but not of the people. When national conventions came into use, as they did at the second election of Jackson, it was hoped that the evils of the caucus would disappear and that now at last the people could have their way unimpeded by

the professional politicians. But meanwhile Jackson had converted the national civil service into a thorough-going party-spoils machine, and it at once appeared that the convention was little if any better than the caucus. The caucus contained only members of Congress. The convention did not exclude them, and in addition was packed with federal office-holders and their friends. When Van Buren was defeated at the Democratic convention of 1844, Benton complained bitterly of the crowds of Congressmen and placemen that thronged Baltimore and manipulated the convention; and change of parties has not improved the situation. The spectacle of United States postmasters and revenue officers working busily to secure the renomination of the candidate to whom they owe their official place is not inspiring to one who wishes well for the experiment of popular government. In the interest of the free expression of the popular will, either by a reform in the national civil service or by a reform in the constitution of the conventions, these placemen must be induced to confine their valuable services to their official duties.

Another defect in the convention system quite as vital is their failure to represent actual majorities. There are States that never cast an electoral vote for a nominee of a given party, and yet have a full delegation in the convention busily engaged in securing a nomination that may be utterly distasteful to a majority of the States by which the candidate must be elected. Thus we have in full bloom all the beauties of the old English rotten borough, and the scramble for the votes of these delegates is not just an edifying spectacle.

At the Republican national convention of 1892 the successful candidate received 255 votes from States that were Republican in 1888, and 266½ votes from States that were Democratic in 1888. Against the successful candidate were cast 283 votes from Republican States and 82½ from Democratic States. This takes no account of the Territories, as they do not appear in the electoral colleges. It might be added, however, that they cast 14 votes for the successful candidate and 4 against him.

It would certainly seem that some device, by which a national convention shall more nearly represent the actual voting strength of the party whose candidates it is to name and whose policies it is to formulate, would be in the interest of saner politics.

An attempt in that direction was made in the Republican national committee in 1888, but was defeated. In Democratic conventions the two-thirds rule lessens the danger. Still, rotten boroughs should be out of place in American politics. It is high time they were disfranchised.

BLAINE AND HENRY CLAY.

James G. Blaine is often compared with Henry Clay. The parallelism is striking in many points. But the differences are, after all, as many and as great as the similarities. Clay was probably the greater master of the art of oratory. His voice was a superb musical instrument, and with it he swayed

his auditors at will. But Henry Clay, while undoubtedly a great orator, can hardly be called a great thinker. He was always somewhat superficial. Blaine was a man of wider knowledge and sounder thinking. Clay was essentially a trimmer. Blaine was positive and fearless. He was an abler man than Henry Clay. The two were much alike in the art of winning and keeping friends. This is sometimes called "magnetism," and explained as something quite undefinable in the personality. And yet the nature of it is not far to seek. It must consist in a really affectionate and sympathetic disposition. Men loved Henry Clay because he loved them. Blaine had keen sensibilities. He craved affection, and in turn gave it lavishly; and that was the charm that won to him not men of his own party alone, but men of all parties. In that magic power of winning devotion he was the Henry Clay of recent politics. Both were intensely American; both supremely loved the welfare and glory of the republic; and both, while they keenly enjoyed the strife of parties, were yet much more than party men. They were not merely Republicans. In the highest sense, and in no partisan way, they were both *national* Republicans.

Clay, Webster and Blaine never reached the presidency; but without them our political history would have had a very different story.

L. Q. C. LAMAR.

Justice Lamar is a type in our American politics for which history elsewhere has no match. His character, his life and his political status are entirely unique outside America; but here he is not peculiar. He represents a state of facts that it is not easy to describe, and yet that in our federal republic is entirely natural and reasonable.

He was an active promoter of secession. He served in the armies of the Southern revolt, and was an accredited agent in its diplomatic service. He probably never changed his conviction of the righteousness of the lost cause, certainly he never avowed any such change of sentiment. And yet this man, who with all his soul had warred against the nation, after the collapse of the South became a member of the National Legislature, one of the chosen counselors of the President of the United States, and finally a judge in the highest court in the land.

And, save the last point, his is no exceptional case.

Did any other nation ever put down a great insurrection at vast cost of money and blood, and then, without revenges, without confiscations and executions quietly receive the insurgents back into all the privileges of citizenship, and into an active share in the government they had sought to destroy? Would it ever have been safe for any other nation to do such a thing?

And yet that is just what the United States has done; and what is more, it is entirely safe, proper and wise to do it.

Of course there are men of radical convictions who will deny this last assertion, but the nation at large nevertheless accords with it. Otherwise the fact would

not be permitted. And the writer believes that if, after the war, that most knightly man, Robert E. Lee, had by any accident become President of the United States, he would have administered that high office as scrupulously, as honorably, as patriotically for the welfare of the whole land as any Northern Union man.

And if this is true of the chief magistracy, it is quite as true of the supreme bench, as is plainly evident by the course of the justice who has just died, as high minded a man as was General Lee.

The explanation of this peculiar state of things is quite simple.

The revolt of the South was to maintain the system of slavery and the right of States to secede from the Union. The war settled these questions. Slavery was destroyed. To re-enslave the freedmen would be as impossible as to empty the Atlantic with a tea-spoon. And it will be many generations before any one will think of secession again as a practicable political expedient. Slavery and secession are issues as dead as if they were a thousand years old, and all the interests of the South are now bound up in the union of States.

The men of the South who fought for their section were as honorable and sincere as any that history records. They fought for what they believed to be right and justice. They were defeated. Their cause was not merely lost—it vanished utterly away from the earth. And a large proportion of the soldiers and statesmen of the Confederacy accepted the result in good faith as a final settlement of all the matters in dispute, and set themselves resolutely to a rehabilitation of the South in the Union, and among these none was more earnest and more honest than L. Q. C. Lamar.

Mr. Lamar was not primarily a politician. He was rather a scholar, one who dwelt in the philosophy of law and government rather than in their practice. Indeed, it was objected to his confirmation as a Justice of the Supreme Court that he had had very little experience at the bar. Circumstances drew him into political life, and at the beginning of hostilities his directness of nature led him to offer his sword to his State. But after all he found his most congenial place in Congress or on the bench. And wherever he was, the war being once ended, he did all that lay in him to allay the passions it had aroused and to make the nation again united in feeling as well as in government.

THE RECONSTRUCTION PUZZLE.

Did any nation ever have such a problem as that of the reconstruction of the Southern States? To be sure, the causes of the revolt have disappeared. But here was a vanquished section, that had been swept by all the miseries of war, and unsuccessful war at that; and the problem was, not how to govern the conquered people by military power, but what steps to take to rehabilitate them in the plenitude of American citizenship. The slaves had been freed, and that not by a wisely devised scheme of emancipation cal-

culated to fit them for freedom, but at once, and by the rude hand of war. The relations of the races must in some way be adjusted; sooner or later the States that had been for four years in active hostility to the Union must again take their places in its councils with all their rights under the Constitution, and this must be done by men many of whom felt deeply the passions that civil war fans to whitest heat.

The problem was not an impossible one. It has been solved. Could it have been left to the wisest

been no end to the quarrels and wars. Militarism would have been fastened on republican civilization, like the Old Man of the Sea on Sinbad the Sailor. Democracy would have proven itself a failure.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

A federation is at once the strongest and the weakest form of government that can be devised. If its bonds are too loose it is like a rope of sand—it is liable to fall to pieces at any strain. But if this danger is obviated, if the right degree of strength is obtained to insure against dissolution, and to secure orderly execution of the necessary functions of the central government, then a federation is the most safe and durable form of national existence. And this is especially true of one that provides in all parts for quite complete local self-government. There is room for all ideas. Surplus political energy finds ample vent. As the governmental system of the United States is now settled, there is no chance whatever for tyranny. The "man on horseback" is at times a real menace to France. Here he would be only a scarecrow. The States cannot be crushed by the United States. Each has its defined sphere, within which it is supreme. And yet, on the other hand, the action of the central government cannot be nullified by the States.

In forming a federation the difficult question is to adjust it in such way as to define the respective rights and duties of the various elements concerned and of the whole, and then in actual working this adjustment must be tested and modified and finally settled. This has been, after all, the great problem in political science that the American republic has worked out in its first century—and it has been worked out. The American federal republic, with a strong and efficient national administration, and yet with wide local freedom that adapts it readily to an infinity of changing conditions, is, on the whole, the safest and the soundest form of government that human political wisdom has yet attained. Our English friends are groping toward a similar solution of their troubles in Ireland. If properly guided they will find home rule make their empire vastly stronger instead of weaker. It will distribute the strain in place of centring it on one weak spot.

MEN MORE THAN INSTITUTIONS.

But, after all, no political institutions are safe unless they are in safe hands. A form of government cannot be prescribed for national ills like a panacea warranted to heal. Each people must work out for itself the forms of action best adapted to its character and conditions, and the safety and success of our federal freedom come very largely from the fact that our public life affords just such men as Justice Lamar and such other men as made possible his co-operation in national concerns. If the epoch of civil strife had been followed by an epoch of revenge, our republican liberties would have vanished. Wars of aggression and revenge belong to the effete days of personal despotism. Monarchies may go into war. Republics



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JUSTICE LAMAR.

and most moderate of both sections, the solution would have been effected in a much more easy and rational way than actually was found. Indeed, the solution was hardly accomplished by political wisdom at all. It was compelled by force of the logic of facts. We stumbled and blundered through years of mistakes and crimes and angry recriminations. But in some fashion, after all, the union is effectually reconstructed. If foreign aggression should threaten the safety of the Republic, the soldiers of Maine and the soldiers of South Carolina would be found side by side under its banners. We are, as Jefferson insisted, "one as to all others," though we may be "several as to ourselves."

SOUTHERN DEFEAT A BLESSING.

And what a disaster the victory of the Confederacy would have been to the success of the experiment of self-government in the New World! Had the one great republic been broken in two there would have

should only be forced into it. It should be fought without bitterness, from a stern sense of duty, and when its ends are accomplished the war spirit should be laid aside with the rifle and cartridge box. Magnanimity and self-restraint are cardinal virtues in a republic. It is one thing to know that it is safe for men lately in insurrection to help administer the government against which they rebelled. It is sometimes quite another thing to lay aside civil animosity and join hands frankly with those who but yesterday were enemies. It is one thing to realize that the cause for which one has given his blood is utterly and hopelessly lost and that the future demands an absolute reversal of action. It is quite another thing to set about resolutely building the future on this conception, laying aside hatred and anguish and considering the best interests of the whole and not merely of one's own immediate group.

It was not reconstruction merely that the nation needed after Appomattox; it was reconciliation. And every man in either section who gave his heart sincerely to living the national life, to building up what had been torn down, was and is a patriot who deserves the gratitude of the republic. This, Justice Lamar did. And he is a type of Southern men, in public and private station, who have shown that most exalted patriotism. The nation is a nation again because of him and of them. It was the great war president who spoke "with malice toward none, with charity for all." It was the general of the victorious armies who said, "Let us have peace." The nation, as a whole, has taken them at their word.

THE DISPUTED ELECTION.

The self-restraint and largeness of view that make a republic possible find no better illustration than was afforded by the electoral controversy of 1876-7. No more dangerous crisis ever came to a nation. The facts were by no means clearly on one side. At all events, the adherents of one party passionately believed that ostensible majorities had been secured by fraud and violence. The other party as passionately believed that partisan returning boards had reversed the popular will. The presidency hung on the adjudication of this dispute; and the Constitution provided no unquestioned means of deciding it.

Provision was made for getting the certificates from the electoral colleges of the States into the hands of the President of the Senate. That the count of electoral votes was to take place in the presence of the two houses of Congress was also explicit. And the President of the Senate was to open the sealed certificates.

But at that point the Constitution failed. And precedent would hardly be decisive, as never before had the election hinged on the validity of disputed returns.

Had either party insisted on a course not plainly authorized by the Constitution the other party would have resisted, and with perfect right. And for a time it seemed that physical force was the only solution.

Party spirit and passion were high. The nation was apparently on the verge of a civil war more dangerous than the war of secession.

A BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

It is entirely evident that in such an emergency arbitration is the only reasonable resort for enlightened people. But it was by no means so evident at that time as to just what form of arbitration would be feasible, and under those circumstances the bill providing for the electoral commission was not merely a happy escape from a dangerous situation. It was more than that. It was also a triumph of patriotism and self-control, second only to the issue of the war of secession itself, as evidence that self-government is possible and enduring. The electoral commission was a board of arbitration. Congress may or may not have had express constitutional power to delegate such functions to an extra-congressional body; but imperious necessity overruled any quibbles of strict construction, and the contested certificates were duly referred to the arbitrators for adjudication.

A second test of self-government, quite as crucial as the adoption of the commission, was the acceptance of its award by the losing party. There was excited feeling and a strong disposition on the part of some to resist; but the cooler counsels of prudent and patriotic leaders prevailed. It is a hard strain on one's self-control to submit to law when it decides for the other side. Among those who were active in securing a pacific and law-abiding course, Mr. Lamar was conspicuous and influential, and he should have the respect which all sincere well-wishers for Republican institutions will never fail to give to the men who settled the great dispute of 1877 by law and not by violence. Their action vastly strengthened the cause of Democracy in all lands.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES.

Rutherford B. Hayes, who learned on March 2, 1877, that two days later he was to be inaugurated as President of the United States, was an excellent representative of one phase of American life. General Hayes was not an exceptional man. He was the direct result of good blood, good character and good training. With excellent natural abilities, high minded, of refined tastes, he was eminently a gentleman. As soldier, lawyer, statesman, he did his duty always with extreme fidelity to conscience.

But in no respect was he an extraordinary man. An excellent officer of volunteers, he was not a soldier like Grant. An excellent public speaker, he was by no means a great orator. An able administrator, he could not be called a brilliant statesman. Scores of men his equals in nearly, if not quite, all points can be found in almost every State in the Union.

And in this very fact lies the encouraging feature. General Hayes was, if you please, a man of respectable mediocrity. But in that case we can only say that respectable mediocrity in the republic is of exceedingly high grade; and that is true. Men who

are competent to administer the high office of President of the United States with credit to themselves and benefit to the country are by no means few. It is well to remember that in the long line of our Presidents, there is really not one who was not at least respectable in character and abilities, and especially is it true that men of the high type of character of General Hayes are abundant in all sections of the Union. Such men ought to be leaders in all our political movements.

CULTURE AND POLITICS.

They are not always. Sometimes it is because they prefer their books and their homes to the struggles of active life. Sometimes they shrink from contact with the coarser characters who abound at the front of all parties. Sometimes they are absorbed in business or professional pursuits; but in every case such shrinking or such neglect is culpable. In a republic we cannot safely turn over the common concerns to a cluster of professionals, as we do medicine or teaching, and thereafter dismiss the subject from our minds. No man is fit to live on the soil of a republic unless he takes intelligent interest in public affairs and is will-

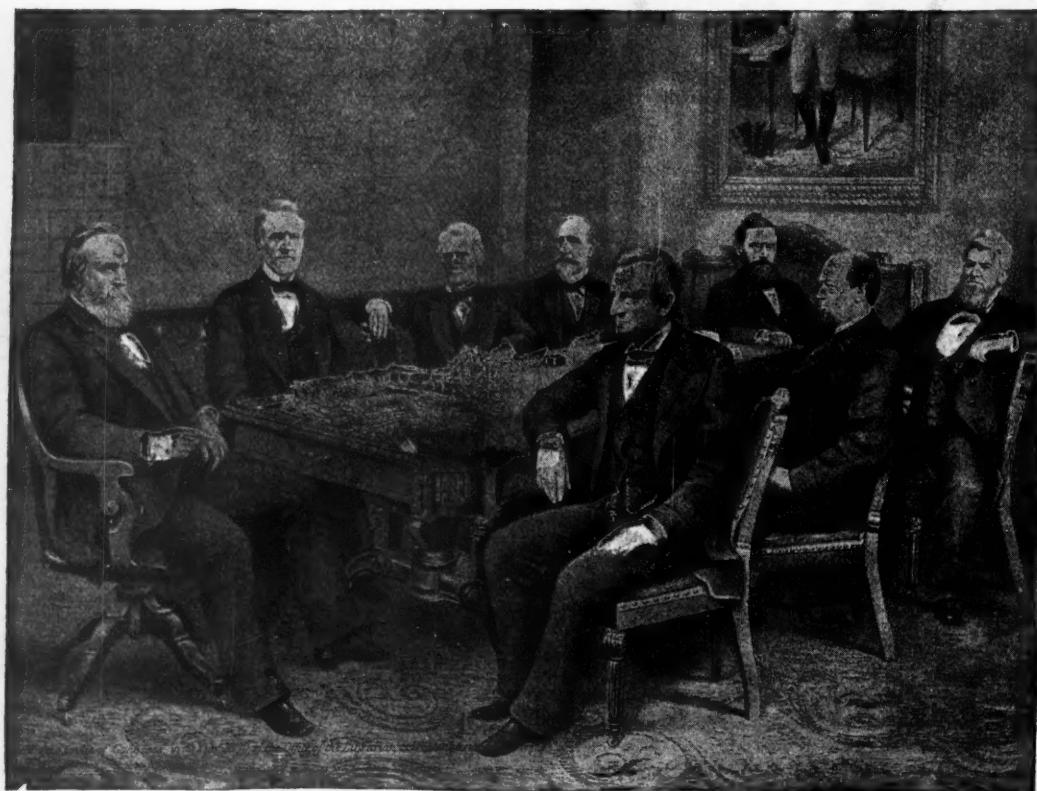
ing to give time and work towards embodying in practice what he believes to be wise public policy.

HAYES AND HIS CRITICS.

President Hayes was violently assailed on one side because he accepted office at the award of the electoral commission, and on the other side because he ceased to uphold State governments in Southern States by Federal troops.

"THE CRIME OF 1877."

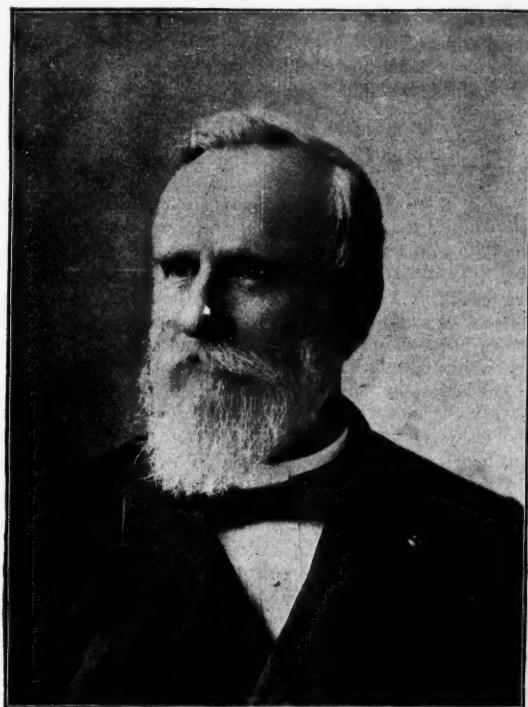
The claim that his title was unsound is preposterous. The questions in dispute were settled by a tribunal duly created in accordance with law for the express purpose, and their decision ratified by Congress. Why should General Hayes set up his judgment as superior to that of the Court and that of the National Legislature? On the contrary, the important feature of the whole case—important, that is, for the safe working of constitutional government—was that such a dispute should be settled peaceably and lawfully, and that the decision of the designated tribunal should stand. Compared with this it mattered little whether Hayes or Tilden should be President.



PRESIDENT HAYES AND HIS CABINET.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

RICHARD W. THOMPSON.
JOHN SHERMAN.CHARLES DEVENS.
WILLIAM M. EVARTS.CARL SCHURZ.
GEORGE W. M'CRARY.
DAVID M. KEY.



HON. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

But it was violently asserted that the decision of the commission was made by a strictly partisan vote, and that on merely technical grounds, ignoring the gross frauds that lay back of the accepted returns.

Possibly. Still, the partisanship of the eight can hardly be regarded as materially more vicious than the partisanship of the seven; and as to frauds, the average student of history has long since concluded that it is not absolutely sure that they were confined to either side in the election of 1876.

FEDERAL BAYONETS AT SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

The failure of the national administration under President Hayes to sustain the Republican State governments that were chosen on the same ticket with the electors who secured the choice of the Republican candidate for the presidency has also been assailed, and as savagely, by men of his own party. The claim is that these State governments rested on the same title as that of Mr. Hayes, and that hence he could not consistently abandon them.

But the time had to come sooner or later when federal troops should be withdrawn from the Southern States. The maintenance of a given State government by federal bayonets is antagonistic to our whole system; and a local government of any kind that can only be kept in place by extraneous force, a local government that is wholly unable to sustain itself, is surely an anomaly in a system of home rule. The

South should either have been governed by military law outright or should have been left to govern itself. A combination of the two was merely impracticable, and Mr. Hayes simply recognized the inevitable and yielded to it. Had he not done so in 1877 the same result would have been postponed for a short time, but was bound to come.

The whole story of reconstruction, from 1865 to 1877, bristles with difficulties. The situation was one that needed the patience and wisdom of the soundest statesmanship, and in place of that there was too much of virulent partisanship. The South was not altogether an aggregation of suffering saints. The Republican Congress was not a group of benevolent Solomons. Somehow we stumbled and blundered through. And in all the confusion of those troubled times the writer does not believe that history will condemn Mr. Hayes for putting an end to an intolerable situation.

"BEN BUTLER."

American politics has no more picturesque figure than Benjamin F. Butler.

In every large community there is always a considerable element of extreme radicals. It is easy to be a radical. To deny and denounce are always more interesting than to conserve and construct; and radicals are often right—at least prophetically. The world frequently in the end moves to their ground, and so radicalism in the nineteenth century has come to have a positivism and confidence of its own.

To this particular phase of thought General Butler always appealed, in some form or other. He was naturally a positive man. Whatever he did was done thoroughly; and politics made no exception.

PARTY GYMNASTICS.

Before the war he was a Democrat, and in the Charleston Convention of 1860 his vote was given on every ballot to Jefferson Davis. When secession had led to hostilities, Butler promptly took the side of the Union and went to the front with Massachusetts' militia to levy war against the President of the Confederate States, whom he had tried to make President of the United States. Battles were not exactly in his line, but administration certainly was, and the people of New Orleans will not be apt to deny that General Butler was at least energetic and positive. After the war the general turned up in Congress, first as a Republican, then as a political guerilla, which suited him much better. After being elected Governor of Massachusetts on the Democratic ticket, he sought the nomination of that party for the presidency. Failing this, he ran for that office as the candidate of the anti-monopoly and national, or greenback labor parties.

This surely was boxing the political compass thoroughly; but it did not imply any peculiar volatility on Butler's part. Throughout all he was rigidly consistent with his own character.

Perhaps his most obvious trait was sharpness. Whatever was bold, energetic and piquant he always relished. Tameness was his horror.

These qualities just fitted him for prominence in a time of civil disaster, like the war between the States. His declaration that negroes were liable to confiscation as "contraband of war," because the confederates used them to work on fortifications, greatly tickled the popular fancy; and his drastic measures at New Orleans at least served to keep the public from forgetting him.

A STORMY PETREL.

Butler was a veritable stormy petrel of politics. When the war was ended he was uneasy. Turbulence of some sort was the breath of his nostrils. And so he readily fell into opposition, and then naturally became a leader of all the elements of social discontent that he could master.

It was in some ways an odd spectacle. This millionaire lawyer and speculator was the candidate of the workingmen. It was a veritable case of Adullam that he conducted. His hopes was that "every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented" would gather to his banner. If they should, he felt sure of election. And in any event he would disturb the calculations of the regular party managers; and that "was nuts to scrooge."

A NEW POLITICAL FACTOR.

Butler's calamity campaign of 1884 did not raise him to the presidency. But the movement in that year had its logical sequent in 1892, and the extraor-



GENERAL BUTLER THIRTY YEARS AGO.

dinary platform on which the Populists won so many victories in Western States is one with which the nation must now gravely reckon, as an actual political force.

THE FARMERS AND THE RADICALS.

The most peculiar fact is that one social element that for many years has been confidently reckoned as unvarying in its conservatism, has, at least in the West, been quite revolutionized. The farmers were once the brake on the wheel; they are now the runaway horse. And when a large proportion of the farmers are as extreme and discontented with existing conditions as are the wage workers in the cities, it is evident that the party of social radicalism cannot be ignored in practical politics.

The causes for this new state of things are not far to seek. The very rapid settlement of the West in the last few decades, and especially the period of business expansion during the war, and the enormous extension of railroads, led to a rush and scramble for agricultural lands. Mortgages and debt in various forms became the rule. And the inevitable revulsion left vast numbers of farmers occupiers, but not in fact owners. Farming, in short, in extensive sections of the West, had become a speculative business; and as the speculation very often went the wrong way, great distress prevailed.

Of course there are other causes. The railroads, indispensable adjuncts of agriculture, the farmers have come to look on as soulless tyrants, that prosper at the expense of the helpless shipper. "Money sharks" in Kansas and the Dakotas have certainly fleeced the unfortunate at a frightful rate. And, of course, grasshoppers and droughts are often fatal to squeezing a bare living from the soil, to say nothing of interest and taxes.

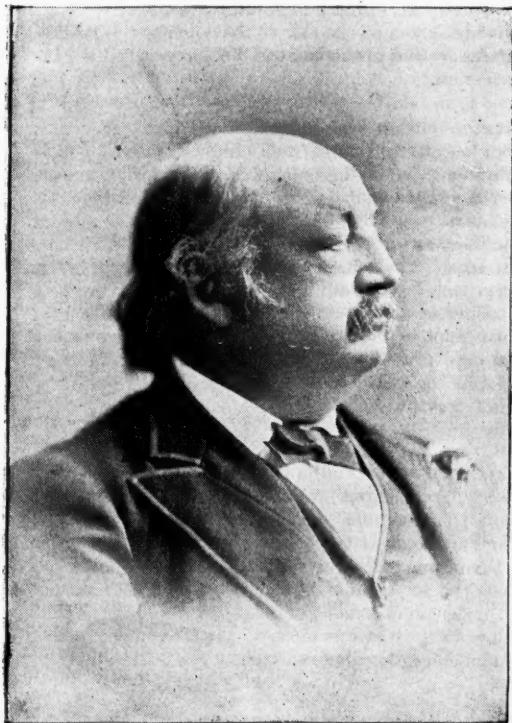
But whatever the cause, the fact remains. The farmers of the West are not far from the state of mind of those of Massachusetts at the time of Shay's insurrection. They are no longer the conservative element. Party traditions have lost hold on them. They form a solid body of radicalism, which gives a vast momentum to the striving for social reconstruction that animates so many of the labor organizations and especially so many of our rather recent immigrants.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BUTLER.

General Butler was in almost every respect in sharp contrast with the other three in our representative group. He will not go down in history as a great man; but that he was piquant, forceful, and never dull will readily be admitted. And his real kindness of heart, evinced in so many odd and characteristic ways, certainly won him the affections of many and the lenient judgment of most. The nation always enjoyed him; it didn't quite take him seriously. But, on the whole, he enlivened politics. He was not at all monotonous.

But, in point of fact, he cannot be dismissed as a mere demagogue, of no more significance than Arte-

mus Ward's kangaroo. Before we can judge of his real weight and meaning in our political development we must know more of the issue of that radical movement to which he gave coherence and a considerable impetus. The historian who looks back a



BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

hundred years hence may assign Butler a very different place as an actual force in politics from that we should now be inclined to give him.

AMERICAN TRAINING FOR STATESMANSHIP.

There is one interesting fact in connection with all these four men on which it may be worth while to dwell for a few moments. As politicians and statesmen they were the immediate product of social and intellectual conditions widely prevalent in the Republic, and which to-day are even more efficient than in their youth.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

To begin with, all were graduates of college. It is a remark commonly attributed to Horace Greeley, with reference to employment on the *Tribune*, "Of all horned cattle, deliver me from college graduates." That sentiment would hardly be echoed to-day in the management of the great paper that Greeley founded. In the Congress of the United States, on the bench of the Supreme Court, among the leaders in political life of both the great parties, a liberal training in

youth is becoming more and more a factor of success. College reunions are getting to be concomitants of national political conventions.

Our statesmen, to be sure, are not divided between two great universities, like Oxford and Cambridge. They come from a host of institutions all over the land. Still, old Yale and Harvard have their full share of representatives. In the two great conventions of last year, the winning forces in each case were marshaled by Yale men. And a Harvard graduate was one of the possibilities in case Mr. Cleveland had failed of nomination.

SMALL COLLEGES.

But the four men whom we are especially considering all came from small colleges. Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Georgia have each a number of similar institutions. And from such colleges—colleges hardly with a national reputation—these eminent men received their diplomas.

The multiplicity of small colleges is often deprecated; and there is little doubt that sometimes they strain slender resources in too ambitious attempts. Many of them would be more successful as academies. Still, when all this is said, it remains true that large numbers of these institutions are doing vigorous and scholarly work in all parts of the country. They are centres of intellectual life. From the relatively small number of students, these are brought into very close relations with their instructors, who are often men of great force of character. As Mr. Bryce very justly observes, these colleges, from their wide diffusion and comparatively inexpensive surroundings, often make it possible for young men to get an education who otherwise would perchance go without it; and Williams College, with its Garfield; Washington College, with its Blaine, and a score of others from which distinguished men have come, surely have proved their right to exist.

CITIZENSHIP AND SCHOLARSHIP.

It is perhaps as well to remember that it is not the sole function of our colleges and universities to produce great scholars, who shall write books and enlarge the domain of science. But a small number of their graduates will ever be in this class; and the great bulk of the students should get from alma mater first of all good citizenship. Culture that refines away interest in social and political progress is of questionable public value. A wholesome and vigorous training in political knowledge is essential; and this, in some form, our colleges with hardly an exception supply.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

But aside from scholastic training, our widely diffused local self-government is of itself a school of politics. Any young man who enters vigorously into the public questions near at home in his own community is learning both facts and methods of government; and the systematic party organizations afford an immediate outlet for such activity as one may de-

sire. Indeed, the great questions of urban administration are forcing themselves more and more into prominence. They are getting in some respects to dwarf national issues in real importance. Their settlement calls for the highest quality of brain, and the complications that entangle progress in those lines demand not only the best knowledge, but the best conscience and the best courage that are to be had.

POLITICAL PROFESSIONS.

Law and government are naturally one; and so it is only reasonable that the legal profession should afford a training for political life, and second only to this profession, if it is second, is the profession of journalism. That, too, demands exact knowledge of a high order, and in time gives a rare training in dealing with public questions and with men in masses. Mr. Blaine was a successful journalist; Mr. Lamar was a scholar in law; Butler made a fortune from his legal practice, and General Hayes was a lawyer.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

All of these leaders were party men. They learned the lesson that it is not the individual alone that counts in a democracy, but the combined action of the many. To be sure Gen. Butler changed his parties somewhat as frequently as a snake does its skin. Still it was usually a change of parties, not an isolation from party, and the other three were on the whole strict party men. All were more or less independent, but their independence was within party lines. Mr. Hayes, as President, perhaps went farthest in the assertion of personal views.

The independent voter is a necessary corrective in the body politic. The more numerous and intractable he is, the more will the parties tend to keep in

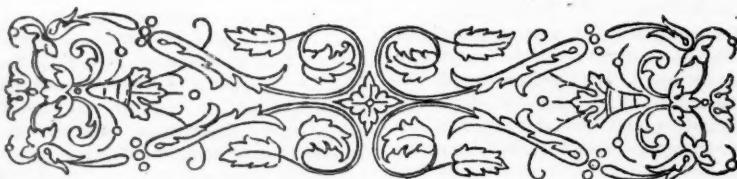
order. But, after all, it is essential to positive administration that the great majority of people should belong within some party lines, and the political leaders of real consequence must have organization back of them. It was an intelligent mob, to be sure, that won the battle of Lexington; but it was not a mob that finally triumphed at Yorktown. And without trained soldiers on the side of the colonies the British regulars would in the end easily have crushed the insurrection.

STATESMANSHIP PLASTIC.

Statesmanship is a growth, not a gift. It comes from long training. It feeds on experience of political action. It implies an evolution of character that sometimes transforms the man, that in most cases ought to transform him. The Blaine that entered Congress in 1862 was very far from the ripe statesman who administered the State department during most of the administration just drawing to a close. The Lamar in the secession convention of Mississippi in 1861, and the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court who died in January were very different in many ways. Time and active life are educators of whatever is worth educating.

THE WORK OF ONE DAY.

The men who bore the heat and burden of the day in 1861 are passing away. The great problems that beset the Republic in those decades of slavery and war and reconstruction are about all solved, and the millennium is not here yet. New forces are at work. New perplexities assail us. New dangers confront us. We can only hope that on the whole we may do our work with as much courage and as much insight as the generation that we are leaving behind us.



PHILLIPS BROOKS.

TWO CHARACTERIZATIONS OF THE LATE BISHOP OF MASSACHUSETTS.

I. AN ENGLISH ESTIMATE AND TRIBUTE.

BY THE VEN. ARCHDEACON FARRAR, D.D., F.R.S.

IT was with a shock of grief that I read in the American telegrams of January 23 the announcement of the death of my most dear and honored friend, Phillips Brooks. When I parted from him at the end of last July it seemed immensely more likely that I—five years his senior—should be called

"To where beyond these voices there is peace,"

than that he should pass away so suddenly from the scene of his splendid activities. He was a man of magnificent physique—six feet five high and strong and large in proportion. His handsome features, his manly carriage, his striking and massive head, his strong health, his vigorous personality, seemed to promise a long life to him if to any man. Every one, indeed, noticed during his last visit to England that he looked much thinner than he had done two years before, but he always spoke of himself as perfectly well, and his great boyish heart seemed as full as ever of love and hope and joy. I noticed in him a just perceptible deepening of gravity in tone, but no diminution of his usually bright spirits. He resembled our common friend, the late Dean Stanley, in the fact that his genius had all the characteristics of "the heart of childhood taken up and matured in the powers of manhood." I attributed the slightly less buoyant temperament of last summer—the sort of half-sadness which sometimes seemed to fit over his mind, like the shadow of a summer cloud—to the exigencies and responsibilities of his recent dignity.

For his work as a Bishop was to the last degree exhausting. He used to send me the printed list of his engagements. They were daily and incessant. I stood amazed at them. They were, no doubt, greatly increased by his unprecedented popularity with the laity; but to discharge them as he would discharge them must have required, and must, I fear, have impaired, a giant's strength. And this tax upon his powers, joined to the stress of a winter which has been terribly severe in America must, have hastened the end, which is for him so happy a release, but which to us seems so untimely a deprivation.

I cannot but think that if he had not accepted the call to the Bishopric of Massachusetts he might have lived for many a long and happy year. Assuredly it was not ambition which led him to desire such empty shadows as precedence and a title. I knew him too well to suppose that he would care a broken straw for such gilt fragments of potsherd, such dust in the mid-

night, as the worldly adjuncts of an inch-high distinction. His heart was too large for so small an ambition. Had he chosen to answer the world according to its idols, to trim his sails to the veering breezes of ecclesiastical opinion, to suppress or tamper with his cherished convictions, and, as Tennyson says, "to creep and crawl in the hedgebottoms," he, with his rich gifts, might easily have been a Bishop thirty years ago. In ability and every commanding quality he towered head and shoulders above the whole body of American ecclesiastics, only one or two of whom are known outside their own parishes or dioceses. Probably no severer lot could have befallen him than to be made Bishop. For he was a man who had lived a very happy life, and although he was in no sense of the word indolent, he managed to escape the entanglements of work which so disastrously crowd the lives of too many of us, not only with harassing labors but also with endless worry, fussy littlenesses and an infinite deal of nothing. Wisely and rightly he left a margin to his life and did not crowd its pages to the very edge. He enjoyed his quiet smoke and hour of social geniality in the evening. He had an insatiate love for travel. He had visited much of what was best worth seeing in both hemispheres, and wherever he went—being blessed with admirable taste and ample means—he collected memorials of his journeys. His bachelor home in Boston—in which I twice spent happy weeks—was full of careless beauty and solid comfort and was constantly brightened with the presence of friends who loved him as few men have been ever loved. His Episcopate must have greatly altered the peaceful and joyous tenor of his life. It must have exposed him to hundreds of small vexations, which as they revealed to him the inherent littleness of mankind—especially as it displays itself in spheres ecclesiastical—must have put a severe strain on his faith in human nature. I believe that he accepted his so-called promotion solely for two reasons—because he felt that to do so was a solemn duty laid upon him, and because he hoped by this self-sacrifice—not only of wealth and ease but of things which he valued far more than both—to render real, high and most needful services to the church to which he belonged. I do not know that he was right. No man could do the work he has done and was doing, but much smaller men could have discharged the more ordinary functions of his new routine.

The following letter will show some of his feelings on his new appointment :

233 CLARENDON STREET, BOSTON, }
May 19, 1891.

DEAR DR. FARRAR: A thousand thanks for your most kind letter. I knew that I should have your sympathy!

I am not Bishop yet. We have a complicated constitution, and all the Dioceses and all the Bishops have to vote upon me before I am confirmed and can be consecrated. And so it will be some time yet; but it will come. Massachusetts has done its part, rather unexpectedly to everybody, and I shall probably be consecrated somewhere about October 1. It looks quite interesting and attractive, and I hope I shall not be quite useless in the new work which will occupy the remainder of my days. I have had a delightful life, and the last twenty years of it which I have spent in Trinity Church have been unbroken in their happiness. Why should I believe that the good Father has left me now, and has not made ready something good for me to do and be in these new fields? So I go on with good heart.

It will spoil any chance of my coming this year to Europe, and so I must not hope to preach in St. Margaret's. A quiet summer here at home, looking over the work, closing up the past and making ready for the future, is what evidently is appointed me. I am sorry for that. I do not like to let the years go by with so rare sights of friends' faces. And it will be long since I saw yours—another year, perhaps!

You know how constantly I think of you, and with what wonder and admiration I hear of your abounding labors, and with what deep sorrow I know of suffering that comes to you. It is a joy to me that you should put my name in your new book. It touches me and pleases me exceedingly.

And so, dear friend, may God's best blessing be to you and yours. My truest love to them.

And let me be always,

Affectionately your friend,
PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Whether, in addition to other trials, he suffered much from the malevolence of his opponents—whether he was in the slightest degree moved by reading such articles as that which was quoted in the last number of this REVIEW, in which the *Church Times*, with its usual exquisite amenity and that beautiful exhibition of the elementary Christian graces by which (in addition to infallibility) it is characterized—I do not know. I think and hope that he was indifferent to what Montalembert calls "the unknown voices that bellow in the shade, and swell the language of falsehood and of hate." What I do know is that in the cause of duty he feared, as little as I do myself, to encounter the daggers of masked "religious" calumniators. If he had to pass through veritable hurricanes of abuse from anonymous critics, he could always turn from the storm without to the sunshine of "pure conscience within"; and he knew that he was enshrined in the enthusiastic affection of tens of thousands of the brother Christians whom he had so nobly served.

I never knew a man so supremely unaffected by the

"Status, entourage, worldly circumstance"

of his episcopal rank. It was with difficulty that I persuaded him to wear in England his episcopal robes, though any ordinary surplice looked ridiculous on his massive frame. Once when I gave the

title, "my Lord," to dear old Bishop Lee, of Delaware—then, I think, the Presiding American Bishop—with whom I was staying, he quietly said, "You are giving me, sir, a title to which I have no claim." What Phillips Brooks would have done to me had I so addressed him I can hardly conjecture. I knew him too well to make the attempt. I have experienced in the case of more than one man that when he becomes a Bishop under the modern circumstances and surroundings of that position, if he does not quite

"Bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus,"

yet all the old familiar friendship is utterly at an end. But his elevation did not make one atom of difference in the case of Phillips Brooks. To the last he was the dear, frank, manly, noble Phillips Brooks, as humble, as cordial as ever. He was too truly great to be merged in small superiorities. All artificiality and all pretence and all looking down upon others were to him impossible. Marcus Aurelius had to say to himself, "Do not be Cæsarian." But Phillips Brooks had no need of the warning not to be puffed up. He was immensely greater than his bishopric. He was too much of a man to be lost in the ecclesiastic. He did not develop that excess of caution which leads some men to measure their words as though they were the answers of an oracle, and makes others so self-conscious and timid that they

"Dare not with too confident a tone
Proclaim the nose upon their face their own."

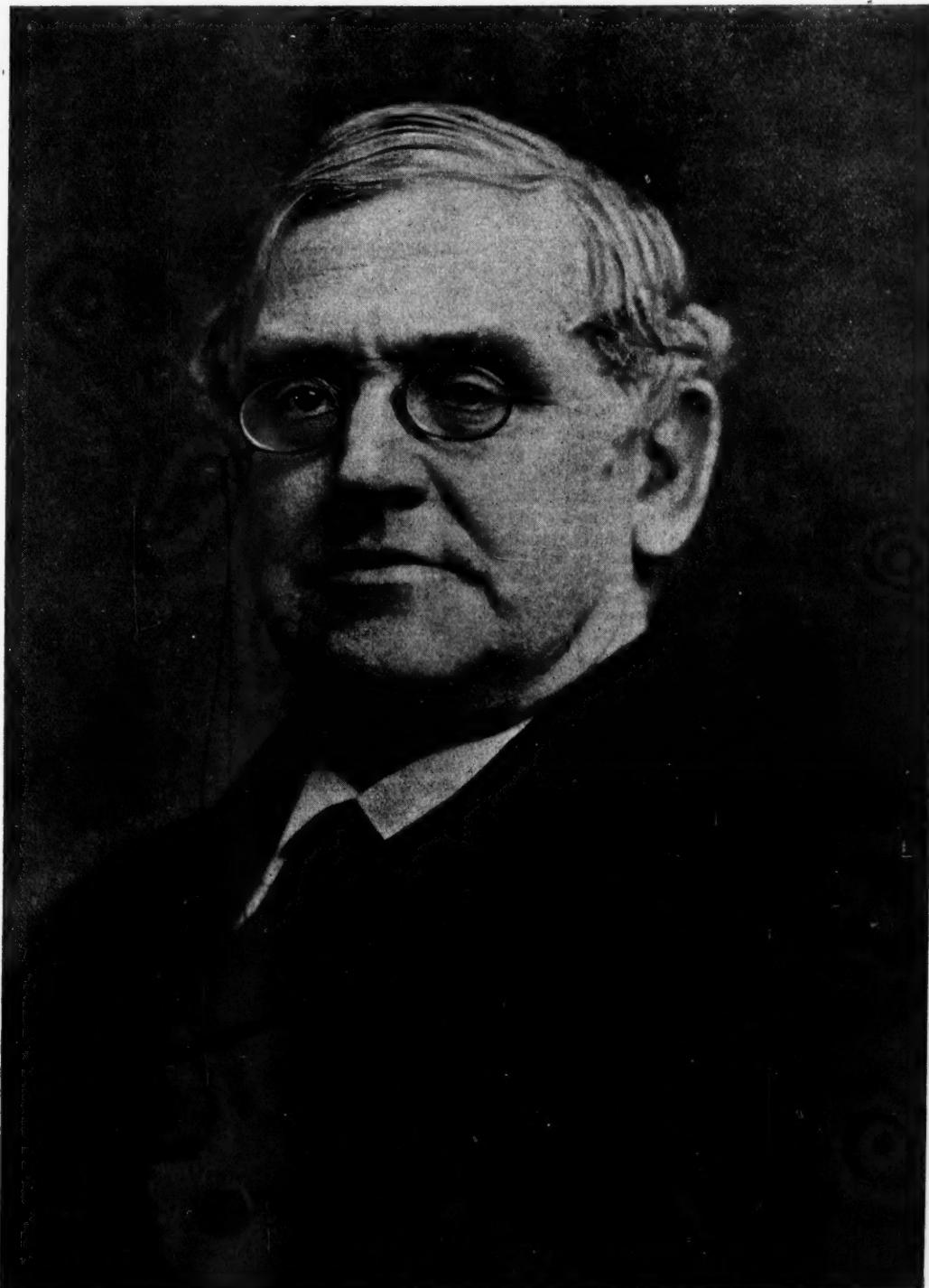
Such greatness as Phillips Brooks had lay in his true, large-hearted manhood; and his manhood was too supreme to be artificialized into pomposity and euphemisms.

The letter which he wrote to me on December 13, his fifty-seventh and last birthday, lies before me. I print it here, omitting only a few words which his great kindness spoke. How strangely the words read to me, "I pray you to live!" The greater and the better is taken; the feebler and less worthy is left.

233 CLARENDON STREET, BOSTON, }
Tuesday, December 13, 1892.

MY DEAR ARCHDEACON: It is partly that I want to send you Christmas greeting, and partly that I need your sympathy to-day when I am fifty-seven years old—for these two reasons and a hundred others I am going to fill these four pages with talk with you across the water.

In the midst of a thousand useless things which I do every day there is always coming up the recollection of last summer, and how good you were to me, and what enjoyment I had in those delightful idle days. Never shall I cease to thank you for taking me to Tennyson's, and letting me see the great dear man again. How good he was that day! Do you remember how he read those two stanzas about "Faith," which he had just written? I can hear his great voice booming in them as I read them over in the new volume which has come since the poet died. And how perfect his death was. And how one feels that he has brooded so on death, and grown familiar with its mystery on every side, that it cannot have come with surprise to him. And Whittier, too, is gone. He never forgot the visit which you paid him, nor ceased to speak of it whenever I saw him. But how strange it



From *The Churchman*.

THE RIGHT REVEREND PHILLIPS BROOKS,
Bishop of Massachusetts.

seems, this writing against one friend's name after another that you will see his face no more. I pray you to live, for to come to London and not see you there, what should I care for the old places, St. Margaret's, and the Abbey, and the Dean's Yard, and all the rest?

I hope you know how I valued the sermons which I heard from you in the Abbey on those Sunday afternoons last summer. They have been in my ears and in my heart ever since. Indeed, when I look back over these years, I owe you very much indeed.

I hope that you are very well and happy. Do not let the great world trouble you, but be sure that many are rejoicing in your brave work.

O, that you were here to-night! With all best Christmas wishes for Mrs. Farrar and you and your children, I am, affectionately your friend.

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

I first made his acquaintance about 16 years ago. He called on me in Dean's Yard with his brother. He brought no introduction, but kindly came of his own accord to make my acquaintance. I asked Dean Stanley to appoint him to preach in the Abbey, and he preached on that occasion the sermon on "The Candle of the Lord" which attracted such wide attention. He had not then published any volume of sermons. I urged him to do so, and he complied, naming the volume from the sermon by which we had all been struck. That was the beginning of many years of close friendship. His first visit when he came to England was generally to my house, and his first sermons were at St. Margaret's and the Abbey.

We in England were, of course, less familiar with his voice, and less able to catch his immensely rapid intonations than our American brethren. It was not only the rush of words which rendered it difficult to follow him, but the rush of thoughts. The two together made him the despair of reporters. Dean Stanley used to compare him to an express train going to its appointed terminus with majestic speed, and sweeping every obstacle, one after another, out of his course. I once tried to induce him to adopt a more measured utterance. He told me that for him it was absolutely impossible. In youth he had suffered from something resembling an impediment in his speech, and he could only preach rapidly, or not at all. He was supremely devoid of all self-consciousness in the pulpit. When an American clergyman was deplored to him the emptiness of many American churches, he said, with the utmost simplicity, that it must be quite a mistake, for wherever he preached he found all the churches quite full. It does not seem to have occurred to him that it was his name and fame and singular influence which attracted such large multitudes wherever he was announced to preach.

He has given us his views on preaching in his published lectures on the subject. The value of his own sermons lay in their genuine manliness, their sincerity of conviction, their freshness and originality, their unity and directness of thought, their classic diction, and their brilliant illustrations. They contain sentences which, when we have once read them, we never forget.

He generally preferred to read his sermons, but he could preach equally well *extempore*, and that without a note. Indeed, if the hearer shut his eyes, he would have been unable to say whether Phillips Brooks—as all Americans loved to call him to the last—was preaching a written or an unwritten sermon; he preached his old sermons with as little reluctance as Dr. Chalmers. I noticed on his MSS. that, even in his own church, he often repeated the same sermon within four years of its delivery. So far from resenting this, his vast congregation liked it, and asked him to preach again and again the same sermon. "I am so glad that he preached *that* sermon at St. Margaret's," said an American lady to me. "It is a special favorite of ours at Boston."

In the present phase of ecclesiastical opinion, what is called "Catholicity" is apparently regarded as identical with intolerance. It takes its tone from the Papacy, and feebly echoes its anti-Christian haughtiness and empty anathemas. He in these days is supposed to be the best "Catholic" and the most faithful "Churchman" who turns his back most contumeliously on his Christian brethren who are not of the same fold as himself, and shows the greatest amount of hesitation even in handing them over to the possibility of "uncovenanted mercies." The Christianity of Phillips Brooks was not of this narrow, repellent, sacerdotal, and Popish type. He deliberately and constantly committed the crime, so unpardonable in the eyes of the new tyranny, of regarding all his fellow-Christians, to whatever denomination they belonged as no less honest, and no less dear to God than himself—as the heirs with him of the common mysteries of redemption and immortality, the children with him of a common Father, the redeemed with him of a common Saviour, the sheep with him of one flock, though in different folds, fellow-heirs with him of a common and unexclusive heaven. Like Henri Peyrèvre, he hated to see churches make their gates bristle with razors and anathemas. He would have said with St. Irenæus, *Ubi Christus ibi Ecclesia*. He did not explain away the plain words of Christ: "Where two or three are gathered together, in My name, there am I in the midst of them." He had not ceased to attach any meaning to the words, "When Thou hadst overcome the sharpness of death, Thou didst open the kingdom of Heaven to all believers." He would have said with the Abbess Angélique Arnauld, "I am of the Church of all the saints, and all the saints are of my Church." Where he saw the fruits of the Spirit he was convinced of the presence of the Spirit, and no loud assertion made him believe that that Spirit was present in factions which yield only the fruits of bitterness, and are chiefly conspicuous for the broad phylacteries of uncharitable arrogance.

Religious animosity might bark at his heels, but he was so inherently noble in himself that it did not make him lose his faith, his hope, his love, his courage, nor did it ever cause him to swerve a hair's breadth from the inflexible line on which he saw that his duty lay. And he had his reward. His opponents will subside into their native insignificance and be

forgotten, except so far as the accident of connecting themselves with his name will preserve them from oblivion. His name will live for many a long year as the name of the foremost of all American ecclesiastics of this generation; as the name of a man whose manhood and whose sweet and lofty character won, and as Americans would say, "magnetized" to an unprecedented extent, all true hearts. Outside of sacerdotal cliques, every one knew, every one admired, every one loved Phillips Brooks. He was the common property, the common enthusiasm of the great American nation. The great writers of America recognized him, and him only among clerics, as their intellectual peer. At his house, and at the Saturday Club, I have dined with Mr. Lowell and Dr. O. W. Holmes, and many of the Americans who were foremost in literary, scientific and political circles, and he was always the favorite of all. The venerable Quaker poet, J. G. Whittier treated him like a brother. In all this his life was very enviable, but perhaps most of all in the influence which he wielded over the hearts of young men. I was with him at Harvard, at Yale, at Portland, at Syracuse, and at other American schools and universities. As the guest and stranger, it always fell to me to address those eager young students; but when I had finished, if Phillips Brooks was with me on the platform, "the boys" always shouted for him, and would not leave off till he had said a few words to them. Often what he said was perfectly simple, and was in no way striking. I do not remember the topic of his little speeches any more than I remember my own, but when he had spoken to them "the boys" were always satisfied, for they always felt that they had been listening to a man.

Nothing was more remarkable in him than his royal optimism. With him it was a matter of faith and temperament. He had not had to fight his way into it as, perhaps, Browning had—whom among other great Englishmen I had the pleasure of introducing to him. I think he must have been born an optimist. But often, when I was inclined to despond, his conversation, his bright spirits, his friendliness, his illimitable hopes came to me like a breath of vernal air. He rejoiced to have been born in this century because of its large outlook; and when he became godfather to one of my grandchildren, he wrote that the children were to be envied whose lot would be cast in an epoch which he believed would be rendered glorious by discoveries and progress even more memorable than those which have marked our own.

He is gone. He has left the world much poorer for his loss. All that is best, every element that is not ignoble in the American church, has special cause to grieve his irreparable loss. There is not one ecclesiastic in America whose death could cause anything like so deep a sorrow, or create anything like so immense a void. Would to God that we had a few men such as he in the English church. I have known many men—even not a few clergymen—of higher genius, of far wider learning, of far more brilliant gifts. But I never met any man, or any ecclesiastic, half so natural, so manly, so large-hearted, so intensely Catholic in the only real sense, so loyally true in his friendships, so absolutely unselfish, so modest, so unartificial, so self-forgetful. He is gone and I for one never hope to look upon his like again. To have known him, to have been honored by his friendship, to have witnessed his noble life and his large aspirations, consoles me for much. It is in itself "a liberal



TRINITY CHURCH, BOSTON.

education." And now that his lot is among the saints, who would wish him back amid all the pettiness and baseness and strife of tongues, which are, alas! quite as common in the nominal Church as in the authentic world? A blessing and a gracious

presence has vanished out of many lives. With a very sad heart I bid him farewell and lay this "shadow of a wreath of lilies" on the fresh grave of the noblest, truest and most stainless man I ever knew.

II. HIS POWER AND METHOD AS A PREACHER.

BY CHARLES F. THWING, PRESIDENT OF WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY AND ADELBERT COLLEGE.

THE facts of the life of Phillips Brooks are few and simple. Born in Boston in 1835 of a father and mother representing the best elements of New England character, he studied in the Boston schools and graduated at Harvard at the age of twenty. After reading theology at Alexandria, Virginia, he was ordained as an Episcopal clergyman in 1859 and became rector of a church in Philadelphia. Of this church he remained rector three years. In 1862 took charge of the Church of the Holy Trinity, of the same city. In 1869 he became rector of Trinity, Boston. For twenty-two years he continued in this place, and in 1891 was chosen Bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts. This office he held at the time of his death. With these simple facts should be associated the publication of five volumes of sermons and also of two other volumes, together with several pamphlets, each of which was usually a sermon. It should also be said that for several years he served as one of the preachers to Harvard University.

These few and simple facts represent the life of one of the mightiest personalities of this age and one of the noblest preachers of any age. It is of no consequence in writing of this man whether one first consider his personality and then his preaching or first his preaching and then his personality. For the preaching of Phillips Brooks was the type and exponent of his character and his character was simply the bow and the feather for the arrow of his thought. His character gave force and steadiness to each sermon. No man ever embodied more fully his idea of preaching—truth through personality. He was not, like John the Baptist, a voice, a mere sound. He was a voice vital and vitalizing. The gentleman in him was stronger than the ecclesiastic or the scholar. He was known rather as Mr. Brooks than as the Reverend Mister, or the Reverend Doctor, or Bishop Brooks. But the man was stronger than the gentleman. He was first, last, everywhere, Phillips Brooks. In him our simple humanity seemed to come to its full and splendid and rich flower. Life not only "more" but most, not only "fuller" but fullest, seemed to be his.

Nature apparently had to make special molds to cast him, and when she had cast him she broke the molds. No duplicate is possible. In him there seemed to be nothing superfluous and nothing lacking. He combined qualities which do not often co-exist. His power of intellect was great; his power of heart was not less great. He was loyal to his own interests and

church, but he was generous to every church. He had all the earnestness which may belong to a narrow character, but this earnestness was united with a magnificent tolerance. He was a poet, yet at times his philosophic conceptions remind one of Hegel. He loved persons, but he also loved truth. His character was spherical, not only in its symmetry, but also in including apparently opposite lines. The sphere which thus types his character was a large one. The circles which bounded him were great circles. The external man was a suggestion of the inner. His mind was, like so many great minds, imaginative. He saw truth broadly, at times so broadly that the outlines may have seemed to lack definiteness. Philosophy and poetry were so united in him as to make him a spiritual seer. The truth with which he was specially concerned was ethical—the building of character. The truth which he knew and told was to himself and others a message—a message from God. There was a man sent from God whose name was Phillips Brooks. The same came for a witness.

He was Emerson in the pulpit, yet something other than Emerson, for he had in him self-warmth, a quality which every one in his presence felt, and a warmth of a degree which only the elect found in the Concord man. This life which he lived and impressed was of the heart as well as the brain. The heart of Phillips Brooks seemed to be as big as the world. He was loved much, for he loved much. He was love. No act of love seemed too small to engage his attention, and there was no endeavor of his life but had relation to the principle of love. This love was for Christ and for humanity. He saw the divine in man. It was said of a great German, so filled was he with the thought of God, that he was "God-intoxicated." It is not rash to say of Phillips Brooks that he was humanity-intoxicated. One of the great messages which Tennyson has for the age—the message of love of man for man—Phillips Brooks embodied and spoke.

If the Christ was God incarnate, it may be said that Phillips Brooks, more than most, was the Christ incarnate. His nature was at once rich and simple. The peril of the rich nature—of elaborateness—was not his; the peril of the simple nature—of barrenness—he was also free from. The mind was well stored and so was the heart, but the principles controlling each were fundamental and plain. He kept the boy in him. The plumpness and roundness of face were

symbolical of his character. He was possessed, too, of Christ's conception of the worth of power. It gave to him a sense of awful and glorious responsibility. It at once humiliated and elevated. He was himself an optimist. If, despite all the optimism of words, one feels an undertone of sadness in the poetry of Tennyson, never in either tone or undertone is there an intimation of melancholy in either Phillips Brooks or his work.

All these rich powers were put into the work of preaching, God speaking through man to man. The message which God gave him to speak was this: Men are sinners; men ought not to be sinners; God is trying to win them to righteousness; the best part of each man is trying to win the worst part to righteousness; men are God's children, though prodigals, and God is doing all He can do to have them return; Christ is the incarnate God to help to save each man from his worst self and unto his highest self. God's love; man's duty; God's forgiveness; man's responsibility; the glory of the present life; the glory of the future—these were the great truths which Phillips Brooks was speaking in the ear of the world. Doctrine he conceived of in its literal meaning as teaching. It was not dogma; it was personal, aiming at personal ends. The one doctrine which was the central point of his teaching was the divinity of Christ. If at times the significance of this doctrine seemed to be lessened by his belief in the divineness of man, yet the Divine incarnation shone supreme above every other suggestion.

He was a broad churchman in preaching and doctrine. One might call him a churchman; he was loyal to the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was also a churchman; he was generous and loyal to organized Christianity of every name. He began an address to Congregational clergymen with the salutation, "Brother ministers." The message which he spoke upon these common themes and great—great because common; common because great—was intense, warm, human. It was not thought charged with emotion, nor emotion articulated with thought. It was thought-made emotion and emotion-made thought. The message came from a heart which thought and from a brain which throbbed. The velocity of utterance was typical of the velocity of the vital processes of heart and brain. The sermon grew as a flower grows; it had, first, life; it had order without being mechanical; it had beauty and sweetness; it also had indications of things which lie too deep for utterance. The effect of the sermon upon the hearer was diverse. To one not used to such rapidity of utterance—about two hundred words a minute—the first effect was of dismay. The mind found itself lagging a sentence or two behind. But to one of culture and accustomed to his utterance, the sermon was the highest intellectual delight and the noblest spiritual inspiration.

But for each one, of whatever training or character, the sermon had this simple and single result: it did not direct attention to itself; it directed the attention of the auditor to his duty to God, and to the truth of

God's love for himself. But the thought of the sermon was not a thought only. It was also an inspiration to the hearer to be and do the best. Two preachers no longer living, Phillip Brooks may be compared to. They are the two who had for a generation held the ear and the eye of the world. One was Henry Ward Beecher. Phillips Brooks' culture was less varied, but more rich than Beecher's; his sermons less brilliant in certain passages, but cast in better literary forms; his heart and head far more consistent in their reciprocal action; his attractiveness to the ordinary congregation less, but his winsomeness to the more thoughtful and rich nature greater. Beecher had a wider constituency. Phillips Brooks reached fewer men, but they were far more influential. One often thought of the orator and rhetorician when hearing Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Beecher was both an orator and rhetorician, but no one thought of either in hearing Phillips Brooks, and yet one might justly call Phillips Brooks an orator and a rhetorician. But these terms degrade him, and he would have shrunk from their application to himself.

He had, on the other hand, none of the commonplaceness of Spurgeon and he also lacked that tremendous following which Spurgeon has had all these years, but his culture was far more enriching, deep, noble. Spurgeon had large executive functions and about his Tabernacle still cluster many and diverse educational and ecclesiastical agencies. Phillips Brooks was first and foremost a preacher. Spurgeon was narrowly and strictly orthodox. The orthodoxy of Phillips Brooks was broad. But both the Baptist preacher of London and the Episcopal preacher of Boston were alike in a strong and majestic faith in God and love for God.

Phillip Brooks' general conception of the Gospel was more akin to that of Beecher than to that of Spurgeon. This conception was at once broad and narrow; narrow as standing for the love of God to men, broad in that this love was the motive power for solving all human problems, for relieving all human distresses, for inspiring all human endeavors. Politics, government, education, civilization, were treated in the light of the Gospel. Their manifold problems were to be solved by the Gospel itself. He was not a preacher of politics, though every sermon was a lesson for the statesman. He was not a preacher on current themes, though every sermon helped to make the government of a great city better, the education of the school and college more worthy, and the advancement of a noble civilization more swift. He was not a preacher for any one class or condition; every class and condition of men found enlightenment and inspiration pouring forth from his lips. He was no reformer, as Savonarola, or as John Knox, but his principles represented that continuous ethical and religious pressure which, properly applied, improve the state and perfect the individual. He was the sun to melt the ice of opposition and to scatter the frost of indifference, not the torrent to tear away the barriers opposing the progress of the cause he loved and worked for.

AMERICA IN HAWAII.

THE STRATEGIC POSITION OF THE ISLANDS, AND THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY AND INFLUENCE IN HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

BY SERENO BISHOP, OF HONOLULU.

THE so-called "Hawaiian Question," that has presented itself so unexpectedly to the country at large, can only be understood in the light of its historical development. It was in anticipation of precisely such a crisis as has arisen in these recent weeks, that in 1891 the American *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* asked Mr. Sereno Bishop to write for our September number of that year a full statement of the domestic condition of the islands, together with a presentation of the commercial and international situation. Mr. Bishop, beyond any other man in Hawaii, was qualified to present the subject fully and reliably, and his article in the *REVIEW* created a profound impression at Honolulu, while it also served a very useful purpose at Washington. As yet, nothing else is accessible that gives half so complete an idea of the general situation in the islands; and we therefore reprint herewith the part of the article that relates most particularly to the value of Hawaii to America.—EDITOR.]



QUEEN LILIOUKALANI.

The essential public interest attaching to Hawaii grows out of its central position in the commerce of the Pacific Ocean. Honolulu is exactly in the track of all steamers sailing to Australasia from San Francisco or Puget Sound. The trade on this line is between kindred peoples now only in the gristle, but already, includes one line of monthly steamers, with other lines in the early prospect. What will this traffic become when the two or three millions

of English-speaking people on either coast shall have multiplied many fold?

Even more precisely is Honolulu in the direct route of one part of that enormous traffic from Atlantic to Pacific ports which eagerly awaits the cutting of the Nicaragua Ship Canal, to burst in an impetuous tide through the Isthmus. All the trade with China and Japan from American ports on the Atlantic must take the Nicaragua route. It is this large movement of ocean commerce, impending in the immediate future, which lends the most serious importance to the political relations of the Hawaiian kingdom. Every ship from the Atlantic crossing the Pacific to Asia will naturally sight the Hawaiian Islands, and every steamer will be likely to replenish her coal-bunkers at Honolulu. This fact will render the political condition and international relations of Hawaii of importance.

It is further seen upon the accompanying map, that although not upon the shortest or "great circle" route between California and China, Honolulu is practically a convenient port of call for steamers upon that line, as many of them now do call. This tendency will increase with the coming growth of Honolulu as a general calling and coaling station. It is also a natural port of call and supply for ships to China from Callao and Valparaiso. Honolulu is thus seen to be the great cross-roads of the Pacific commerce.

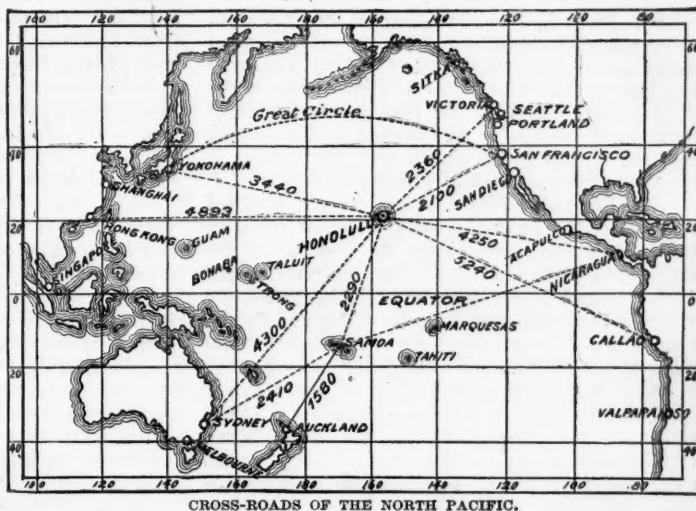
More than this. Honolulu is the only cross-roads of the North Pacific—and the North Pacific will be the chief region of commerce. This port is wholly alone in its commanding position. It has absolutely no competitor. From the Marquesas to the Aleutians Hawaii is the only land in that tremendous ocean expanse west of America where a ship can call within a space of 4500 miles from San Francisco and 6200 from Nicaragua. At those distances, but far south of the route, lies the poor little

haven of Jaluit, and a little beyond it that of Strong's Island. These are over 2000 miles beyond Hawaii. Scarcely anywhere else on the globe does there stretch so vast an expanse of ocean absolutely devoid of land as that which rolls unbroken by reef or islet between Hawaii and America. From any point between Panama and Sitka, a bird flying westward shall find no inch of firm rest for her foot, until Hawaii is reached. Beyond Honolulu there is no port available except Guam, and that is only 1500 miles east of Hong Kong, while being 5500 from San Francisco, and 7500 from Nicaragua. Honolulu alone suitably divides the distances, being 4250 miles from Nicaragua, and 4900 from Hong Kong. Jaluit, Strong's Island, and Bonabe are too far south of the route to be considered. The accompanying map indicates every islet in the North Pacific that could be made available as a port of supply. It also shows every existing islet or reef of any sort eastward or northward of Honolulu—that is, none at all. By the geographical necessity of the case, therefore, everything centres at Honolulu, not merely as the most convenient port of call, but as the only possible one. It is true that steamships can make the run of nine thousand miles from Nicaragua to Hongkong or Yokohama without replenishing their bunkers. It will not, however, ordinarily pay to do that. The storage of the necessary coal will displace just so much paying freight. The larger part of the steamers crossing the Pacific will find it expedient to coal at Honolulu. It seems certain that nearly all those to and from Nicaragua will do so. Within ten years, Honolulu will clearly have to provide for the accommodation of from twenty to thirty large steamers per month, together with that of the colliers supplying them, and this in addition to her present trade.

This will be a formidable increase of business, and must materially affect the commercial, and with them the political, relations of Hawaii. The amount of tonnage likely to come through the Canal soon after its opening is roughly estimated at ten millions tons per annum. This is equivalent to five ships of three thousand tons per day, together with fifteen ships of one thousand tons. This will steadily and rapidly increase, as has done the Suez traffic. Now it seems not unfair to estimate that one-tenth of this tonnage will be in the Asiatic trade, and will call at Honolulu. This allows for the large proportion of American trade with Asia by way of the Pacific Coast, and remaining on the great circle route. These visiting ships at Honolulu will be mainly British bottoms, with many

German and French. The Atlantic States will supply much of the cargoes, but for lack of American ships these cargoes will for a time go in foreign bottoms.

The favorable position of Honolulu will be materially enhanced by the absolute necessity of using these islands as the intersecting point for tele-



CROSS-ROADS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC.

graphic cables across the Pacific. It is obvious that all cables between Australia and the North American Pacific Coast must make Honolulu their first station. As to cables to Asia, the route by way of the Aleutian Islands has been thought to compete strongly with that via Honolulu, both on account of directness, and on account of permitting land lines for portions of the route. The stormy and inclement character of that route is a serious objection. A more decisive obstacle has arisen in the discovery of such an extent of extreme depth of water northeast of Japan, that a cable cannot be laid there. This appears conclusively to determine the route of all trans-Pacific cables to be by way of Honolulu.

POLITICAL CHANGES FORESHADOWED.

Such extensive commercial change and development as is thus foreshadowed must involve serious political changes for Hawaii. The vast commerce about to traverse the Pacific will imperiously demand adequate shelter and protection at the common port of supply, Honolulu. A government must exist there so strong as to assure complete security from disturbers within or aggressors without. Such government must possess sufficient enterprise and ability to furnish and maintain the largest conveniences and facilities of every kind to the ships calling there. The great Hotel of the Pacific must be in the charge of some party who knows "how to keep a hotel."

The certain coming preponderance of British ship-

ping will tend to increase the number of British residents, and to enlarge British political influence in Hawaii. There will grow up a pressure, not now existing, for Great Britain to take possession of the Islands, in order to provide for the security of her growing commerce across the Pacific. At the present time, the United States has a thorough and pleasant understanding with England that Hawaii is to be regarded as rightfully falling to the United States, rather than to any other power. Germany and France fully concur in this view. None of the great powers would, at the present time, think of interposing obstacles to any amount of domination that the United States might seek to exercise in Hawaii. These are well-ascertained facts.

What England, however, might become inclined to do, after the sudden growth of her shipping in the Pacific, consequent upon the cutting of the Isthmus, is another question. The imperial strength of the United States is so formidable, that their views in the matter could hardly fail to receive the utmost respect. Germany, France, and Russia would naturally prefer America to England as controlling Hawaii. But in preventing England from furnishing protection and facilities to commerce, it would be difficult for America to evade the responsibility of herself supplying all that was necessary, in the most efficient manner. England would experience an additional motive to occupy Hawaii as she has done with Egypt, on account of the former being so directly on the road between British Columbia and Australia.

Canada, as we shall see, is already betraying serious uneasiness on this account. In view of these facts, it would seem quite improbable that the United States will be content to wait until the pressure of the new conditions arises, before asserting their claims, and establishing their control of Hawaii in some form.

It has long been held by American statesmen, that some control of those Islands would become indispensable to the naval and military security of the Pacific Coast. They have also regarded a naval station there as indispensable to their naval efficiency in the Pacific. Mr. Blaine is thoroughly penetrated with these views, as was his predecessor, Mr. Bayard. It is easy to see that the possession of these Islands by any other power, in their central monopoly of the intersection of commercial routes, at the only point of supply at a convenient distance from the Pacific Coast, would constitute a menace to that coast, which would be intolerable. Modern steam naval necessities also render a station at least for coaling, at no greater distance than Honolulu, indispensable, and this to be one fortified against the chances of war.

AMERICAN POLICY IN HAWAII.

Successive steps have been taken by the United States towards securing a dominating influence in Hawaii.

The first of these was the Treaty of Reciprocity

with Hawaii, established in 1876, and still in force. By this treaty, Hawaiian rice, and the lower grades of Hawaiian sugars, were admitted duty free into the United States. Under the late high tariff on sugar, this was of immense advantage to Hawaii, she being able to realize from forty to fifty dollars a ton in San Francisco more than other countries could do. The product of sugar steadily increased from 13,000 tons in 1876, to 130,000 tons in 1890, thus placing Hawaii as eighth in the list of cane-growing countries. The total valuation of sugar plantations in 1890 was about \$35,000,000, of which nearly four-fifths are owned by American citizens, of whom a large number now reside in the United States, after making fortunes in Hawaii.

Under the working of this treaty for fifteen years, Hawaii has become, socially and commercially, to a predominant degree an American colony.

At the same time, through reciprocal free-trade in American products, a very large commerce has grown up between the Pacific Coast and the Hawaiian Islands, which derive thence their entire supplies of lumber, flour, potatoes, salmon, live-hogs, mules, horses, with the multifarious products of orchard, dairy, and farm, besides machinery, furniture, carriages, shoes, clothing, dry goods, hardware, etc. This trade is a leading item in the business of San Francisco. The large number of American ships engaged in it is a very important element. It is true that Hawaii has received a large excess of pecuniary advantage in the millions of annual profits reaped through the remission of duties. It seems sufficient to point out that nearly all of this profit went into the pockets of American citizens. Hawaii has become simply an outlying sugar-farm of the United States, very properly enjoying like protection with Louisiana sugar planters.

cession of pearl harbor.

In 1887, under President Cleveland's administration, supplementary provisions to the treaty were agreed to by both parties, whereby the duration of the treaty was extended, and duties were remitted upon a larger number of products, in return for which Kalakaua ceded to the United States the *exclusive* right to establish and fortify a naval station in the Hawaiian Islands. Pearl Harbor was designated as the station. The continuance of this exclusive right was limited by the duration of the treaty. About Pearl Harbor, more anon.

In 1889, Mr. Blaine, dissatisfied with the imperfect cession of Pearl Harbor, and with the very limited influence of the United States in Hawaii, urged upon Mr. H. A. P. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, an enlargement of the treaty provisions, so as to confer special advantages upon both parties.

It was proposed to make the treaty permanent; to create absolute free trade between the two countries in all articles except intoxicants; to make the cession of a naval station permanent as

well as exclusive; and to pledge to Hawaii full participation in any bounties to be given to American producer of sugars. In short, Hawaii, in all its commercial and productive interests, was to enjoy all the privileges of one of the United States.

In return for these privileges, besides the cession of Pearl Harbor, Mr. Blaine asked a pledge from Hawaii to enter into no treaty engagements with other powers, without the full previous knowledge of the United States. At his request another provision was appended to the draft of the treaty forwarded to Honolulu by Mr. Carter, to the effect that the United States government should have the right to land military forces in Hawaii, whenever deemed necessary for the preservation of order. The benefits tendered to Hawaii were very great. As the event has proved, the provision concerning sugar bounties was of extreme importance to her chief industry. At the same time, the concessions asked amounted to a partial surrender of autonomy, and submission to something like a protectorate. Mr. Blaine's hand was not allowed to appear in the business. Mr. Carter submitted the propositions to his government, ostensibly as emanating from himself, but intimated that he considered the provision as to landing troops as probably undesirable. The Cabinet at Honolulu took the same view, knowing well how seriously such a proposition would prejudice the whole business with the King, the natives, and the English element, even though it was evident that the United States could and would land their forces in any case, if they saw occasion for it.

The Cabinet submitted the proposed treaty to the King with the obnoxious clause expressly disapproved. Kalakaua was, however, anxious to defeat the Reform party in the coming election, and saw his opportunity to discredit them with the natives as seeking to sacrifice Hawaiian autonomy. He communicated the offensive clause to the Reactionary leaders, who effectively used it to fire the native mind. They hoped to secure such a majority of Reactionary members in the legislature as to put in a new cabinet who should join the King in resisting the old constitution, or, failing that, should proceed with reactionary amendments in the legal method. In that result they failed for lack of a united majority, although scoring some success otherwise.

CANADA DEFEATS MR. BLAINE'S NEW TREATY.

In the mean time, the Reform Cabinet had applied themselves earnestly to the work of securing the King's signature to the amended draft of the treaty. Their efforts would manifestly have been successful, but for the interposition of Canadian influences through the agency of the Attorney-General. While England is comparatively indifferent to American domination in Hawaii, it is quite otherwise with Canada, which is habitually sensitive about her great neighbor's ascendancy. Especially are the commercial interests of British Columbia, and peculiarly so those of the Canadian Pacific Railway,

concerned to supplant San Francisco in the trade with Australia. It seems to them hard that the commercial tribute of their great sister colony on the other side of the Pacific should be paid to a rival cousin, and not to themselves. Yankee influence in Hawaii is hence obnoxious to Canada, as interposing a barrier to the Australian trade, as well as being a general obstacle to Canadian influence in the Pacific. This attitude of theirs has much to justify it from their point of view.

While the negotiation of the new treaty was thus pending, the Attorney-General Ashford, who was a Canadian, got leave of absence to visit home. While in Canada, he was in close conference with Sir John Macdonald, and became a special guest of President Stephen of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Upon his return to his post, he at once astonished his colleagues in the Cabinet by throwing his utmost influence with the King against them and the treaty, with the result that the King refused to agree to what Mr. Blaine had been at so much pains to arrange. The reason subsequently given in the legislature by Mr. Ashford for his course, was that to surrender the right to make treaties with other powers without United States supervision was a surrender of independence, unworthy in itself, and especially detrimental as precluding some very probable advantageous commercial arrangements with Canada, which he, Ashford, would communicate upon suitable occasion.

The Canadian propositions are still unknown to the public; but Canada secured the defeat of Mr. Blaine's new treaty. Much to Canadian satisfaction, the United States are now left without guaranty of permanent influence in Hawaii, except what they may be compelled to take by force. This places the autonomy of Hawaii in an unpleasantly menaced position, considering how strong are at any time liable to become the motives of her powerful neighbor to take a hasty possession. At the same time, by the tremendous drop in the price of sugar in the United States in consequence of recent Tariff and Reciprocity legislation, Hawaii finds herself suddenly thrust down from the immense special advantages which have created her recent wealth, and relegated to an equality with Brazil and Cuba. By refusing the new treaty, Hawaii has forfeited her right to share the valuable bounties given to American sugar growers. Canadian influence has thus been about as detrimental to the sugar interests of Hawaii, as it has been to the seal-fur interests of Alaska and London, and probably with even less benefit to Canada itself.

AMERICA AVERSE TO ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

The measures hitherto adopted by the United States, in order to secure in Hawaii such control as may be necessary to the security of their Pacific Coast and of its rapidly growing commerce, are thus seen to have been hitherto confined to efforts for obtaining an exclusive right to a fortified naval station at the Islands, and, lately, of securing a

supervision of their foreign relations, while undertaking to suppress possible disorders. There has been manifest all along a great indisposition on the part of the American people to incorporate Hawaii politically with the United States. The annexation of outlying countries is a policy that finds little favor with the American public. According to present information any movement towards the annexation of Hawaii as a State or as a Territory would be unpopular with the American people, and would encounter a great weight of opposition in the Senate.

At the Islands, a pleasant ideal, and one much and hopefully entertained, has been that of a permanently independent State under the friendly protection of the Great Powers unitedly, or of the United States singly. It has been hoped that such a State might efficiently fulfil all the needed duties of hospitality and protection to the commerce of the Pacific. Hawaii has justly been very proud of its continued independence and autonomy, alone among all the groups of the Pacific. It has owed this to its own good conduct and capable government, and to the very friendly offices of England, and especially to those of the United States. This sentiment of patriotic attachment to Hawaiian autonomy has been peculiarly strong in the hearts of that large body of American citizens and their children, who for fifty years have been closely identified with the growth and development of constitutional government and with that popular education which is indispensable to such government. Associated with these are many of English and German origin who share the same attachment to the Hawaiian flag. It is with greatest regret and apprehension that these persons observe the apparently inevitable consequences of the new period of multiplied commerce which is about to open. It is with pain that they have to admit that no considerations of Hawaiian national sentiment are likely to withstand any pressing necessities of the situation.

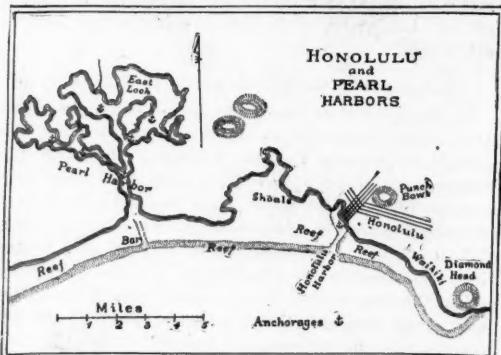
America has hitherto been to Hawaii a friend of unexampled generosity and indulgence. But they may most naturally distrust any respect being paid to Hawaii in time of war, however capable and efficient the little kingdom might prove itself to be in time of peace. It will not be strange if an early date witnesses a change of policy when efforts to secure a mere lodgement for naval supply and security will be exchanged for more positive action. The present rapid enlargement of the United States navy points strongly in that direction. The same reasons which call for increase of the navy tend towards the occupation of strategic points like Honolulu. America is not likely to "take any chances" in so serious a matter.

PEARL HARBOR.

In this connection, the value and availability of Pearl Harbor, as related to Honolulu, are to be considered. The adaptedness of Honolulu to the com-

mercial needs of the Pacific depends upon its harbor facilities. The Hawaiian islands, like most shores of recent volcanic make, are not rich in good harbors, although good roadsteads abound, safe in the usual mild weather. Apart from Honolulu and the adjacent Pearl Harbor, there is no roomy haven where large ships might lie at wharves, or where deep-water wharves would not be destroyed by storm-waves. To this, Hilo* Bay might perhaps be rendered an exception by means of some improvements.

Honolulu possesses a very accessible and excellent harbor, but of small dimensions. Fifty thousand tons of shipping would crowd it inconveniently, with danger in case of fire. Its area could not be materially enlarged except by costly excavations of reefs dry at low tide. A contract has just been made for deepening the entrance from the present twenty-one feet to a depth of thirty feet. This will be completed within one year. The interior harbor is also to be extensively deepened. Thereafter the largest class of steamships will no longer be compelled to lie in the outer roadstead. This harbor cannot, however, be made adequate to entertain the coming expansion of Pacific commerce, although perfect for much more than present wants. In the close vicinity of the city, however, is "Pearl Harbor," which in security, area, and general convenience belongs to the class of larger and better havens like New York and Rio Janeiro. Its entrance is as yet unfortunately closed to large vessels by coral obstructions in the outer passage through the barrier reef one mile from the shore. After passing this, vessels enter a kind of deep river nearly half a mile wide bordered by low coral bluffs. About two miles inland, this river opens into wide reaches or lochs which are separated by islands and peninsulas. In these riverways and lochs are about 1500 acres of water of from four to fifteen fathoms, which is in many places close to the coral bluffs, so that the largest ship might run a plank ashore. In the upper reaches there is an equal amount of water, shoaling from four fathoms to nothing. There is every facility for building wharves, at which hundreds of the largest steamers could lie at one time. The adjacent



MAP OF PEARL HARBOR.

shores consist of extended flat land, suited to commercial uses. The purest fresh water is in copious supply.

Minute surveys of the bar and harbor were made in 1887 by Admiral Kimberley's officers, and are on file at Washington. The least depth in the passage is thirteen feet. To excavate the whole to a depth of thirty feet with a width of five hundred, for fifteen hundred feet in length, wholly through soft coral or sand, is estimated to cost \$500,000 as a minimum. Once accomplished there will be little or no tendency to silt up.

The relation of this harbor to Honolulu is seen upon the accompanying map. It is already united to the city by railway, some of its best wharfages being only seven miles from the post office, or twelve minutes by rail. Honolulu will, therefore, continue to be the business centre. The commence-

ment of work upon the bar by the United States Government has been retarded by the failure to receive from Hawaii a permanent right to exclusive occupancy as a naval station. It may be assumed that this difficulty will find early adjustment. Pearl Harbor being the only secure and spacious harbor between North America and the vicinity of Asia, it is clear that its occupancy by the United States will admit of no delay as the cutting of the Isthmus approaches.

Some prominent central part of the harbor will doubtless be occupied by the naval station. The excavation of the bar with proper appliances need take less than two years. The prevailing trade-winds blow directly athwart the passage, so that ships sail out or in on a free wind. The whole region, like all parts of the islands, is perfectly healthy, without miasm or malaria of any sort.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

THE story of the work which the English have done in the land of the Pharaohs is pre-eminently one that is calculated to minister to the somewhat subdued self-complacency of John Bull, who, from being abnormally proud of himself, has of late years been somewhat disposed to bow his head and remember his shortcomings. Hence Mr. Milner's book* comes as an opportune encouragement.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HANDIWORK.

The fact is, that the men of those Northern isles have for some years past been almost ashamed to speak of Egypt. Conscience makes cowards of us all, and the memory of the long series of bloody blunders, which culminated in the fall of Khartoum, made others besides Mr. Gladstone avert their eyes from the valley of the Nile. To Mr. Gladstone the Egyptian campaign was a hateful and disastrous incident, which marred the history of an administration whose energies would otherwise have been devoted to pacifying Ireland by the judicious Gladstonian Half-and-Half of Coercion and Land Reform. But to many looking back over the Gladstone administration, and what it did, it appears that its claim to grateful memory on the part of mankind lies, not in what it tried to do in Ireland, but what it actually did accomplish in Egypt. "The Divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will," finds a striking illustration in this record of the good work which, in spite of himself, Mr. Gladstone was compelled to set on foot in the land of the Pharaohs. It is by no means impossible that in the school books of the twentieth century we shall read of the last two English administrations but two things: Of Mr. Gladstone's administration, that it established British supremacy in Egypt, and of Lord Salisbury's, that it created the Commune of London; and schoolboys will never be

* "England in Egypt." By Alfred Milner. Macmillan & Co. New York.

quite able to understand how it was that Mr. Gladstone was the great anti-Jingo and Lord Salisbury the leader of the Conservatives.

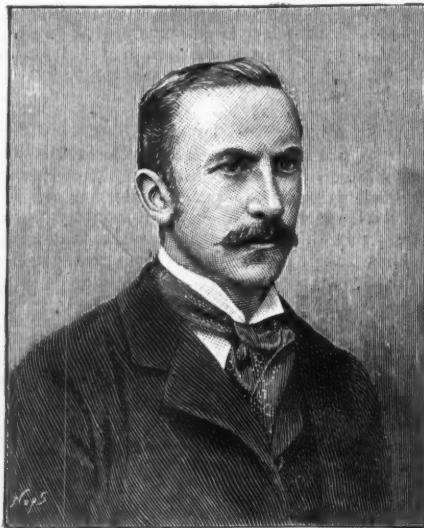
A SALVE TO THE CONSCIENCE.

Many Englishmen have always had a dread at the back of their minds lest they might not have done enough good in Egypt to weigh down the terrible burden of the follies, ineptitudes, and butcheries which accompanied their entry into that ancient land. But after reading Mr. Milner's book they will doubt no longer. From the point of view of Arabi himself—supposing that Arabi meant what he said, and that he really aimed at the philanthropic reformation that figured so prominently in his manifestoes—England has made ample atonement for all her blunders. Mr. Milner is in no way an apologist for British mistakes. He has been and is a severe critic. But he sees his facts, and he can make other people see them; and the mere recital of the facts is enough to justify English occupation and to demonstrate the necessity for its continuance.

MR. ALFRED MILNER.

Mr. Milner has many qualifications for the work which he has so excellently achieved. He has just returned to London from Cairo, where he was for a couple of years in the very *sanctum sanctorum* of the Egyptian administration. He is now Chairman of the Inland Revenue Department, and therefore in a position from which he can survey with the judicial serenity of the highly placed official the net result of ten years' British policy in the East. Mr. Milner's connection with Egypt began on the *Pall Mall Gazette*, where for some years he was Mr. Stead's right hand man. Long ago the late Dean of St. Paul's, Dean Church, told Mr. Morley that at Oxford they regarded Mr. Milner as the finest flower of English scholarship that Oxford had turned out in this general

tion. Dean Church was an authority on such matters. Mr. Milner as a man and as a journalist was always sympathetic, always in a good humor and always intelligent enough to "twig" things in a moment.



MR. ALFRED MILNER.

It is worth noting as an odd coincidence that nearly, if not quite, the last leader Mr. Milner wrote in the *Pall Mall Gazette* was an energetic demand for the evacuation of Egypt, if we could not rid ourselves of the embarrassing restrictions which rendered us powerless for good. Mr. Milner, therefore, may be accepted as by no means an advocate for holding on at any cost. In his book he commends the evacuation of the Soudan, and disapproves of Mr. Goschen's policy of advancing to Berber. On the whole, Mr. Milner is of a judicial mind. He is not an apostle of anything and never will be, unless it be of that Socialism of the Chair, or municipal socialism, of which in the old times he was the genial exponent in the *Pall Mall*.

AT THE TREASURY.

Mr. Milner left the *Pall Mall* to try his fortunes as a Parliamentary candidate of the Gladstonian Imperialist type at the election of 1885. He failed, fortunately, to get a seat. When the Home Rule split occurred he did not follow the G. O. M., but accepted the position of private secretary to Mr. Goschen. It was a fortunate appointment for Mr. Goschen. If only Mr. Milner could have sat in Mr. Goschen's seat in the House as well as in his sanctum at the Treasury, Mr. Balfour would not at this moment be leader of the Opposition. Mr. Milner has all the gifts and graces that Mr. Goschen lacks, and Mr. Goschen has the fighting weight and aboriginal force which Mr. Milner was denied at his birth. After some years' good service at the Treasury, in the course of which he went a stumping tour around France, haranguing French Chambers of Commerce on the subject of wine duties, he was shipped off to

Cairo, to aid in the management of the finances of Egypt. There he remained for nearly three years, and returned home to find himself Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue—the chief tax-gather in the Empire. In his official capacity he has now to do with Sir W. Harcourt as he formerly had to do with Mr. Goschen, and he gets on as well with one as with the other. Mr. Milner was, in a kind of way, "made in Germany." He was born in Wurtemberg, and educated at German schools. But this, while it gives him linguistic facility, a certain cosmopolitan width of view, and a philosophic turn of thought, has rather strengthened than impaired the sturdiness of his patriotism; and far above any personal pleasure which he must feel at the unanimous chorus of praise with which his book is received in England is the sense of gratitude and pride that he must justly feel over the reflection of the solid service which this book of his has rendered to England.

TOPSY-TURVY LAND.

Mr. Milner's fascinating book gives in an astonishingly small space a bird's-eye view of the whole work which England has done in Egypt, and starts naturally enough with a description of the difficulties under which it has been done. The resources of the diagrammatic artist are not sufficient to depict the way in which Egypt is governed. It is a topsy-turvy land, in which everything is as it ought not to be, and where anything that pretends to be anything is nothing, and all power is invested in those who have apparently none at all. Mr. Milner says, and says truly, that possibly no other race, except the practical matter-of-fact Briton, could have managed to evolve cosmos out of chaos under such paradoxical conditions. The Frenchman with his logic would have chafed himself into a fever, and the German with his authoritative, scientific, orderly instinct, would have found the nonsensical, happy-go-lucky system too great a burden to bear. The Englishman, however, without logic and without science, trusting to the great rule of thumb and to the principle of doing the best you can under the circumstances, and allowing Providence to take care of abstract theories and ultimate developments, has a natural gift which has stood him in good stead in Egypt. Here is Mr. Milner's picture of the labyrinth of jarring interests, conflicting parties, and hopelessly disintegrating sovereignty that exists in Egypt:

A POLITICAL NIGHTMARE.

Imagine a people, the most docile and good-tempered in the world, in the grip of a religion the most intolerant and fanatical. Imagine this people and their faith, congenial in nothing but their conservatism, flung into the maelstrom of European restlessness and innovation. Imagine a country full of turbulent foreigners, whom its police cannot arrest except in *flagrante delicto*, and whom its courts cannot try except for the most insignificant offenses. Imagine the government of this country unable to legislate for these foreigners without the consent of a dozen different powers, most of them indifferent, and some ill-disposed. Imagine it carrying on its business in a foreign tongue, which is yet not the tongue of the predominant foreign race. Imagine it struggling to meet the



THE KHEDIVE, ABBAS PASHA.

clamorous needs of to-day with a Budget rigorously fixed according to the minimum requirements of the day before yesterday. Imagine the decrees of this government liable to be set at naught by courts of its own creation. Imagine its policy really inspired and directed by the Envoy of a foreign state, who in theory is only one—and not even the *doyen*—of a large number of such Envos, and the real administrative power wielded by a man who in theory is a mere “Adviser without executive functions.” Yes, imagine all these things, and then realize that they are not a *Mikado*-like invention of comic opera, or nightmare of some constitutional theorist with a disordered brain, but prosaic solid fact—an unvarnished picture of the Egypt of to-day.

He remarks that if the government of Egypt had to be carried on under the conditions of a nightmare, the revival of the country, in spite of these conditions, is almost worthy of a fairy tale. It is doubtful whether in any part of the world the same period can show anything like the same tale of progress. He has written his book in order to show how it was done. It takes over 400 pages to trace the development of this wonderful story, but the secret can be stated in a sentence. “It has been achieved by the application of a reasonable amount of common sense and common honesty to a country ruined by the absence of both.” But common sense and common honesty alone might have failed had England not been fortunate enough to have at Cairo a statesman to whom Mr. Milner

pays a well-merited meed of praise. In Lord Cromer, better known as Sir Evelyn Baring, England had uncommon genius to back common sense. Mr. Milner says:

LORD CROMER.

It would be difficult to overestimate what the work of England in Egypt owes to the sagacity, fortitude and patience of the British Minister. His mental and moral equipment—very remarkable in any case—was peculiarly suited to the very peculiar circumstances in which he found himself placed. Perhaps the most striking feature about him has been a singular combination of strength and forbearance. And he needed both these qualities in an exceptional degree. On one side of him were the English officials, zealous about their work, fretting at the obstruction which met them at every turn, and constantly appealing to him for assistance to overcome it. On the other side were the native authorities, new to our methods, hating to be driven and keen to resent the appearance of English diplomatic pressure. The former were often induced to grumble at him for interfering so little; the latter were no less prone to complain of his interfering too much. What a task was his to steer an even keel between meddlesomeness and inactivity! Yet, how seldom has he failed to hit the right mean! Slowly but surely he has carried all his main points. And he has carried them without needlessly overriding native authority or pushing his own personality into the foreground. He has realized that the essence of our policy is to help the Egyptians to work out, as far as possible, their own salvation. And not only has he realized it himself, but he has taught others to realize it. By a wise reserve he has led his countrymen in Egypt to rely upon patience, upon persuasion and upon personal influence rather than rougher methods to guide their native colleagues in the path of improved administration. Yet, on the rare occasions when his intervention was absolutely necessary, he has intervened with an emphasis which has broken down all resistance. Criticise him as you will—and he has made mistakes, like other statesmen—the record of his nine years of arduous labor is one of which all Englishmen may well feel proud. The contrast between Egypt to-day and Egypt as he found it, the enhanced reputation of England in matters Egyptian, are the measure of the signal service he has rendered alike to his own country and to the country where he has laid the foundation of a lasting fame.

WHY WE WENT TO EGYPT.

In describing how it was that the English came into Egypt, Mr. Milner expresses his conviction very emphatically as to its necessity. The emergency was the imminent return of the reign of barbarism. So far from having been exaggerated, the fears of massacre and the general dissolution of society which immediately preceded the British advent fell short of the danger which was actually impending. Nothing but prompt action saved Egypt from anarchy. The Arabist movement was powerful to destroy but impotent to create. Arabi might spin fine phrases, but he was utterly powerless to control the storm of discontent and savagery which he let loose. His despairing appeal to Constantinople showed that he was tossing about in a rudderless boat on the stormy sea which he had raised. Had England not intervened, everything that was good in Egypt would have been

smashed, and after a destructive reign of terror the revolution would have resulted in the establishment of a new and severer form of the old slavery. The net result of intervention has been to carry into effect almost all the good that was in the Arabist movement. As Mr. Milner says, the only effective Ara-

a la Bulgaria, there was nothing to do but to reconstruct the whole of the administrative machine, to overhaul the government in all its branches, to stamp out the corruption which lay at the heart of Egypt's misfortunes, and to secure to all its citizens at least some elementary form of justice. But to do this im-



SIR EVELYN BARING.

bists that Egypt has ever known are some of the British officials in the Egyptian service.

WHY ENGLAND CANNOT COME OUT.

The British went to Egypt imagining that they had simply to put down a military mutiny. They found that the whole system of government, order and society had fallen to pieces, and could only be slowly built up again piece by piece and step by step. The army had gone, the Khedive's prestige had gone, and, except to hand Egypt over to Turkey, to be pacified

plied long years of toilsome effort in the discharge of a difficult and invidious task. It was, to begin with, quite incompatible with the pledges and assurances of which England had been so profuse when she dispatched Lord Wolseley's expedition. She went to Egypt to do one thing, and stayed there to do another. No one who has even an elementary grasp of the problem can deny that the second task was as indispensable as the first. It would be absurd to insist upon a literal fulfilment of the pledges which had been given to Europe in all good faith at the time

when England undertook the first and much the most simple operation.

BUT WHAT ABOUT HER PLEDGES?

The chapter upon the difficulty with France is an admirable specimen of a clear and judicial intellect applied to the consideration of a very complicated subject. He is extremely fair and even generous in his recognition of the position of France in Egypt. But he has a simple clue which enables him to tread his way through all the labyrinths of difficulty. That clue is the practical question: How can the work of reform in Egypt be maintained and consolidated? This enables him to brush away as idle cobwebs all the ingenious plausibilities about centralization, internationalization and mutual pledges on the part of England and France never to go back to Egypt. With this clue in his hand, he says that if England cleared out of Egypt it would be much better if France went in. A self-denying ordinance by which both England and France pledged each other not to apply necessary pressure in the cause of civilization and progress in Egypt, would simply hand over the country to the reactionary element, which would in time bring about the old state of things, and necessitate all pledges notwithstanding, the renewal of the former intervention. Hence if England and France were pledged not to interfere in Egyptian affairs, and England were to withdraw, it would make matters worse instead of better. Foreign influence, disinterestedly applied, is the mainspring of Egyptian progress and the only hope of Egyptian regeneration. To take away the English mainspring would certainly need some better excuse than the fact that you had received solemn pledges that a French mainspring would not be substituted in its place. If there were no mainspring the watch would stop—better a French mainspring than none at all. But as England has determined never to tolerate a French mainspring, the only thing left is to let the English mainspring remain where it is at present. As for the pledges, Mr. Milner says:

Our conception of the task before us was mistaken. Hence our original declarations have proved impossible of fulfillment. But if you go beneath the mere letter of these declarations, and consider their spirit, the essence of them all was a profession of disinterestedness. To that profession we have been true. And the best proof of the fundamental honesty of our action is the fact that the unprejudiced body of civilized opinion indorses it. Would it have done so if Great Britain had used the position of vantage which she has acquired in Egypt for her own individual and exclusive benefit? But Great Britain has done nothing of the kind. No nation is able to say that any legitimate right or privilege which it once possessed in Egypt has been infringed by any action of ours. Such rights and privileges remain absolutely untouched, even where it would be just and reasonable that they should be modified. And, on the other hand, what European people having any interests in Egypt has not benefited by the fact that the country has been preserved from disorder and restored to prosperity? That this is the true view of the character of British policy is shown by the willing acquiescence, if not the outspoken approval, of the majority of civilized nations.

ENGLAND'S GOOD WORK IN EGYPT.

It will be asked, "Has England really done good work in Egypt?" To answer that question would be to summarize the whole of Mr. Milner's book. The following passage, however, summarizes the answer, which is told with infinite detail and a marvelous wealth of illustration in Mr. Milner's pages:

If there is one thing absolutely certain, it is that the great majority of the Egyptian nation, and especially the peasantry, have benefited enormously by our presence in the country. For the few, the new system has meant loss as well as gain; for the many, it is all pure gain. At no previous period of his history has the fellah lived under a government so careful to promote his interests or protect his rights.

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The difference between Egypt now and Egypt in the latter days of Ismail is as the difference between light and darkness. Look where you will, at the army, at finance, at agriculture, at the administration of justice, at the everyday life of the people, and their relations to their rulers, it is always the same tale of revival, of promise of a slowly developing forth in existence of such a thing as equity, of a nascent—if only just nascent—spirit of self-reliance and improvement. And this in the place of almost general ruin and depression, of a total distrust in the possibility of just government, and a rooted belief in administrative corruption as the natural and invariable rule of human society. That seems a remarkable revolution to have taken place in ten years. It is doubtful whether in any part of the world the same period can show anything like the same tale of progress. The most absurd experiment in human government has been productive of one of the most remarkable harvests of human improvement.

DIFFICULTIES TO BE OVERCOME.

The difficulties under which this work has been accomplished are graphically set forth by Mr. Milner in the following passage:

Wherever you turn there is some obstruction in your path. Do you want to clear out a cesspool, to prevent the sale of noxious drugs, to suppress a seditious or immoral print—you are pulled up by the Capitulations. Do you want to carry out some big work of public utility—to dig a main canal, or to drain a city—you are pulled up by the Law of Liquidation. You cannot borrow without the consent of Turkey; you cannot draw upon the Reserve Fund without the consent of the Caisse; you cannot exceed the Limit of Expenditure without the consent of the Powers. Do you, impeded and hampered on every side, finally lose patience and break through, for however good an object, the finest mesh of the net which binds you, or lay a finger on even the most trivial European privilege—you have a Consul-General down on you at once. Nay, more; you may have the British Government down upon you, because your action may have brought upon its head the remonstrances of a foreign ambassador, and you may be spoiling some big hand in the general game of foreign politics by your tiresome little Egyptian difficulty. And all the while the foreign papers in Egypt are howling at you for not suppressing nuisances which foreign privilege does not allow you to touch, and for not devoting to public improvements money which international conventions do not allow you to spend. And all the while the natives are grumbling, and with far more reason, because they are not protected against foreign encroachment, and because their money is not set free to be spent upon the objects which they have at heart.

THE CURSED CAPITULATIONS.

Justice, justice, justice, Sir Edward Malet declared, was the great need of Egypt when he left it. But how can you get justice in a country where every foreigner has almost a chartered right to commit crimes with impunity, owing to the extent to which the Capitula-



THE LATE MR. CLIFFORD LLOYD.

tions have been abused? Of this Mr. Milner gives several illustrations, one of which is as follows :

Another common instance of the abuse of the Capitulations is that of a foreign criminal, or gang of criminals, taking refuge upon the premises of another foreigner of different nationality. Here at least two consular agents are necessary before the police can act, one to legalize the infraction of domicile, the other to legalize the arrest. But if the criminals themselves are of different nationalities, three, four or even more consulates may have to be represented. Now it is difficult enough to get a single consulate to move. To obtain the timely co-operation of two or more of them is next door to an impossibility.

Even when you have got your Levantine scoundrel arrested at last, and convicted before his consul, he has a right of appeal to his native court at Athens, with the result that ruffians of the very worst description, whom it had been difficult to arrest, and even more difficult to get convicted, have returned to Egypt after an incredibly short absence to resume their career of crime. No wonder Mr. Clifford Lloyd almost broke his heart in attempting to introduce domestic reforms. It is wonderful that anything at all has been done under the circumstances.

A VEILED PROTECTORATE.

Instead of annexing the country, or of proclaiming a protectorate, or of doing anything that would regularize her position, England has adopted what Mr. Milner calls the policy of the veiled protectorate or of the single control. This policy was defined by Lord Granville on January 8, 1883, as that of a position imposing the duty of giving advice with the object of securing that the order of things to be established

shall be of a satisfactory character and possess the elements of stability and progress. Twelve months and a day later, Lord Granville added to this exposition of English policy the declaration that their responsibility led them to insist upon the adoption of the policy which they recommended, and that it will be necessary that all ministers and governors who would not follow this course should cease to hold their office.

The English have occupied the country ever since they set foot in it, but their garrison is only three thousand men, and Mr. Milner is of opinion that the presence of even one British regiment gives a weight which they would not otherwise possess to the counsels of the British Consul-General. Still, he discriminates between British influence and British occupation, and evidently seems to think that if England withdraws her troops to suit herself without appearing to have to withdraw them because of French or Turkish intrigues, and above all, if she let it be distinctly understood that she would send them back without a moment's hesitation or asking any one's leave if the need seemed to arise, her supremacy would not be seriously impaired.

ITS DISADVANTAGES.

The Egyptians, however, do not like it, and would prefer to be annexed outright to this half-and-half kind of business. If the English want Egypt governed in English fashion, they think Englishmen had better govern it themselves. But to insist that Egypt should be governed by Egyptians in accordance with English ideas they cannot understand. Mr. Milner tells an interesting story about a native Minister who defied everybody and vowed he would never consent to a certain nomination upon which Sir Evelyn Baring thought it necessary to insist. Persuasion was tried to the utmost. At last British patience was exhausted and the Minister was told that this was a matter upon which the British Government would stand no further trifling. Instead of an explosion the Minister shrugged his shoulders and said, "Oh, well, if it is an order I have nothing more to say." The thing was done. Still, notwithstanding the immense difficulty of accustoming the Egyptian to the anomalies of the situation in which he can neither be master himself nor have a master, the work has been accomplished. This, as Mr. Milner observes, is due chiefly to the skill and patience of the extraordinary man who for nine years has been the interpreter of Great Britain's will to Egypt. "Among his many qualities the power of distinguishing big things from little things and not fussing about the latter is, perhaps, the most remarkable."

THE POWERS AND EGYPT.

In describing the foreign influence which England has to deal with in Egypt, Mr. Milner, apparently without remembering Mr. Gladstone's famous challenge, points out one place on the map in which Austria has done good. He says Austria is one of the powers which has been very honorably represented in

Egypt, and her influence upon Egyptian affairs has almost always been exercised in a beneficent direction. The Italian influence is almost always employed upon England's side. Germany follows to a certain extent on the same side. Her only bitter enemy is France, supported more or less by Turkey. Russia does not interfere much; her interest in the country is small. So far as England has to face Russian opposition it is simply because Russia feels more or less constrained to support France. In one of the foot notes, which add so much to the value of the volume, Mr. Milner gives the way in which the assent of the six powers came to be regarded as sufficient to give the force of law as against all the world to any degree dealing with the Egyptian debt or the relations of Egypt to her creditors. For other questions affecting the rights of foreigners all the fourteen powers have still to be consulted.

THE POLICY OF PERSEVERANCE.

Mr. Milner divides the history of England's work in Egypt into periods, beginning with the years of gloom from the departure of Lord Dufferin down to the London Convention in 1885. From 1886 downward the position steadily improved, and no doubt Mr. Milner has good reason to hope that by steady persistency in the policy of perseverance we may succeed in fully achieving the objects which we went to Egypt to accomplish.

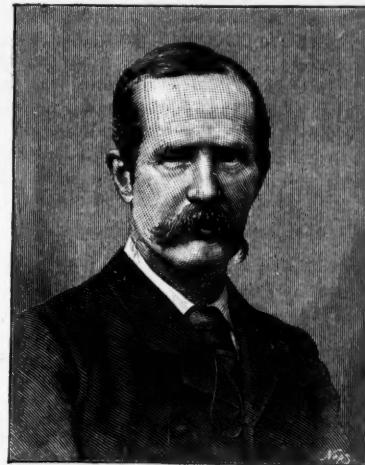
English influence is not exercised to impose an uncongenial foreign system upon a reluctant people. It is a force making for the triumph of the simplest ideas of honesty, humanity and justice, to the value of which Egyptians are just as much alive as anybody else. It is a weight, and a decisive weight, cast into the right scale, in the struggle of the better elements of Egyptian society against the worse.

The past of the experiment is full of encouragement for its future, and if the problem is capable of solution at all, it is along the lines of our present policy—the policy of Baring—that the solution is to be reached. And this, it appears to me, is more material than the amount of time required to reach it. It is interesting to know when you will arrive at the end of your journey. But it is more important to know that you are on the right road. The truth is that the idea of a definite date for the conclusion of our work in Egypt is wholly misleading. The withdrawal of Great Britain, if it is not to end in disaster, can only be a gradual process. An intangible influence, made up of many elements, like that of England in Egypt, cannot be withdrawn, any more than it can be created, at a certain hour or by a single act.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUDAN.

Mr. Milner believes that England ought to have insisted upon the evacuation of the Soudan before Hicks Pasha marched to his doom, and that when Khartoum fell the British did wisely in withdrawing to Wadi Halfa. He thinks it will be necessary to establish Egyptian supremacy in the Soudan, if only because the power which controls the upper course of the Nile practically holds in its hands the water which is the Egyptian equivalent to the Bread of Life. He would proceed slowly, and is not without hope that Mahdism may wear itself away and leave a void

which the Egyptian government can enter and fill with advantage both to itself and to the Soudan. Mr. Milner thinks that the province of Dongola might be regained by diplomacy without firing a shot. The leadership of the Mahdist movement has passed entirely into the hands of the Baggara, and the Danagla and Jaalim are disaffected, and hate the Baggara more than they hate the Egyptians. The occupation of Dongola would only require an addition of four or five thousand men to the Egyptian army. He thinks that if once the one great danger to Egypt, the existence of a hostile, barbarous power in the Central Soudan, were overcome, it does not seem unreasonable to believe that an army of twenty thousand or twenty-five thousand men would permanently suffice to defend them not only as far as Khartoum, but to Fashoda on the White Nile and Sennar on the Blue Nile. He evidently thinks that the tribes lying between



SIR COLIN SCOTT-MONCRIEFF.

Uganda and Khartoum would easily consent to be armed and drilled by British officers. He is encouraged in this hope by the extraordinary transformation which has been effected in the Egyptian army, and the extent to which the three Englishmen, Baring, Vincent and Moncrieff, have succeeded in rebuilding from its foundations the Egyptian State.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

In 1884, three thousand five hundred Egyptian troops at Tokay threw down their arms and fled when threatened by only a thousand of the Mahdists; two thousand were killed without the least resistance. Seven years later, at Arafat, on the road to Tokar, an Egyptian battalion stood their ground against the attack of the great body of the dervishes and did not yield one inch throughout the line. The reason of this transformation is to be found in the fact that the Egyptian army has been Anglicized. The troops are properly fed, clothed and housed and are looked after when they are ill. The devotion of the English officers in attending to their troops during the cholera

was a new idea to the Egyptian mind. The Egyptian fellah is not bad material for a soldier. He is cool, solid in the face of danger, and so fond of drill that the soldiers had to be actually prevented by order from practicing drill in their leisure hours. The army has not only been Anglicized, but it has also been Soudanese. It consists at present of eight battalions of fellahs and five of Soudanese negroids, who come for the most part from the Shilluk and Dinkah tribes of the Equatorial Province. These blacks are full of dash and fight, and form an admirable mixture with the fellahs. All the five Soudanese regiments are under British officers. Of the eight fellahs regiments only four have British colonels and majors.

THE GORDON OF THE MAHDISTS.

One of the most brilliant passages in Mr. Milner's book is that in which he describes the Northern rush of the dervish leader, Wad El Nejumi, who in 1889 led an array of five thousand fighting men swollen by a crowd of women, children and camp followers to twice that number. Wad El Nejumi was the most heroic figure of all the chieftains of the Soudanese war. He was the Gordon of Mahdism. It was he who overthrew Hicks and led the final attack upon Khartoum; and it was he who, in the eyes of all the faithful, was destined to plant the standard of the true Mahdi on the citadel of Cairo.

THE ANGLICIZED EGYPTIAN ARMY.

Since then Egypt has been at peace. The Egyptian army at the present moment consists of 12,547 men and officers with 18 field guns. There are about 1,100 mounted men, 300 of whom ride camels, and about 160 precision and machine guns. The total cost is \$2,500,000, or something like \$200 per man. Of these troops 6,000 are on the frontier, 2,600 at Suakim, and 4,000 at Cairo and Alexandria. Everything, however, in this as in all other respects, depends upon the continuance of the British element in the Egyptian army. It is worthy of note that instead of diminishing the number of British officers in the army they have been steadily increased. When the army was formed there were 27 British officers to 6,000 men, now there are 76 British officers to 12,500 men, and there are about 40 British non-commissioned officers besides. Mr. Milner thinks that this process has gone far enough, and he drops a significant hint as to the possible danger of the introduction of new British officers into the Egyptian army and as to the necessity of letting those who have learned their duties remain, instead of being removed elsewhere.

The chapter on the race against bankruptcy is an admirable example of the way in which even the most complex financial problems can be stated, not only with lucidity, but in such a fashion as to make them as interesting as ever Mr. Gladstone made his most famous Budget speeches. We must, however, pass them by, merely noting in passing the immense increase of English trade that has followed the English ascendency in Egypt. Half of the trade in

Egypt is in English hands at the present moment, and this has been secured, not by an unfair exercise of influence, but simply as the consequence of a fair field.

THE STRUGGLE FOR WATER.

One of the most interesting chapters in the book is that entitled the Struggle for Water. Water is everything for Egypt, and the work of Scott-Moncrieff deserves a high place in the services which England has rendered to civilization. When he took the works in hand, the Egyptian government was on the point of spending \$3,500,000 to buy pumping-machines, which were to be kept going at an annual expenditure of \$1,250,000. Moncrieff stopped this at once, and by expending less than half a million upon the restoration of the Barrage, a great dam, which had been allowed to go out of repair, about fourteen miles down stream from Cairo, he was able to secure incomparably better water at an annual expenditure of \$150,000 a year. The Barrage had taken nearly twenty years to build, and had cost about a million sterling, but it was practically useless until Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff came to Egypt.

In the year 1888 the whole of one province in Upper Egypt was threatened with the total failure of crops, owing to the low level of the water in the canal. An English inspector of irrigation boldly decided to throw a temporary dam across the canal, and thereby saved the province from starvation. A special thanksgiving service was held in the mosque, at which the Minister of Public Works was present. The population, bigoted Mussulmans for the most part, insisted that the English inspector should be present at the ceremony, although in that district it was an unheard-of thing for a Christian to be present at one of their religious services.

A PARTING SUGGESTION.

Mr. Milner concludes his brilliant review of the triumphs of the Irrigation Commission by referring to the urgent need for the construction of a gigantic reservoir in the upper part of the Nile, by which the area of irrigated land could be immensely increased. By an expenditure of \$10,000,000, he says it would be easy to reclaim 600,000 acres in the Delta alone, which would bear crops worth at least \$25 per acre. Thus there would be an annual increased yield of \$15,000,000 on a capital investment of \$10,000,000. Mr. Milner hints that, as the Suez Canal shares which we bought from Egypt will be worth \$100,000,000 in a few years, it would be a generous and politic act if Great Britain would employ a fourth part of the profit which it made on this bargain by constructing an immense reservoir, which would enormously increase the prosperity of Egypt, and would react most favorably upon English business. He says the most successful, the most creditable and the most unquestionably useful of all the services rendered by England to Egypt have been connected with this vital problem of water. "But the work done, great as it is, remains incomplete without the reservoir."

A ROYAL ROAD TO LEARN LANGUAGES.

THE RESULT OF SIX MONTHS' EXPERIMENT.

IN the summer of last year, as our readers will remember, we published an article describing M. Gouin's system of teaching languages. It was stated that, in order to put to the test the claims of the advocates of M. Gouin's system, Mr. Stead had placed all his children, with the exception of the youngest, who is only three years old, at their disposal for the purpose of being instructed in French on the new system. As the system itself was fully described in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for July, there is no need to describe it afresh, beyond saying that it is based throughout upon the principle of teaching a language orally and not by reading and writing. That is to say, pupils are not at first allowed access to books, and are rigidly forbidden to see the printed or written words until they have had the sound imprinted upon their memory through the ear, and associated with the action to which the sound belongs, the actions being connected together in a series. This system has been elaborated by M. Gouin, who has compiled an extremely ingenious series of lessons drawn up in logical sequence, so that by the association of ideas each sound is linked with a series of actions, or rather the mental pictures of these actions, one growing out of the other until the final point is reached.

Mr. Howard Swan, who first brought the system under Mr. Stead's attention, was fortunate enough to secure as teacher M. Bétis, a disciple of M. Gouin, who went to London for the purpose of giving this object lesson in the utility of a system which its inventor believes to be destined to revolutionize the teaching of all languages in the schools of the future. The experiment commenced on May 15. It was to be continued for six months. For one month, however, in the summer, M. Bétis and his pupils had their holidays; so that the six months terminated on December 15. During that time, M. Bétis attended five days a week at Cambridge House, Wimbledon, Mr. Stead's suburban home, and gave lessons on M. Gouin's system for three hours a day. The children were divided into two classes—the three eldest, aged respectively eighteen, seventeen and fifteen, having two hours each day, and the two younger, a girl and a boy, aged thirteen and nine, having one hour a day. The three eldest had previously, for some time, been learning French with their tutor, Dr. Borns. They had been through Badois' Grammar and various conversational and other exercises, and were about as far advanced as are most pupils who have undergone the regular training under the ordinary methods. They were, however, none of them competent to have gone to France alone, nor would any of them have undertaken to take part in an ordinary French conversation upon any general topic. The girl was less advanced, and Jack was entirely innocent of even the most elementary acquaintance with the language.

It will be remembered that Mr. Swan claimed that in six months' teaching of M. Gouin's system it would be possible to take a boy of average intelligence, and by a series of lessons, which would be as amusing as a pastime, enable him to think in French, to read with ease any ordinary French newspaper or romance, to carry on a conversation with any Frenchman, to intelligently follow any lecture, sermon or debate, and in short to have a thorough grasp of the language as an instrument of thought and of communication with his fellows. The advocates of the system did not claim in that space of time to give a literary command of French, but for all practical purposes they undertook that pupils trained on this system would be able to find their way about France without difficulty, and hold their own in general conversation. Six months having now expired, our readers will naturally expect a report as to how far these promises have been fulfilled. Mr. Stead accordingly sends us the following statement :

MR. STEAD'S REPORT UPON THE EXPERIMENT IN HIS FAMILY.

IHAVE never had the good fortune to be trained on M. Gouin's system and, although I have learned to read French, I can no more speak it than I can talk Sanscrit. My opinion upon the proficiency attained by my children is therefore worth little. One thing, however, I can say—that is, that in the latter part of the six months' period the three elder boys read regularly the *Petit Journal*. They also read "Monte Cristo" from beginning to end in their spare moments as they would read any other novel written in their mother tongue. Although never present at the lessons, I could see that M. Bétis' teaching was by no means irksome; that they, the girl as well as

the boys, enjoyed their teaching, and instead of wearying of it, wanted more. M. Poiré's report at the end of three months, which was published in the REVIEW, gave an extremely satisfactory account of the progress made up to that date. It was with considerable confidence, therefore, that I invited several friends to my house on December 19, for the purpose of ascertaining how far Mr. Swan's assertions had been verified by the result of the experiment. I may premise the report of the proceedings of the examination by stating that none of our children are naturally good linguists. On neither side of the house have they inherited the least talent for acquiring foreign

languages. During the whole of the time that the French lessons were going on their ordinary studies were being conducted in the morning as far as possible in German under their tutor, Dr. Borns.

The company assembled in my study were Mr. F. Storr, M.A., editor of the *Journal of Education*, who had repeatedly expressed himself more or less skeptically as to the advantage of the system, excepting for young children; M. Poiré, French master of the Halifax Grammar School and Huddersfield College; Dr. Pryde, late principal of the Edinburgh Young Ladies' College, where he had no fewer than 1,500 girls under his tuition; Mrs. Garrigues, who is present in this country with a commission from the Minister of Education at Washington; Madame de Leeuw, a very accomplished linguist who conducts the Kingsley Kindergarten School, Wimbledon, and Dr. Borns, the tutor of the boys, besides Mr. Swan, M. Bétis, Mrs. Stead and myself.

THE EXAMINATION.

The examination commenced at a quarter past three and continued, with an interval for refreshment, until about seven o'clock. It was rather a long one, but long as it was it was impossible in the time to go through the very exhaustive programme which had been drawn up by M. Bétis for the purpose of testing the capacity of his pupils. "The questions," said Mr. Swan, who prefaced the examination by a few words, "are to test whether or not the pupils, who have had six months' lessons of two hours a day of five days a week, are able to do the following:

1. To give in French the names of objects shown to them.
2. To describe in French the gestures which are made before them.
3. To repeat an old series lesson.
4. To repeat in French a story which they have just heard in French.
5. To recount personal facts which have occurred to them at any moment of their lives.
6. To read an article from a French newspaper, or a page from an ordinary novel, and repeat it in French.
7. To give, in French, the explanations necessary to make themselves understood, if they lack the proper word in French.
8. To ask, in French, sufficient explanation to understand the meaning of a French word which they do not recognize.
9. To consult a dictionary in French when they meet with any French word which they do not understand.
10. To repeat immediately in French a fact recounted in English by one of the persons present, or taken from a newspaper or an English book.
11. To recount in French what they would do in France under any given circumstance.
12. To explain and recount in French a series of pictures without titles.
13. To improvise immediately, in French, the end of a story of which they have been told the beginning.
14. To sum up this story in a few words.
15. To recount in French the same story twice over in different terms.
16. To calculate in French.

17. To explain in French what are the mental pictures which spring up in their mind when hearing a word or a phrase.

18. To explain in French the reason of the forms of conjugation employed by a French author in any extract (newspaper or book).

19. To act as interpreter.

20. To repeat in French a conversation held by persons present at the examination.

21. To understand completely a lesson in science or literature given in French.

22. Themselves to teach a French series to others.

23. To explain a grammatical table.

24. To write an ordinary letter, not technical."

This, it must be confessed, was a sufficiently comprehensive programme.

To do the first was, of course, comparatively easy. Each one present selected an object in turn, which was then correctly named. The second was not quite so satisfactorily gone through. Several gestures were correctly expressed, but they did not know the French equivalents of three gestures—to tickle, to sneeze and to wipe one's nose. The third, which was to repeat an old series, was taken by all the children. The elder boys described the taking of a ticket at the railway station. Jack and Emma had their turn with a series of the cat, which describes the catching and eating of a mouse. This, however, was but the rehearsing of lessons which had previously been gone through. The first important test was the fourth, which was to recount in French a story which they had just heard in French. M. Poiré repeated in French a variant upon the story of the shipwreck and rescue from an iceberg, described in our Christmas number, which was then repeated in French, but in their own rendering, by two of the elder boys. Jack then had his turn with a story improvised for the occasion by Madame de Leeuw, going through his task with the utmost *sang froid* and success.

The fifth was the recounting of a personal fact in the experience of the pupils. The subjects were chosen by those present. The eldest boy briefly recounted the journey which he took with his father to Oberammergau in the summer of 1890. The second boy described the visit he paid to the Rhine last year, making one stumble about the genders. Jack, at the suggestion of his mother, told a doleful tale of how his fingers had been cut by the spokes of a rapidly revolving bicycle, with the resultant visit to the doctor's to have his mutilated fingers bound up. Jack was bothered about the word "bicyclette," which is the French equivalent for safety bicycle, and for "pedals," which he had never learned in French; but otherwise he told his story very well.

This brought us to the sixth question. They had to read an article from a French newspaper. A bundle of that day's French papers was laid upon the table and the following passage, selected at random, was taken from the *Petit Journal*:

A L'INSTRUCTION.—Un petit garçon de six à sept ans—brun, les yeux relevés à la chinoise—jouait samedi dans le

couloir sur lequel s'ouvrent les cabinets des juges d'instruction de la troisième galerie.

De temps à autre, le petit s'élançait dans la galerie, tapait de sa petite main sur le bureau du garçon qui, en riant, le menaçait du doigt.

L'enfant se sauvait, enchanté, et se réfugiait auprès d'une jeune femme—une gouvernante—qui essayait en vain de le faire tenir tranquille.

Un prévenu qu'accompagnait un garde républicain arriva; le petit garçon lui sauta au cou en criant:

—Bon jour, mon papa!

L'homme tenait le petit dans ses bras, des sanglots soulevaient sa poitrine; le prisonnier était M. Pedro de San-Luna, l'artiste peintre qui, le 22 septembre dernier, dans un accès de fureur jalouse, avait tiré des coups de revolver sur sa belle-mère et son beau-frère, M. Pardo de Tavera.

—Viens-tu, papa? demandait l'enfant.

—Tout à l'heure, répondit le malheureux homme.

Et il entra chez M. Pasques, juge d'instruction.

L'enfant partit avec sa bonne.

One of the boys read it out loud, and then, handing the paper to M. Bétis, repeated in his own words the story which he had just read. The only word which he boggled at was "prévenu," which necessitated the reference to a French—not a French-English—dictionary in order to discover its meaning. Departing from the strict order of the programme, M. Bétis then asked the boys to explain in French the true reasons of the forms of the conjugations employed in the narrative that had just been read—for instance, why "demandait l'enfant," but "répondit l'homme," etc.? This they did quite correctly, except for one verb, which was corrected by one of the other boys. The tenth was a stiff test—to repeat immediately in French a fact recounted in English. I told a gory tale concerning a mortal combat between a cock and a cat, with dire results to the cat. It was a comical story, which was improvised for the moment, and was satisfactorily rendered into French. The following passage was then taken from the last number of the *Graphic*:

At about eleven o'clock we reached a shallow ravine, where we intended to make our midday halt. There was then a stiff breeze blowing. I felt sleepy (we had commenced our march about midnight, and had not halted except for a few minutes at sunrise, when I took a hasty snack of cold meat and bread, standing by one of the camels); and I lay down, intending to get up and have a cup of tea and some breakfast about one o'clock. By that time, however, there was a furious storm blowing. My head camelman, by shouting in my ear, made me understand it was useless attempting to march, as I could soon perceive for myself.

It was rather a long story, which I should not have liked to repeat in English, the sequence of events not being very close. My second boy, however, went through it in French much better than his father could have done in English. This brought us to the eleventh question. At this point Mr. Storr suggested that it would be well to have a passage in English written out and translated textually. To this M. Bétis objected on principle. Textual translation was opposed to the essence of M. Gouin's system. He was

perfectly willing to take any passage that Mr. Storr would submit from any English author, and the boys would render it in French in their own language, but the textual translation, phrase by phrase, was exactly the kind of thing against which M. Gouin set his face. Translation in which the exact phrase was reproduced belonged to literary, not colloquial, French, and it ought not to be undertaken at the end of six months' tuition. All that M. Gouin claimed to do was to enable his pupils to give the sense of the thing, to express accurately and clearly the gist of what an English author or speaker had said or written; but textual translation, phrase by phrase—no, they would have none of it! To prove, however, that the objection was not taken on the score of inability, he consented to put the following passage from *Answers* sentence by sentence:

Three years ago I was traveling in Cumberland in a full carriage. One side of the compartment was occupied by four portly farmers.

At a wayside station a thin, cadaverous man got in and tried to wedge himself in between two of the aforesaid farmers.

Not obtaining a comfortable position, he turned to the biggest farmer and said:

“Excuse me, sir. The Act of Parliament allows you to occupy thirty inches. I think you are occupying more.”

“Confound you, sir!” roared the farmer. “I'd have you to know I was not manufactured by Act of Parliament.”

This the boys rendered in French with a slight difficulty about the French equivalents for “wedged in” and “cadaverous,” while “confound you” they judiciously left untranslated, or rather replaced by an astonished “Monsieur!”

After this they were requested to recount what they would do in France under circumstances which were to be suggested by those present. The situation suggested to the elder boys was this: Suppose that one of them got out at Amiens, to get something to eat, and was left behind by the train without money and without ticket—what would he do? The resources of the imagination of the fifteen-year-old were not very extensive, being chiefly confined to a vain pilgrimage to the Commissaire de Police, and then to the stationmaster, to ask for money in order to rejoin his father in Paris. Failing both these resources of supply, he resolved to wait in the waiting-room until his father came back for him—the idea of pledging his watch at the nearest pawnbroker's shop not having come within the range of his experience. Jack was then asked to explain what he would do if he had lost his purse when sent to make some purchases. His answers were clear and satisfactory.

The twelfth ordeal was to describe and explain in French pictures submitted to them without explanation. The first, from the *Graphic*, was somewhat simple—a party going to play golf; then came one from the illustrated supplement of the *Petit Journal*, portraying the triumphal march of the French into Abomey. Then Jack had his turn with a series of pictures from the *Imagerie Artistique* series, repre-

senting the anger of a concierge when mocked by naughty children. At first he was somewhat bothered about the first picture of the concierge, who might have been any old man sitting in a chair holding in his hand anything between a fishing rod and a whip, but which is supposed to be a bell rope. Afterwards Jack went on all right. Thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen were omitted, as the time was rapidly passing. Seventeen was the explanation in French of the mental pictures which arose before their minds on hearing a word or a phrase. The words chosen were "tache," "courageux," "respectable," "libraire," "actuel," and "larron." Respectability driving its gig did not arise before the minds of the pupils, but only a person well dressed or very well dressed. "Larron" was a word they did not know, and this led them to hark back to the eighth head, in which they had to ask in French for sufficient explanation to enable them to understand that "larron" in colloquial or modern French was "un voleur"—a word they knew very well.

We then had first one and then another of the boys employed as interpreters between a Frenchman and an Englishman present who were supposed not to know each other's language. This was gone through very satisfactorily. Upon this I can speak with authority, as it is one of the few parts of the examination upon which I am entitled to have a voice. The subjects selected were the best way to go to Biarritz, and a supposed business interview for the bargaining for an indefinite number of animals of various sizes and descriptions. The subjects were selected by those present. After this Jack acted as interpreter between two ladies present with reference to obtaining rooms in Paris.

The elder boys now repeated in French a discussion held previously in English between Mr. Storr, Mr. Swan and M. Bétis, on the utility or otherwise of translation phrase by phrase instead of re-thinking the whole in French.

Then came the crucial test to prove whether the scholars could understand ordinary spoken French. M. Bétis and M. Poiré began a very rapid conversation in French concerning their intended visit to France, which was continued for some little time. The substance of it was then given in French by the boys. One took the part of M. Bétis and the other of M. Poiré, to the complete satisfaction of those whose conversation they undertook to repeat.

No. 21 was passed over for lack of time, it now being half-past six, greatly to the disappointment of M. Bétis, who was most anxious to prove that the boys could understand a lesson given either in science or literature in the French language. One of the boys was then told off to give a lesson according to M. Gouin's system to his sister, which he did standing at the table, to the satisfaction of M. Gouin's representatives. The grammatical table had been previously explained. Then the elder boys were instructed to write a letter to an imaginary person in Paris asking the price of a flat of five apartments, near the Louvre. These were written in good phraseology,

but there was a mistake in the use of the word "appartement" for "pièce," the responsibility of which, however, does not lie at the door of the pupil. The company was breaking up, and they were writing in the midst of a general hubbub. Jack then read fluently an extract from the fairy story of "Le Petit Poucet," and his sister described one of the pictures. The examination then closed.

THE RESULT.

The net result of it all on my mind was that whatever else had been done or had not been done, M. Gouin's system had taught my children to think in French. That is to say, the French language had become to them a vehicle of thought. They were not glib, and as they have never been to school, but always under private tutorship, they had not the free, decided manner of recitation that is acquired when set pieces are learned by heart and repeated in class. Although they hesitated sometimes in getting the facts grasped in their minds before giving the French sentences, they had unquestionably got hold of the instrument and were able to use it for all practical purposes.

It will be seen from the extracts which I have given above that the task covered a tolerably wide range and sampled pretty fairly the kind of ordinary, average colloquial language which they would require in finding their way about the world. As to their accent, pronunciation and grammar, of that, of course, I can say nothing. I leave that to the testimony of those who were present, especially M. Poiré and Madame de Leeuw. M. Poiré is a Frenchman born, and Madame de Leeuw has half a dozen languages at the tip of her tongue. No doubt the previous grounding in French which the elder boys had received from their tutor stood them in good stead, although both they and their tutor frankly admit that they never would have been able to have gone through such an examination but for the six months' training under M. Gouin's system. In the case of Jack, however, M. Bétis had virgin soil to work upon. He is only nine years old, and he had never opened a French grammar. He also told his stories in French and took part in the French conversation, and fully justified what Mr. Swan had claimed when he came to me six months ago.

REPORTS FROM THOSE PRESENT.

I append the written statements of those who were present, each of which has been written independently, which supplement and confirm my own impression as to the results which have been obtained. My boys had never before been at any examination of a quasi-public nature, and any one who has had to undergo an examination in the presence of half a dozen strangers, in the native language of some of them, can understand how formidable such an ordeal must have been :

MR. A. C. POIRÉ,
18 PORTLAND PLACE, HALIFAX,

December 20, 1892.

Having had the privilege of being one of the examiners on December 19, I am glad to state that the boys gave

proof of a thorough and wide knowledge of what one may call simple French ; and by that I mean the ordinary straightforward language used by French people themselves in the intercourse of life, enabling them to express all their own thoughts and the thoughts of others.

Of course there was occasional hesitation, which may be easily understood if we remember that everything had to be done on the spur of the moment (and even in their mother-tongue they would probably have done the same).

There were also some mistakes of genders. In the few rare cases of inaccuracy of tense, the right form was given after the simple indication that a mistake had been made.

1. I was particularly struck, as a Frenchman and a teacher, by the way in which they repeated, with astonishing accuracy, a conversation between Mr. Bétis and myself, in the course of which I purposely spoke more quickly than we generally do, never waiting a second to give them time to think. And let it be remembered that the pupils did not repeat after each sentence, but only when the conversation was over ; that is, they thought in French.

2. By the facility with which they repeated a short story, which I rapidly improvised in French on a theme given by another person.

3. By the repetition, in excellent French, of a discussion which had taken place, in English, half an hour or so before, which they did not know they would be asked to repeat, and which one might think they had forgotten, occupied as they were with the questions put to them between the discussion and the repetition of it.

4. By their repeating, almost word for word, an article from a French newspaper read quickly to them.

5. By their explanation (in French) of the true reasons for the use of all moods and tenses in the article read—an explanation much clearer than that generally found in grammars—a very remarkable feat, if we remember that the method does not take grammar as its basis.

6. By the excellent manner in which one of the boys gave a lesson to his sister, with the necessary explanations, insisting, when needed, on the value of certain words, and explaining their meaning (the whole in French).

7. By the admirable manner in which Jack recounted his experiences (in French), and acted as an interpreter between an American lady and a French lady, a result in keeping with his attainments last August.

These tests—and others—have proved to me that although we had not time to submit the boys to the last test—that of listening to a lecture in French and reporting it in English—the wide knowledge of French they manifested would have enabled them to do it.

A. C. POIRÉ,
French Master at the Huddersfield College.

MADAME ALIDA E. DE LEEUW.

DECEMBER 20, 1892.

Much as I expected from Mr. Gouin's method, and Messrs. Swan's and Bétis' application of it, I was quite struck by the results shown yesterday. The clear and correct pronunciation gave evidence of careful training. The facility with which even the boy of nine could act as interpreter, and the wonderful ease with which the older ones rendered in idiomatic French a most difficult passage, chosen at random from an English daily paper, showed conclusively that they had gained a mastery over the language which will enable them to converse with any Frenchman on any topic, short of distinctively "special" subjects. The manner in which the questions on the use

of the tenses were answered ought to convince any one that this is indeed "French made easy," the explanations being perfectly simple, intelligible and easy of application.

ALIDA E. DE LEEUW.

The Kingsley School, Wimbledon.

MR. DAVID PRYDE, LL.D.

28 WOBURN PLACE, RUSSELL SQUARE, W. C.

Dear Sir.—I now take the opportunity, which I did not get on Monday, of thanking you for allowing me to be present at the examination of your children according to the new system of teaching French. I was pleased and satisfied beyond expectation.

That the natural method of teaching languages is the best, and that this particular method is more natural than the others now in use, will be readily admitted by every unprejudiced educationist. The only problem to be solved was, "Could the method in question be carried out efficiently ?"

I think that this problem was undoubtedly proved by the examination at your house. The pupils were tried by every possible test, and they stood every test most satisfactorily. They were thoroughly at home in the subject. On the various occasions when they were asked to describe an object, it was evident that they were not putting their description into English, and then translating it word for word into French, but that they were looking at the object with the mind's eye, and allowing the object to suggest the French words. In every imaginable position in which they were placed they were always able to find some language to describe their ideas. Of course, they were not always fluent and correct. But even French children in similar circumstances would have occasionally hesitated and made some grammatical mistake. Even English adults, if set on the spur of the moment to describe an object in their own language would not have been absolutely without a mistake. In fact, I could not help noticing that the keenest critic present at the examination, while drawing up an English passage to be translated into French, made a slight error which he afterwards corrected.

On these grounds I think that M. Bétis and Mr. Swan ought to be congratulated on the success of their experiment.

I am, yours very sincerely,

DAVID PRYDE, LL.D.

December 22, 1892.

MADAME ADELE M. GARRIGUES.

99 GOWER STREET, LONDON, W. C.

December 24, 1892.

Dear Mr. Stead.—I had read, in the American REVIEW OF REVIEWS of July last, your paper on the Gouin system of teaching languages before I left America, and since I have been in London I have taken every means at my disposal of seeing the theory applied to practice. Consequently, I was glad to witness the examination of Monday last, and I take pleasure in expressing my satisfaction with the result of the six months' test.

The fact that the young people really possessed their French, and were able to use it for practical purposes, and that they did so use it, was what first impressed me. The quickening and stimulating effect of this method of study upon the imagination was also evident, and it would, I should say, have its effect on study in other directions as well as in languages.

The reproductions in French of conversations and of stories read or repeated in English showed this quickness of mental energy and also the mental attitude which the Gouin method aims to secure. It was evident that a dis-

tinct picture was conveyed to each brain, and that the variations, when there were any, were caused by the individual coloring which the same picture may take in different minds. I have never seen results gained by six months of instruction which could compare favorably with what your children did on Monday. The ground covered, and the thoughtful, intelligent manner in which the work was done, were alike gratifying. As soon as the facts or ideas presented in English took shape in the brain the response in French was prompt and confident.

The incidents which you termed "Autobiographical Reminiscences of the Stead Family" were clearly and pleasantly told.

I was, however, even more interested in Jack as an interpreter. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the simple and direct manner in which he translated my English questions about apartments in Paris to Madame Leeuw, or than the clearness with which he rendered her French replies to me in English. It was something I have never seen accomplished by an adult after the same amount of instruction.

Again thanking you for the pleasure of seeing the examination, I am, very sincerely yours,

ADELE M. GARRIGUES.

REPORT OF PROGRESS.

Being therefore satisfied as to the ability of the system to convey a knowledge of colloquial French and the giving into the possession of the English a new vehicle of thought, I am glad to learn that its use is spreading far and wide. On the day of the examination I received letters from places as wide apart as Chicago and British Bechuanaland, expressing great appreciation of the system and wishing for information. It is now in practice in certain English schools, in some of them with the best results. M. Poiré now conducts three classes, one of forty boys, about eleven or twelve years of age, at the Higher Board School at Halifax, another of sixty adults, and a private class of twenty-five adults. The accent of the boys is excellent, and the lessons are found interesting. The results with the adults are still more satisfactory.

BOYS AT BERWICK.

Mr. Richard W. Waddy, M. A., head master of the Abbey School, North Berwick, says :

As to the system, so far as I have got, I feel able to say this :

1. It has interested all the boys, both the clever and the dull, and is, perhaps, the most popular branch of study at present in the school. This may be set down to novelty, perhaps, but the interest seems to grow and not to abate.

2. It has won the good-will of the boys for the subjects to which the system is applied. This good-will, which is sought for in many ways (Hoace says the teachers, when kindhearted, gave the boys cakes to make them wish to learn), is half the battle and that the method seems to secure.

3. The boys show the interest by repeating the series at home, much to the delight of the parents. Several parents

have spoken to me about this, and said how pleased they were. When did boys ever repeat anything of their own accord under the old régime?

4. The absence of detention has made the school both happier and healthier; the strain of detention work, both for master and boys, when the time-table is already long, being very injurious. Last year, under the old system, my own health suffered from staying in with the boys. Nearly every day some one stayed in to learn French grammar. This absence of detention (which I never knew before how to bring about) is one of the things which has made the system popular with us. I think this is a fact and not a mere trite popular saying.

5. One of the most striking things is the way in which the dull boys, who were incurable laggards before, have picked up courage and taken a fresh heart under the new system. The leveling effect of the system upon the classes is really surprising.

6. It is a delightful system to teach. It is such fun! And then the delight of having no junior exercises to correct, and the pleasure of hearing French read fluently from the "Series," and not stumbled over from a reading book.

GIRLS IN LONDON.

Miss N. C. Pryde, of the Bedford Park High School, who has been the first in London to put the system into regular use, writes to Mr. Swan :

I am sure you will be pleased to hear that the new method of teaching French has been a great success in this school. A class of beginners started under the new system on October 1, and in ten weeks the pupils have learnt more than other classes, working according to the old method, learned in ten months. The pronunciation of the former also is much better than that of the latter.

The most remarkable result, however, of the new method is the interest it awakens in the pupils. They are sorry when the French lesson is done and beg the mistress to give them another. We overhear them going through the series by themselves; and sometimes during the English lesson when they are at a loss for an expression they involuntarily use a French phrase. About three weeks after the commencement of the new method I was printing some papers on the typograph and some children of eight or nine years, pupils of the newly started French class, were looking on. I heard them expressing all my actions in French to themselves, each one trying to name them first.

One of the great advantages of this new system is that it does away with the necessity of home preparation. If this could be accomplished in other subjects it would be a great relief, not only to the pupils but to their parents.

Some people say that this method, while it may be useful for children, cannot be successful with adults. In refutation of this I may state that I have a German class for adults and the results are wonderful. The pupils themselves are very much surprised at the progress they have made.

There seems a strong disposition on the part of many American teachers to adapt their methods to the Gouin principles.

[The first article in this series upon Learning Languages by the Gouin method appeared in the July number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. It was followed by an approving and appreciative article in the August number from the pen of that veteran linguist and teacher, Professor Blaikie, of Edinburgh, recounting his own experiences. In the November number we published an article reporting little Jack Stead's striking progress during three months of instruction by the Gouin method. These articles have brought so many inquiries to the office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS that we have arranged to mail directly—as a matter of convenience to our readers—copies of M. Gouin's valuable new work upon the "Art of Teaching and Studying Languages" upon receipt of the price, \$2.25. Address the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 13 Astor Place, New York.]

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

ARE WE ALREADY COINING TOO MUCH SILVER?

IN the *Forum* the Hon. George Fred. Williams, of Massachusetts, contends for the repeal of the Silver Purchase act of 1890, which, he attempts to show, is rapidly driving gold from the country. From his statements and statistics it appears that we have, during the last five years, sent abroad all the net product of gold for this period available for coinage purposes and drawn upon our accumulated gold to the extent of more than \$50,000,000.

"The critical nature of our present situation appears not only in the smallness of our gold reserve, but in the constantly diminishing supply to the Treasury of gold through the legitimate channel of the collection of duties. From the Treasurer's report, No. 23, it appears that in November, 1890, the gold receipts from customs at New York were 92.6 per cent. of the total receipts. In November, 1890, the percentage of gold payments had fallen to 80.4 per cent.; in November, 1891, to 43.5 per cent., and in November, 1892, to 7.8. In the six months preceding December 1, 1892, the average of gold so paid to the government was less than nine per cent. of the total payments. It thus appears that gold payments at the custom house by debtors of the government have substantially ceased, and if the same fact holds in the department of internal revenue, for which returns are wanting, it may safely be said that the government can no longer rely for its gold reserve upon the ordinary avenue of collections.

"It must not be forgotten that of the gold in the Treasury \$100,000,000 are substantially pledged to the redemption of the outstanding legal-tender notes, amounting to \$346,000,000. If this fund be held inviolable, the appalling fact presents itself that we have \$467,000,000 of government promises outstanding which have only \$14,000,000, or about three per cent., of gold available for their redemption.

"The recent heavy drafts upon the Treasury of gold for exportation are a sufficient reminder that even in the ordinary course of business two or three weeks may exhaust this whole fund in excess of the legal-tender reserve. When this occurs the Secretary of the Treasury must face the question of issuing bonds to maintain the good faith of the country. There is much thoughtlessness in the talk of the purchase of gold with bonds. It is forgotten that this purchase must be made from abroad and with the co-operation of the banks if they are to avail anything. If the Treasury merely buys gold from our banks they can at once secure their gold again by presenting government notes for redemption in gold. If we drained gold from Europe the conversion of our securities into money and the disruption of the money market would be likely to follow."

Therefore, concludes Representative Williams, re-

peal the Silver Purchase act and let us have no more tampering with the old and reliable gold standard.

A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.

THE first eighteen pages of the *Forum* are given to a discussion of the tariff by Mr. David A. Wells. Mr. Wells sees in the present industrial situation nothing to justify the continuation of even a low tariff, save the need of the revenue which is now conveniently derived from a tax on imports. He seems to think that we could get along very well without a tariff if it were not for pensions. But how to effect any great reduction with this obstacle in the way is the question! Mr. Wells' solution is to "regard this pension obligation as a debt, the payment of which, as in the case of any other debt, need not be made contingent on current revenues, and which may be easily met in case of temporary deficiencies of revenue by an authorization of treasury notes bearing a low rate of interest, issued and redeemable at the pleasure of the government."

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

Not wholly satisfied with his suggestion, Mr. Wells discovers that after all it may not be necessary to resort to the expedient of issuing treasury notes in order to put the tariff on a mere revenue basis. He says: "That there may be no necessity for the issue of any such notes, or at least for their employment to any large amount, will appear if a fact is recognized which the public as yet do not seem to have fully appreciated, namely, that the receipts from internal revenue (mainly from spirits and tobacco) and miscellaneous sources—estimated for the fiscal year 1893 at \$185,000,000 and for 1894 at \$195,000,000—are nearly sufficient to provide for all the *ordinary* expenses of the government (estimated for 1893 at \$197,000,000) except the interest on the public debt; and that it would be difficult to frame a tariff which would be acceptable to the Fifty-third Congress that would yield less than \$130,000,000 the first year, with a certainty of a large and continuing increase in the immediately succeeding years. And if, as reported, the annual expenditure for pensions proper is at present only about \$120,000,000, and the difference between the amount and current disbursement is represented by arrears which will probably be entirely liquidated in the next two years, the necessity for the use of the proposed Treasury notes would be comparatively incon siderable."

A HIGH TARIFF ENCOURAGES SMUGGLING.

One of the points upon which Mr. Wells lays great stress in his article is that a high tariff on imports tends to encourage fraud and smuggling, and thereby often yields no greater revenue than would a lower

tax. A tariff with a view to revenue only could be constructed, he thinks, so as to diminish smuggling without diminishing the receipts from imports.

"An exceedingly high tariff on dutiable imports, averaging forty-six per cent. in the aggregate and exceeding one hundred per cent. in the case of not a few specific articles, has constituted such an inducement to fraudulent importation that the creation of an Administration Board endowed with extraordinary privileges, as the power to decide cases without notice to the party in controversy with the government, has been thought necessary, and this, too, under a law so crudely drawn that the repeal of one entire section of it has been asked by the Secretary of the Treasury on the ground that it is impossible of execution. Under a tariff clearly constructed and for revenue only, the inducements for smuggling would be so far diminished that there would be no necessity for the continuance of any such law, and with its repeal its administrators, who appear to have been actuated with the idea that foreign commerce is a crime and that importers have no rights which the government is bound to respect, should be relegated to private life as expeditiously as possible.

WHAT THE RATE OF DUTY SHOULD BE.

"Concerning the average rate of duty that should be the object in a reconstruction of the tariff, there will be doubtless some differences in opinion; but, excepting the duties on wines, liquors, tobacco and a few other articles, such an average ought not to exceed twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*; and with raw and crude materials exempt from taxation, it will be found that such an average rate in many cases will afford a more ample net protection to domestic manufacturers than they now have under the existing tariff. If it be objected that such an average would not be sufficiently productive of revenue, reference may be made to the lesson of experience afforded by the results of the Walker tariff of 1846, the average rate of which was about twenty-five per cent. In the first two years after its enactment the customs revenue increased nineteen per cent, and in the first eight years it more than doubled. Is there any reason why a like experience may not be expected and realized?"

Give Us the Walker Tariff of '46.

"For revenue only" is the principle upon which Chairman Springer, of the Ways and Means Committee, also thinks the tariff should be revised. In the *North American Review*, he argues for the reconstruction of our present system on this basis, holding up as a model to be patterned after, the Walker tariff of 1846. This measure as interpreted by Representative Springer required: "1. That no more money should be collected than is necessary for the wants of the government, and that the government should be economically administered. 2. That no duty should be imposed above the lowest rate which will yield the largest amount of revenue. This contemplates a tariff for revenue only, and not framed with a view to protecting any class of industries. 3. That, below the revenue standard, Congress may discriminate as

to the rate, and may admit certain articles free of all duty. 4. That the highest duties should be imposed on luxuries. This proposition ought to receive universal approval. In party platforms, the claim is generally made that duties should be so imposed, but in practice, especially as illustrated in the McKinley act, the rule is generally the reverse, the highest duties being placed upon the necessities of life and the lowest upon luxuries. 5. That minimums should be abolished. Such rates have already been dispensed with."

ABOLISH SPECIFIC DUTIES.

But the distinctive feature of the Walker tariff was that it abolished specific duties and substituted in their place *ad valorem* duties, and a proposition to this effect should especially be considered. Representative Springer declares, in the construction of a new tariff schedule. The chief defect the finds in the McKinley tariff is the high specific duties it imposes.

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

IN view of the movement in progress to annex to the United States the Hawaiian Islands, the Nicaraguan Canal comes in for the greater share of public attention. In the *North American Review*, Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, considers the political and financial questions presented in the construction of this canal under the present concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and urges the United States to supplement the aid it has already given to the enterprise.

THE CONCESSIONS WE HAVE SECURED.

The concessions which these countries have made are certain grants of rights, privileges and property to individuals, and through them to a corporation chartered in the United States. A company known as "The Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua" was duly formed, which has complied with the preliminary conditions of the concessions, and "Congress has accepted the concessions as the basis of its action and has conformed its legislation to the pledges of good faith towards our citizens in securing them the enjoyment and protection of their rights and privileges therein granted.

"No nation, continues Senator Morgan, "has the right, in view of the concessions made by Nicaragua and Costa Rica to our citizens, and of our legislation to aid and perfect those rights, to say to us that we shall not proceed to aid the canal by a subvention, or in any other way that is consistent with the sovereignty of Nicaragua and Costa Rica over their own domain.

"Any other nation may as well demand of us the repeal of the charter granted by Congress to the canal company, as to say that we shall not make that legislation effectual by giving material aid to the building of the canal, and secure our government against loss. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, our treaty with Nicaragua, concluded August 21, 1867, and her treaty of February 11, 1860, with Great Britain, upon which our treaty was modeled, all look to and pro-

vide for this canal and for material aid to it. They only exclude the right of either power for acquiring sovereign rights in Nicaragua.

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

"The Nicaragua Canal has $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles of canal prism, or axial line. Of this one-third is very light dredging. The total length of this transit, from sea to sea, is $169\frac{1}{2}$ miles; of this line $155\frac{1}{4}$ miles is slack water navigation at an elevation of 110 feet above the level of the sea.

"This small lift is overcome by six locks—three on either side of the lake. The entire cost of the canal ready for use, as estimated by Mr. Menocal, allowing 25 per cent. for contingencies, is \$65,085,176. A board of five other great engineers went over Mr. Menocal's measurements and estimates with great care, and out of abundant caution, and not because of any substantial change in his figures, they added to his estimates another 20 per cent. for contingencies, and so changed his estimate as to make the total cost of the canal, ready for service, \$87,799,570. It seems that this may be reasonably accepted as the outside possible cost of the canal."

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FROM THE INVESTMENT.

Senator Morgan estimates that the freight traffic of the canal would not be less than 9,000,000 tons per annum, to say nothing of the income from passenger traffic. "On this estimate we could place the tolls at the rate of one dollar per ton, and realize \$9,000,000 per annum. Take \$3,000,000 of this sum for maintenance of the canal, which will not exceed half that sum: \$3,000,000 for interest on the bonded debt, and \$3,000,000 for the stockholders, and we will have a result that should excite the cupidity of the most grasping speculator. But the true friend of the industrial and commercial people will see in this result a saving to industry and commerce of more than one-half the charges for tonnage that are now paid to the Suez Canal.

"If the United States is the owner of \$80,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 of the stock in this canal, and if it is to cost \$100,000,000 to build it, the dividends on that \$80,000,000 of stock, employed in a sinking fund and invested in the bonds of the company, would pay the entire cost of construction and the interest on the bonds in less than fifty years.

THEREFORE.

"These are some of the indisputable facts that show that it is a good financial operation, and a duty that concerns the honor, welfare and security of the United States. It is a project worthy to be accomplished as the closing splendor of the nineteenth century. Above all, it will stand as an example to mankind to prove that the great Republic of republics is the best form of political government for securing the welfare of the citizen and the fruits of his liberties. It will, indeed, be the crowning glory of this era that the Nicaragua Canal should be built by the aid, and controlled by the influence, of the United States."

OUR SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

THE most comprehensive article on the subject of our trade with South American countries that has yet appeared in the periodicals is that by Mr. Frederick R. Clow in the January-March *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. The figures given by Mr. Clow indicate that the United States has only about one-fourteenth of the total South American trade, and from his account it does not appear that the reciprocity clause of the McKinley tariff is doing much to increase this percentage.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO TRADE.

In fact, says Mr. Clow, our trade with South America is likely always to remain small, for reasons which he states and discusses as follows: "One great hindrance to our South American trade in the past has been the poor transportation facilities. Mails and freight often had to be carried by way of England, causing loss of time and increase in expense. The new steamship mail service will do much to remedy this difficulty, and an increase in our trade may be expected on that account. The difference between our trade with the countries on the Caribbean and that with the rest of South America is largely due to difference in facilities for transportation and communication. Another reason for the smallness of our proportion of the South American trade is the ignorance and indifference of our dealers regarding the market there. Our consuls frequently complain of this as the great obstacle to the sale of American goods. Manufacturers of other countries, especially England and Germany, expend infinite pains in producing goods exactly adapted to the South American market. They send out special agents to study the customs of the people, become familiar with their habits, and learn their peculiar whims and fancies. Our manufacturers appear to give themselves little trouble in this direction, and apparently assume that the goods which suit North Americans should suit South Americans as well. To take the simple matter of packing—most of the customs duties in South America are levied on the gross weight of the goods. European dealers take note of this, and pack in light but durable cases; American dealers, on the other hand, pack in the same heavy boxes that are used for the home trade. The result is that American goods are subject to heavier duties than European. After the goods have been landed they frequently have to be loaded on the backs of mules and carried inland. For this purpose European dealers put up their goods in small separate packages, so that, when taken out of the shipping cases, they are ready for the inland trip. American dealers neglect this, and therefore their goods must be repacked at the port of entry before going inland."

Mr. Clow concludes that, "Until the United States offers rarer opportunities for new or increased business than now, our manufacturers will spend little time in getting up special styles of goods for the markets of Buenos Ayres or Baranquilla. This means that for many years our exports to South America

will be limited chiefly to the following: 1. Natural products, like petroleum, which are not produced in South America; 2. Bulky manufactures, like furniture, for which we have a better supply of raw material than the commercial nations of Europe; 3. Certain lines of manufactures, like locomotives, electrical supplies and agricultural machinery, in which Yankee inventiveness, aided by special circumstances, has enabled us to surpass other countries; and 4. Food products for the northern and western regions of South America.

HAWAII AND ITS SUGAR INDUSTRY.

IT has been charged that the revolution in Hawaii was brought about by persons interested in the sugar industries of the islands, with the view of securing through annexation the restoration of the benefits they derived under the reciprocity treaty which existed between the governments of Hawaii and the United States previous to the passage of the McKinley tariff. The provisions of this treaty and the advantages it secured to the Hawaiian sugar producer are described by Professor F. W. Taussig in his article on "Reciprocity," in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* for October-December:

"The treaty made with the Hawaiian Islands in 1876 stipulated for the free admission into the United States of certain commodities, among which sugar was the most important. In return, we got similar remissions in the Sandwich Islands. Hawaiian sugar was admitted free; other sugar paid duty. The Hawaiian sugar formed at the outset only a small fraction of the total supply; and, though it grew very rapidly under the treaty, it never formed more than a tenth of the supply. It was sold, naturally, at the same price as other sugar paying duty; and the American consumer who used it paid a tax in the shape of a higher price, exactly as he paid a tax on duty-paying sugar. The tax, however, went not into the national treasury, but into the profits of the Hawaiian sugar raisers. Throughout the period when Hawaiian sugar was free and other sugar paid duty the price of sugar on the Pacific coast, where the Hawaiian sugar was used, was fully as high as it was elsewhere. Whoever got the benefit of the remission of the duty, it was not the consumer. In this particular case, it should be added, there were some complicating conditions. The capital invested in sugar raising on the Sandwich Islands was largely owned by Americans. Consequently, the virtual tax still paid by sugar consumers inured to the benefit of other Americans rather than of foreigners. The effect was much the same as if the tobacco growers of the Connecticut Valley had been freed from the tobacco tax while other growers still had to pay it. Further, the business of refining this Hawaiian sugar on the Pacific coast got into the hands of a single establishment, the owners of which were largely the same persons who had invested capital in sugar raising in the Sandwich Islands. These fortunate individuals consequently added the profits of a monopoly of sugar refining to the profits of a tax

paid for their benefit by the consumers of sugar. The Hawaiian treaty therefore presented peculiarities in more respects than one. But we are here concerned chiefly with that aspect of it which bears on the subject of the present article—the effect on sugar consumers and producers. It was clearly the latter who benefited by the arrangement."

BEET-SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE *Cosmopolitan* prints, under the title "Sugar from Sunbeams," an article on the development, the modus operandi, and the outlook of the beet-sugar industry in the United States, with numerous illustrations showing the processes of manufacture.

"There are now in this country six of these plants; the locations being Alvarado, Watsonville and Chino, in California, Grand Island and Norfolk, in Nebraska, and Lehi, in Utah, the last four of which were established in 1890 and 1891. All have been able thus far to cope with the disadvantages that lie in the path of the industry in the way of solution of the agricultural problem, and the business may be said to have gained already a very strong foothold.

"When it is considered that more than half a thousand of such factories, each costing several hundred thousand dollars, would be required to supply the sugar that we consume annually, it is not difficult to see that millions of dollars now sent abroad year after year would be retained here, to say nothing of the labor afforded to thousands of workmen, the advantage to a community of possessing a factory that uses raw material whose production is a benefit to the immediate neighborhood, and last, but not least, the improvement in general agriculture that must necessarily result from the pursuit of the very careful methods required in the culture of the sugar-beet."

We have a vast belt with natural facilities finely adapted to this great industry; it only waits for the farmers to learn to use the care and study which is necessary to make beet growing for sugar purposes a success. To give an idea how much attention the business requires, we quote Mr. Adams' words about the European beet-seed farms, to the evolution of which men have devoted a lifetime:

"Among their 'crack' varieties is the blanche améliorée, and no one unfamiliar with the process can comprehend all that is implied in the simple word forming the last half of the name. It means years of the most patient study—the kind of study that has produced the racehorses of to-day. The most careful selection of 'mother-beets' is made, that no bad traits may be handed down, a striking illustration of which can be seen in the statement that out of 2,782,300 examinations made at Klein-Wanzleben, in one season, but 3,043 were preserved for breeding. In each case a test is made either by withdrawing a cylindrical portion of the beet and analyzing the juice, or by throwing the roots into brine to ascertain their density."

REPEAL THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. WICKLIFFE'S Solution of the Negro Problem.

MR. JOHN C. WICKLIFFE, one of the leading lawyers of New Orleans, and prominent in the movement against the Louisiana Lottery Company, declares in the *Forum* that negro suffrage has been a failure, and urges as a solution of the negro problem that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States should be repealed and the question of qualification for suffrage remitted to the several States; in short, that the Northern idea of the negro's political equality be abandoned and the Southern advantage of additional political representation surrendered.

EFFECT OF THE REPEAL.

"The effect that the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment would have is obvious. Such States as chose to debar the negro from participation in elections would, under the operation of the Fourteenth Amendment, be deprived of such votes in the Electoral College and such seats in the National House of Representatives as were based upon the disfranchised negroes. But the matter would be left entirely to these States. If Louisiana, for instance, desired to retain her eight electoral votes and her six members of the House of Representatives, she would leave the negro a suffragist. If she desired (as she does) white supremacy within the law, she would surrender two or three of her Congressmen and a corresponding influence in the choice of a President.

"To the white people such legislation would be a blessing. Criminations and recriminations over 'bulldozing' and ballot-box stuffing would cease. The moral sensibilities of the people, which have unquestionably been blunted by the practices toward the negro, into which they have been forced by dire necessity, would regain their normal tone, and we might hope for a return to that purity of politics which is now a tradition of the times of our fathers. To the negro it would be no less a blessing. I put aside the matter of his personal safety and his freedom from molestation and consider the change as affecting him from a political point of view only. In a State where the color-line was drawn he would cease to be the political nightmare of his white neighbors and a political enemy to be held in a state of political siege. In many of the States, while the color-line would be drawn, the law would doubtless be so framed as to permit such negroes as could qualify themselves by intelligence and thrift to step across it, and this incentive would result in the moral, material and mental improvement of the race. To the whole country the gain would be still greater. Parties could then differ and men range themselves into parties upon questions of political economy and governmental functions; sectional lines would be wiped out, and a man's opinions, not his residence, would decide his political affiliations. "The whole country would be made the Presidential battle-ground, instead of two or three States being selected as the field of the political trickster and the market of the

political corruptionist. The purchase of the Presidency, which is possible where but one or two States are to be bought, would be an impossibility with forty-four States in the doubtful column."

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

IN the *Engineering Magazine* Mr. Richard Speight gives an account of the workings of State-owned railways in Australia. Mr. Speight is qualified to write upon the subject, having served as the first chairman of the Victorian Railway Commissioners. Upon the question as to whether or not railways should be owned by private companies or by the State, he says: "In old established communities, already accommodated by private enterprise, I should say it is advisable to continue the existing system of ownership and management, as affording the best protection for the public interest and freedom from difficulties associated with a condition of things under which a government may become a large employer of labor; but in new communities and countries it is different. There is a necessity for opening up and peopling the lands of such colonies more rapidly than private enterprise could undertake, and to construct railways becomes of the first importance."

THE STATE RAILWAY OF VICTORIA.

This is the principle upon which the railways of Victoria have been conducted: "A glance at the map of Victoria will show that, whoever is responsible for the railways of the country, due regard was paid to the development of the country, and to a fair distribution of the accommodation the State was able to provide. Some hold the view that, if it is not in evidence that a railway will pay, it should not be authorized; but if this doctrine had been adopted from the first, many railways now a direct source of revenue to the State would never have been made, and the development of the country would not have received the impetus the construction of those railways created. Most of the districts now served by the present railways depend upon agriculture for their main products, and would have remained practically in their virgin state if facilities of transit had not been provided. The advantage to the country has therefore been enormous, as compared with a temporary inability to earn a sufficient net revenue to cover the entire interest upon the moneys invested in the railways."

Considering the fact that in only three years out of the last twenty the government railroads of Victoria have yielded a net profit, it is evident that State ownership has done for the country what private enterprise would not have done.

AMONG the natural history papers in the magazines must be mentioned Mr. Benjamin Kidd's account of the "Origin of Flowers" in *Longman's*. In *Cornhill* the "Son of the Marshes" has a brief—too brief—chapter of his "Nature Studies."

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES.

THE *Charities Review* is the first monthly journal to publish an article on the life and work of Rutherford B. Hayes, since the death of the late ex-President. William M. F. Round contributes a good sketch, paying attention chiefly to the sociological and educational work of Mr. Hayes.

Mr. Round speaks in the most enthusiastic terms of Mr. Hayes' devotion to the causes of reform which he had taken up: "He has never missed a meeting of the National Prison Congress, and his speeches from the first have had the truest ring of the reformer. In his Toronto address we find him denouncing the jail system of the country and proposing measures for its reformation. We find him demanding the entire separation of young and old offenders. We find him advocating the permanent confinement of habitual criminals in his Boston address. We find him pleading for a recognition of the common humanity in criminals alike with honest men. In Nashville we find him making an earnest plea for the Indeterminate Sentence. In Cincinnati we find him pleading for a better education of criminals in prison, in industry and in letters; always in the front rank and always following up his words by his utmost personal influence in his own State and in the nation.

"Under the Presidency of General Hayes the National Prison Association in its organization and reorganization has grown from its five members in Saratoga in 1883 to more than two hundred, and numbers all the leading prison men of the country. There is not one of them that has not a warm feeling of fellowship and love for President Hayes; there is not one of them that has not felt that he could freely approach him for advice and fully depend upon him for support in any measures of reform."

He displayed no less deep interest in the part he took in the administration of the Peabody and Slater funds. "His faith in the future of the colored people in the South was very great, but their uplifting was to depend upon their education, and their education was to be effected and controlled by the race that had been their master. It must be a process of generations."

THE PERSONALITY OF MR. HAYES.

Mr. Round, who was brought close to Mr. Hayes in private life on many occasions, says:

"Those who knew him best, most closely, the citizens of his own town, bear testimony to the simplicity of his character, to the tenderness of his heart, to the generosity of his nature, to the wisdom of his counsel. The unfortunate political events which cast a shadow upon his administration will be forgotten in the time to come, and this man, who was their victim, will be remembered as a good President, and as one of the foremost of American philanthropists, who carried the duties of the first citizen of the country with entire integrity, and because he lived and labored, left a higher standard of American manhood."

Mr. Hayes was, too, a warm friend of the Burnham Industrial Farm.

LITERATURE IN CHICAGO.

NO better man could have been procured to write the opening and most important article of the February *New England Magazine* on "Literary Chicago" than Mr. William Morton Payne, Mr. Francis F. Browne's associate on the *Chicago Dial*, for Mr. Payne knows his subject intimately and exhaustively. He makes three periods in Chicago's intellectual development. "In the first, literature is regarded with indifference, or even with positive contempt. Out of this stage Chicago has fairly passed, although it has not been left far behind. The second stage is that of dilettanteism, and is characterized by a general awakening of interest in literature, and by the organization of all sorts of societies for intellectual purposes. Roughly speaking, Chicago has been in this stage for the past twenty years."

Mr. Payne tells of the influence on this progress of the formation and work of the Chicago Literary Club, the Fortnightly Club, the Woman's and the Saracen's Clubs, the Philosophical Society, the latest and most important, the Twentieth Century Club, founded three years ago, and many others.

CHICAGO AS A PUBLICATION CENTRE.

Nor is Chicago behind-hand any more as a book publishing and selling community.

"One house alone, that of A. C. McClurg & Co., besides keeping the largest and finest retail book store in the United States, has a wholesale book trade amounting to upwards of a million dollars annually. The publishing business of this house is the most important, considering the character of the books upon its list, in the entire country outside the three great publishing centres of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. This is all the more remarkable from the fact that it has been mainly a development of the last twelve or fifteen years. Two other publishing houses whose lists, though limited, include a considerable number of valuable works, are S. C. Griggs & Co. and The Open Court Publishing Co."

At present the chief periodicals published in the city are *The Monist*, *The Dial* and the technical monthly, *Music*.

CHICAGO'S LITERARY FUTURE.

"There are many indications of an intellectual development near at hand that will give to the city a prominence proportioned to her wealth and population. Two causes in particular are going to operate powerfully in bringing about this result. Within a very few years Chicago will be the second, if not the first, library centre of the country. The Public Library, the Newberry Library, the Crerar Library and the University Library will be four of the largest and richest collections of books in the United States, and their combined influence will attract scholars of all sorts from all directions. The new University of Chicago, just opening its doors to the public, begins its career with an equipment of men and means that place it at once in the front rank of educational institutions, and it cannot fail to have a leavening influence upon the whole community."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DR. J. M. RICE contributes to the *Forum* the fifth article in his series on the public school system of the United States, taking for special treatment in the current number the schools of Boston.

THE SCHOOLS OF SIX OF OUR LARGE CITIES.

As will be remembered, Dr. Rice found that the Baltimore schools are almost entirely in the hands of untrained teachers, and that the Board of Education in that city is a purely political organization. The same defects are seen in the educational system of Buffalo. The schools of Cincinnati are not so involved in politics as are those of Baltimore and Buffalo, but suffer from lack of competent teachers. The method of instruction followed in the schools of St. Louis are shown to be mechanical, and that in the schools of New York of low order and unscientific. In the Indianapolis schools Dr. Rice discovered that sympathy and consideration for the child which, he holds, is indispensable to right teaching.

THE BOSTON SCHOOLS.

"If there be a city where we have every right to expect to find a uniformly high degree of excellence in the schools, and where poor schools are less pardonable than in other cities, that city," says Dr. Rice in his present article, "is Boston. For the conditions under which its schools labor are, and have been for a comparatively long period, in a measure ideal. First, the school system is not a machine, both principals and teachers being allowed enough liberty to develop their powers. Secondly, the appointment of teachers and principals is controlled, largely at least, by merit and not by 'pulls.' In the selection of principals special care is exercised. As to the teachers, although the graduates of the Boston Normal School appear, other things being equal, to have the preference, others are preferred if they are found better qualified than the home candidates. To a certain extent, the principals are permitted to select their own teachers, and teachers are not usually forced upon principals, as in many other cities. Thirdly, no teacher receives a permanent appointment until she has taught in the public schools of Boston four years. Until that period has elapsed she is reappointed annually. Further, if, after receiving a permanent appointment, she proves herself positively incompetent, no amount of 'pull' can keep her in her place. Fourthly, Boston, with its twelve hundred teachers, has now and has had for some fifteen years a city superintendent and six assistant superintendents. Lastly, the cost of instruction *per capita* is exceptionally high.

"In view of their superior advantages, the Boston schools, generally speaking, fall far short of what they ought to be. Their particular weakness lies in the primary grades, the grammar schools being upon a much higher level. Indeed, taken all in all, so marked is the difference between the primary and the grammar schools that they scarcely appear to belong to the same system and to be in charge of the same

superintendents and principals. But even the grammar schools are very uneven, the unevenness being marked, not only between the teaching found in different schools, but also between that found in the different class rooms of the same school, excellent and very inferior teaching frequently going on side by side.

"The Boston primary schools belong, in my opinion, to the purely mechanical drudgery-schools. The children are not obliged to sit motionless in a uniform position, it is true, but the teaching is highly unscientific, and the teachers, though not really severe in the treatment of the pupils, are nevertheless cold and unsympathetic. In the first school year there is very little objective work, what there is of it being limited to drawing, paper cutting and modeling. In the lower grades the sciences are not taught at all, and in the higher ones but little is done in the way of science-teaching. The unification of studies is not attempted in the primary grades."

A CONCRETE EXAMPLE OF THE WORK DONE IN THE BOSTON PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

We have space for only one of the numerous examples which Dr. Rice gives in proof of his charges. The work of the primary school of Boston described in the following paragraph is as good, he states, as that of any visited :

"At half-past ten I entered a second-year class room and looked over some of the slates in order to see what the children had done in the early part of the morning. I discovered that the busy work of this class was fully as mechanical as that of the first one visited. During a portion of the first hour and a half of the morning session the pupils of one section of the class had written on one side of their slates the sentence, 'See the sun rise,' and on the other side had copied a number of examples from the black-board. One of the pupils had written the sentence nineteen times and had written and calculated sixty such examples as the following : $12 + 3 =$, $13 + 2 =$, $14 - 2 =$, $13 - 1 =$, etc. In another first-year class of this school the children had written for busy work a slateful of the word 'little.' One boy had written it forty-one times and another thirty-seven times. These two, who were sitting next to each other, told me that they had been racing. The slates themselves gave evidence enough that distinctness had been sacrificed to speed, for the word 'little' had lost all resemblance to itself when it had been written for the twentieth time."

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF BOSTON.

The methods employed in the grammar schools of Boston Dr. Rice finds to be of a much higher order :

"Although much mechanical teaching may be found even here, the proportion of good work is comparatively large and the tone is much better than it is in the primary schools. Some of the Boston grammar schools are certainly among the best in the country. That the difference between the primary and grammar schools is so marked, in spite of the fact that they are in charge of the same principals, is, in my opinion,

largely because the principals are selected rather for their general culture than for their professional qualifications."

For general excellence, tone and spirit he says that no school of the country has impressed him more favorably than the Everett School of Boston.

A Criticism of Dr. Rice.

Henry G. Schneider very emphatically disagrees, in *Education*, with Dr. Rice and his *Forum* article on the "Schools of New York."

"If Dr. Rice will contrast the schools of to-day and the schools as he remembers them, he must admit that there has been an improvement. Where he can name one earnest teacher in his youth, there are to-day hundreds; for one good school then there are now many. Let him read over the changes made of late years and he will find that all the evils and improvements he points out have long been known and deplored by no one more than the school officers in the Board of Education and the teachers in the classrooms.

"He would find a recently introduced course of study, with defects it is true, but superior to its predecessor. He would find a gradual increase in our staff of superintendents and an improved method of bringing their influence to bear upon the teachers by frequent conferences in the six districts lately made. He would find a corps of teachers numbering some unprogressive survivors of worn-out theories, but the remainder, thanks to our educational journals and the spirit abroad in the teacher's world, in the front rank of progress and anxious to remedy the evils he deplores."

ENGLISH AS IT SHOULD BE TAUGHT.

THE following extract from Professor E. G. Robinson's article in the *Homiletic Review* presents in compact form a truth that is becoming more and more evident each day, and one that applies not alone to the education of ministers:

"The most manifest defect in our system of education is its insufficient attention to the English language, not merely to the science and genius of it as embodying one of the richest literatures, and as being the most widely spoken tongue in the world, but to such study of it and practice with it as will give to the student a correct and facile and forcible use of it in the expression of his thoughts. It is hardly possible to overestimate the value of a mastery of English in any calling that requires the use of it in influencing the thoughts of others, but in preparing for the Christian ministry, whose chief function consists in endeavoring to move others to right action by public address, the attainment of this mastery should yield precedence to the attainment of no other. And yet, strangely enough, candidates for the ministry are taken in hand and for ten years are scientifically drilled in a great variety of subjects, some of which they never so much as once again recur to when done with them as students, selling the text-books they have been compelled to use; while of English, on their use of which their final failure or success will so largely depend, they are mainly left to acquire their

knowledge in any haphazard way they can, receiving at most, at the very time when most needing it, only such instruction as may be gathered from brief study of some college text-book in rhetoric, and from writing a few compositions, on which the professor of rhetoric scratches in red ink scant words of general criticism; and so they stumble on in their course, reaching the theological seminary only when it is too late for the professor of homiletics to do for them what ought to have been done for them all the way along from the start, and what no amount of instruction or personal effort can then do for them. In no single respect are established methods of education so glaringly and so radically defective as in rhetorical discipline. For no one department of instruction do the colleges—not one, but all of them—make so inadequate provision in the number of teachers; in none are the results of the instruction, on the whole, so unsatisfactory. In no graduates are these results more painfully apparent than in the occupants of our pulpits."

Infallibility in Style and Grammar.

In the *School Review* Prof. Brainerd Kellogg, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, has an eminently sensible paper, "On Teaching English." After deplored the lack of attention in school work to this all-important branch and the poor preparation of teachers for it, Professor Kellogg makes a thrust at the infallible mentors of English style that periodically put in an appearance.

"To get at the verdict of usage on points thus dogmatically settled and on others these critics have passed by, I have consulted the best authors, British and American, now living, or, if dead, living till quite recently. I have carefully *read fifty* of these *authors* and *read three hundred pages of each*. The work is just finished. What these men by habitual use teach on these points and what they thus declare to be unexceptionable English has been minutely and accurately noted. Let me give you a few of the words and phrases which usage, thus ascertained, says we *may* employ, but which these purists tell us we *may not, must not, use*. Would that the corrections here made might spread as widely as the errors have circulated!"

"We *may* use *each other* when speaking of more than two things; *one another* when speaking of only two; *at best* instead of *at the best*; *no more* instead of *not more*; *a word or two* as well as *one or two words*; *had rather* or *had better* with the present infinitive; *such a rare* possession, for instance, as well as *so rare a* possession; *some one else's*, *any body else's*, etc.; *either* in the sense of *each*; *either and neither*, as conjunctions or as adjective pronouns, with three or more things; a noun object clause beginning with *if*; *whether* when three or more things are spoken of; *round* or *around* with or without words implying motion; *between* when three or more things are spoken of; *none* in the singular or in the plural; *other* and *than* with a noun or other word between them—*other thoughts than* these, for instance; *the* with a participle having an object; *which* relating to a clause or a sentence for its antecedent; *get* in other senses than at-

tainment by exertion ; the form seen in *is being built* or *was being built* ; and we *may* close a sentence with a preposition, or follow the indefinite pronoun *one* by a personal pronoun in place of *one*.

"These are but a few of the many permissible things which these *don't* books prohibit—usage permitting what self-chosen arbiters of speech disallow. These men are marking out for our feet a path narrower than the broad highway usage has cast up, they are abridging our native and proper freedom, they are inducing a dire monotony of expression, they are burdening the memory with distinctions without essential differences, and wasting in feather edge our intellectual discrimination. The least we can say of their influence upon the reader is, that it is calamitous in the extreme. Let us get out from under their malign influence."

A Plea for Accuracy in Words.

In *Education* Dr. Geo. M. Steele makes "A Plea for Accuracy in the Use of Words," which he considers of the highest value in preserving the purity and vigor of the language. He calls attention to cases in point in the words *pride* and *vanity* and *ambition*, often confused and used where there is really a different meaning.

"There are certain words in regard to which the authorities seem not wholly to have settled the discriminations proper to be made, which nevertheless have a natural difference of meaning. Take, for instance *trade* and *commerce*. Economic as well as other writers use these words as if they were entirely synonymous. It may seem preposterous to criticise a custom so general, yet these two words may well have reference to two different though closely related conceptions, which it were better to indicate respectively by the different designations."

ON THE TEACHING OF HISTORY.

MR. FROUDE'S inaugural lecture as Professor of History at Oxford is published in *Longman's Magazine*. As to the function of the historian Mr. Froude says :

"The history of mankind, says Carlyle, is the history of its great men. To find out these, clear the dirt from them, and place them on their proper pedestals, is the function of the historian. He cannot have a nobler one." History to him, he says, teaches that right and wrong are real distinctions—that is the only law which he can recognize. He then proceeds to tear in pieces the theory—now not so popular as it used to be—of the evidence of progress in history. Mr. Froude, looking about him, fails to see much evidence of progress. "According to Aristotle, that is the best condition of things which produces, not the largest amount of knowledge or wealth, but the men of noblest nature. And I cannot see that there is any distinct progress in productions of this kind."

There is more liberty going, he admits, *i. e.*, authority is decaying. But, he asks : "Does history show that in proportion as men are left to their own

wills they become happier, truer, braver, simpler, more reverent of good, more afraid of evil? If so, the problem of existence is solved—but is it so?"

He denies it altogether. "I do not find that liberty in the modern sense of the word raises the character either of individuals or nations ; and if our existence on this planet has any meaning at all, the effect on character is the chief thing to be considered. The only true progress is moral progress.

"In my reading of English history there was once a warmer relation between high and low, when each class thought more of its duties than its interests, and religion, which was the same to all, was really believed in. Under such conditions inequality was natural and wholesome. When religion became opinion, dubious more or less, and divorced from conduct, while pleasures became more various and more attainable, the favored classes fell away from the intention of their institution, monopolized the sweets of life, and left the bitter to the poor."

Mr. Froude then exhorts the students to study the original authorities, and incidentally mentions what excellent good work he did in that direction.

He makes the following suggestion for the study of modern history : "For men who wished to improve themselves I believe it to have provided as good an education as was ever tried. We had certain books, the best of their kind and limited in number, which we were required to know perfectly. We learnt our Greek history from Herodotus and Thucydides, our Latin history from Livy and Tacitus. We learnt our philosophy from Aristotle, and it was our business to learn by heart Aristotle's own words, weighing every one of them, and thus the thoughts and the language of those illustrious writers were built into our minds and there indelibly remain. I asked myself whether there was any book on English history which could be studied with the same exactness.

"I had myself occasion to examine the early English Statutes and the Rolls of Parliament, and it struck me that in these compressed and pregnant Acts, where there is no verbiage and every word has a meaning, there was something like what I was in search of. You could not gather from them a continuous narrative, but you had fixed points all along of clear and brilliant light. Merely to be able to construe and explain the old Norman French and the technical Latin would require considerable attainments. Add to this a knowledge of the *Chronicles* and other outside sources, a knowledge of the occasion when each of the Statutes was passed, and you would have an authentic bony structure round which you could build up things themselves instead of the wilderness of talk about things in which students have so often to wander. Extracts from this or that Act are not enough, for the object is to attain an insight into the thoughts of the time. In the Statute Book the student would be fed from the spring, and would learn his history as we learnt our philosophy—from the *Ethics* and the *Organon*.

"But I believe that it would be worth trying. I still believe that the Acts of the English Parliament

down to the Reformation contain the truest history of the country that we have. Whether it can be put in practice others and not I must consider."

THE ENGLISH METHOD OF GUARDING AGAINST CHOLERA.

SIR SPENCER WELLS, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, sums up in the following paragraph his article in the *Forum*, on "How to Prevent the Coming of Cholera : "

" If we are ever to abolish cholera we must do all that is possible, collectively and individually, to raise the standard of national health. Next, we have to protect the people from the seeds of infective diseases. We must intercept the transit of diseased travelers, not by unnecessary and vexatious quarantine restrictions, nor interference with commercial and social intercourse between healthy places; but we must insist on careful inspection of all arrivals from infected ports. The work of the family or the individual must be left to the family doctor. But the lessons which the cholera of 1852 should teach every one are that a supply of pure drinking-water must be obtained; that when this is impossible impure water must be boiled, and when any one dies the body must be cremated, not buried in the earth."

THE ENGLISH VERSUS THE AUSTRIAN POOR LAW SYSTEM.

M R. J. R. CRAWFORD, in an article entitled "Our Poor Law on First Principles," in the *Newberry House Magazine*, presses strongly for the adoption by England of a system similar to that of the Austrian poor law. Mr. Crawford gives the following account of the Austrian system: "The principle—and we are chiefly concerned with principles—upon which the Viennese act in their dealing with the poor is the very opposite to that which we have adopted. As the starting point, a very decided difference is made between the treatment of men reduced to want through no fault of their own and that of men whose poverty is the direct outcome of their own lazy or extravagant habits. The former are fellow-citizens to be helped, the latter almost criminals to be punished. Supposing a man be suddenly reduced to destitution, he is provided with board and lodging in the casual ward; a very different place this to that which bears the same name amongst us. Then he is informed where best he can procure work, and if (for he is carefully watched) he shows himself in earnest in seeking employment, his board and lodging are continued until he finds it. No disgrace or reflection whatever is attached to a visit to the casual ward, or even to the workhouse. It is an unfortunate and inconvenient little episode, and that is all. And then the workhouse itself is altogether free from that touch of jail-like monotony which renders life in an English union so depressing. This is the way the industrious are treated. The

hopelessly lazy and utterly corrupt are sent to the Zwangarbeit Haus, a very different place, with very different discipline. The chief contrast, however, between the Austrian and English systems is in the treatment of old men and women, and of children. Where we deal to all of these alike a somewhat similar law, in Austria the nicest discrimination is exercised. But further, admirable as are the arrangements made for the temporarily destitute, as also for the young, the sick and the infirm, it is above all, by the system it pursues with regard to the aged poor that Austria has gained its reputation for wise humanitarianism. After seventy, or if feeble at an earlier age, the Austrian poor are freed from work, and can claim, as a right, admittance into the municipal almshouses, where they enjoy the fullest liberty together with the comforts of a home. This, then (in its barest outline), is the Austrian system, and it is quoted to show how a Poor Law can be based on the truest principles; how, in fact, whilst it relieves distress, it avoids pauperizing the people, and, whilst it cultivates individual and national virtues, it tends to check their corresponding vices. Surely, what the efforts of Austrian legislators have so successfully accomplished need prove no insurmountable task for the combined wisdom of our own lawmakers to undertake."

Old Age Pensions.

In *Macmillan* another writer describes the Austrian Poor Law with more detail under the title of "A Human Poor Law," and certainly it seems to demand our attention, not merely because of the great care which it takes to prevent the children being pauperized, but because of the able and successful efforts made to provide for the temporarily destitute and the aged poor. In dealing with the aged poor, the Emperor Joseph II. settled the question of old age pensions in a very summary fashion: "He decided that at sixty a man should have the right to claim from his native town or commune a pension equal to one-third of the average daily wage he had received during his working years. This pension was to be regarded in exactly the same light as a soldier's pension—not as a charity, but as the reward for past services. This is still the guiding principle of the Austrian Poor Law, for although its legislators have often disagreed on the amount of the pension, all recognized the right of the old and feeble to be supported by the young and vigorous."

THE AUSTRIAN CASUAL WARD.

" Any one between eighteen and sixty, who is in a state of destitution, can claim admittance to an *asyl*, a place corresponding to our casual ward, though managed on a very different principle. These *asyls* are, in reality, workmen's boarding houses, where a bath, supper, bed, and breakfast are supplied free of charge. They are the greatest boon to industrious workingmen, whom illness, or some sudden misfortune, has reduced to want, for they afford them a shelter at night after a day spent in a fruitless search for work."

THE CHILDREN OF THE DESTITUTE.

The chief merit of the Austrian system is in the way in which the children are dealt with: "No child is there, in any circumstances, sent to a workhouse. If it have neither parents, nor other relatives who can provide for it, it is adopted by the town, and placed under the care of a *Waisennutter*, if it be a girl, or of a *Waisenvater* if a boy. Considerable trouble is taken to prevent any stigma being attached to these children on account of their destitute condition. They are neither called paupers, nor are they regarded in the light of paupers. Many of them attend the national schools (*Volksschule*), where they mix with their companions upon terms of the most perfect equality. In these schools they are supplied with books free of charge; special scholarships are offered for their competition; and any child who shows signs of unusual talent is given the opportunity of cultivating it. The university, even, is in full sympathy with public opinion upon this point; and in its statute book there stands a decree admitting the sons of pauper parents to all lectures and examinations without the payment of any fees. Scholarships and lectures are, however, only for the very special cases, for the city has no intention of training students; what it aims at, rather, is making its *protégés* sober, industrious working men and women. The boys are carefully taught some handicraft, while the girls are prepared for domestic service, laundry-work, or any suitable calling for which they may manifest an aptitude."

THE RESULT OF DEFORESTATION.

A Lesson from Russia.

THE first article in the *Edinburgh Review* for January is entitled "The Penury of Russia." A more dreary and unrelieved picture of blank desolation has hardly ever been printed.

FORESTS AND THE RAINFALL.

Without entering into details, here is one startling statement made by the reviewer. He says that owing to the destruction of the forests the rivers are drying up, and the eastern part of the country is literally being sanded up: "The ruthless forest destruction which has been going on for a long time has had a serious effect in reducing the average rainfall. The belts of wood attracted and held the moisture, which was slowly distributed for the benefit of agriculture; now, in vast regions, as, for instance, on the black soil, there is hardly a tree to be seen, and the consequence is that the underground rivulets which nourished the soil have disappeared. The forests also broke the force of the fierce east desert winds. Now these winds, piercingly cold in winter and scorchingly hot in summer, burst with full fury on the great plains. In summer their blasts are capable of withering the corn in a few days and with them come sand storms, which turn fertile land into permanent deserts. The unfortunate experience of Central Asia, which once was a garden of fertility and now is a

desert peopled by nomads only, are repeating themselves.

DRIFT SAND FROM THE DESERT.

"In the province of Astrachan an area of 800 square miles is covered by drift sand; in that of Stavropol whole villages have disappeared, and in 1885 soldiers had to be summoned to clear the sand from the houses. In the province of Tauris the sand now covers 150,000 dessjaettes (= 1.00925 hect); the same disastrous effects took place in the north, where, after the destruction of the forests in the provinces of Samara, Woronesh and Tchernigow, hundreds of sand hills arose, which gradually covered the fertile land. A further consequence is that the rivers become shallower. In winter there is nothing to hold the snow, which is blown together into large heaps; these with the thaw dissolve into temporary torrents, washing away acres of tillage, and carrying off all moisture before it has had time to soak into the soil.

THE DRYING UP OF THE RIVERS.

"The river beds cannot contain all this water, and inundations occur; but when it has swept down there is no further supply. The Woronesh, on which Peter the Great built his first ships, is now a mere rivulet; the Worskla, which fifteen years ago was a beautiful river, surrounded by woods and pastures, has absolutely disappeared; the Oka has become so shallow that barges coming from Nishegorod were stranded upon its sands. At Dorogobush the Dnjepr can be crossed by carriages; on the Dnjepr the navigation had to be stopped, as its depth was reduced to 2 to 3 feet; and even on the Volga steam navigation is interrupted in many parts, the river not being able to carry away the sandbanks; it is calculated that the volume of its water has decreased by 24,000,000 cubic meters. It is evident that even the most costly works for opening the channels will be of little avail: the cause lies in the devastation of the forests; the law by which the government interdicted the ruthless fall of timber has come too late, and replanting is slow work, although it is the only remedy against the evil."

The White Mountain Forests in Peril.

Julius H. Ward sounds a note of warning in his paper in the *Atlantic Monthly* entitled "The White Mountains in Peril." He shows that the paper maker and lumberman will soon do irreparable injury to this noble domain if they are not headed off. He recommends particularly a limit of size below which no tree shall be cut. Certain private companies owning mountain lands have already adopted this rule for their own protection. One student of the question suggests that it is for the State to reach a final point of arbitration that shall stop the destruction of the forests, and give them the protection which is essential to their preservation; and this is to be done by purchasing an agreement with the present owners of the lumber regions that neither they nor their heirs nor their assigns shall ever cut a tree of less size than that determined on. It would be under-

stood, in that case, that the State acquired no title to the land, that the owner reserved to himself all the mature timber that might ever grow upon it, that the State had no other care for the forest than to see that the contract was executed, and that thereby the reservoirs of the streams and the attractiveness of the scenery would be preserved. This could be done at a less sum than the State would expend if it sought the same object in any other way."

CATHOLIC TRIBUTE TO RUSSIA.

Her Greatness Due to Her Religion.

LADY HERBERT has a remarkable article on the Russian Church in the *Dublin Review* for January. It is based primarily upon Solovieff's "La Russie et l'Eglise Universelle." The most interesting part of the article, however, is that in which she gives an account of Father Vanutelli's *La Russie*. Father Vanutelli is a Dominican monk, who was invited by the Russian government to visit the principal religious establishments in the country. He was everywhere received cordially, and had an interview with Pobiedonoteff.

"THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA," A LA VANUTELLI.

From Lady Herbert's summary of Father Vanutelli's description of Russia and things Russian, it appears to be very remarkable, coming as it does from so strong an opponent of the Greek Church. Lady Herbert says :

"He begins by asserting that in this nineteenth century Russia is the greatest, the strongest, and the most solid power in the world; that the largest portion of the people are profoundly attached to the government, which represents to them their nationality in all its strength and glory; that until now the people have not been touched by the revolutionary principles which are wrecking by degrees all the kingdoms of Europe, and that in consequence the future of Russia will be more important than that of any other country.

"HOLY RUSSIA" AND HER MISSION.

"He considers that she has a great mission before her: first, the destruction of the Ottoman Empire in Europe, and with it Mahometanism; secondly, the crushing of the revolutionary spirit which is invading all other European countries; and thirdly, the arresting of the extension of Jewish influence, which is making ever-increasing progress elsewhere. But that which makes the body and strength of the Russian Government is its national religion.

"'Nowhere,' Padre Vanutelli says, 'is the title of "Holy" so true an expression of the reality as in speaking of Russia. In that country Christianity is not simply tolerated or permitted; but it is official and dominant and bound up in the very heart of the people. . . . In Russia, Orthodoxy (*Pravoslavia*) forms as it were the very essence of their being, their highest ideal in the past as in the future, and their greatest glory in the present.'

Father Vanutelli, of course, saw everything in

Russia from the point of view of a Roman Catholic who wished to see the Greek Orthodox Church brought into union with the Pope. He is much consoled by thinking that in Russia, more than anywhere else in the East, no explicit or positively schismatical act has ever been formulated. When such exist they have been imposed by the government as a political measure.

THE RELIGIOUSNESS OF RUSSIA.

Landing at Odessa, the Father went to Keiff, where he was immensely impressed with the service in St. Sophia. The music, he says, was something heavenly and the harmony of voices was ideal and of so purely religious a character that the Catholic Church might well learn a lesson from the Russian. He was also very much edified by the very attentive demeanor of the worshipers, as they stood throughout the whole of a long service. He was received by the Archbishop Plato, and then went to Moscow, where he was delighted to find on every hand the intense religious expression of the people. He says: "I cannot understand how it is that so many persons who visit Russia write about it afterwards without alluding to the main characteristic of the people. Without an appreciation of their religious aspect any description of Russia must be only incomplete. The Christian idea is predominant everywhere and nowhere does Christ reign to such an extent as in Russia."

AN INTERVIEW WITH M. POBIEDONOTEZEFF.

The following is Lady Herbert's account of the interview with M. Pobiedonoteff, the famous Procurator of the Holy Synod: "He received Padre Vanutelli with exquisite courtesy and kindness and encouraged him to speak freely on the Russian question. There is no doubt that the Russian Church would unite herself to the See of Rome without the smallest difficulty, 'if such union were desired by the government.' But at this moment M. Pobiedonoteff thought it would be impossible, and would seriously injure imperial interests, for, setting aside theological questions, upon which he thought it would be easy to come to an understanding, it would not suit Russia just now to put herself in too close communication with the European people, whom he considered were losing all moral strength. He added that society in the West was going to ruin and that its decay was owing to the want of religion and the revolutionary and social principles which were being so widely enunciated. He spoke also of the false principles of liberty which were being disseminated by the press, which was the real source of all these errors and aberrations."

RUSSIA'S PROSPERITY.

"'In Russia,' he added, 'we have preserved the principle of authority and the deepest respect for the Christian religion. The people are attached to the government and thoroughly good at bottom, and they enjoy a state of prosperity which in other countries does not exist. Here there are no political parties; no parliaments or rival authorities, and we wish to avoid any contact with what might disturb

the tranquility of the masses.' Such were the specious reasons (continues Padre Vanutelli) which he gave me for not concurring in the grand work of the union of all Christian people under one head."

It would be interesting to have M. Pobiedonostzeff's report of the same interview. It is manifestly incredible that so able and honest a man as M. Pobiedonostzeff could ever have made the statement about the union of the Russian Church with the Roman See which Father Vanutelli ascribes to him.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

KARL BLIND makes, in the February *Lippincott's*, an emphatic argument against the *laissez-faire* policy that England has adopted towards Russia's advance to India. He quotes as authority the son of the Ameer of Afghanistan to show that this mountainous country, the key to India, is inhabited by warlike tribes, divided against each other by tribal distinctions and by blood feuds, so that it would be easy for the Russian agents to gain a foothold there. Mr. Blind asserts that the Russians are already pushing steadily forward under cover of a "play of alternate advances and apparent retreats."

"Even as late as 1876, when he exerted himself to stop Russia from seizing Constantinople, Mr. Disraeli once more repeated his easy-going talk as to the absence of all danger from the Central Asian conquering policy of the Czar. It was as if he wished to draw away the Court of St. Petersburg from further aggression in the direction of the Mediterranean by giving it free leave to do its best or its worst in the Asiatic Khanates. A short-sighted policy, indeed.

"If we look at the immense territory Russia has overrun and conquered within the last twenty years, from the Caspian sea to the Afghan frontier, advancing even into Afghanistan itself, it must become patent to the least observant what she is really aiming at. To-day Lord Salisbury would not give any longer the same counsel he formerly gave laughingly to the so-called alarmists—namely, that they should 'buy some very large maps, in order to see how far the Czar's empire is still from the confines of India.' Nor would Lord Beaconsfield look to-day with equanimity upon the situation which has been created since he thought that it was 'still a long way from the Russian to the Indian frontier.'

"Almost immediately after the last war against Turkey it came out that a secret envoy of the Czar had plied the late Ameer of Afghanistan with a proposal of an alliance, in view of a war to be waged some day by Russia against English rule in India. The documentary evidence is printed in a blue-book. Nevertheless the English Government has allowed itself, year by year, to be deceived, or appeased in outward semblance, by the diplomatic assurances of the Czar's government."

Mr. Blind pictures the contrast of Russian rule in India and the despotism which he thinks would succeed the present freedom of speech and of the press. And Russia's presence before India will in itself be a

great misfortune through its effect in arousing or unsettling the various diverse elements under English rule.

A PLEA FOR RUSSIAN HOME RULE.

A Voice for the Czar.

THE monotony of condemnation of things Russian is broken in the February *Century* by "A Voice for Russia," emanating from Pierre Botkine, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington. It is not unfitting that this semi-official defense should be printed in the magazine that gave forth Mr. Kennan's arraignments of the Czar's system.

Mr. Botkine points out that it is both natural and inevitable that Russia and America should be friends, especially in a commercial sense, after the completion of the great Trans-Siberian Railway. But notwithstanding the fact that we recognize this in some general way, and were the first in offering aid to famine-stricken Russia last year, our prevailing judgments and utterances are tinctured with horror.

THE AMERICAN IDEA OF RUSSIA.

"It is said that the Russian government is terrible and despotic; Russia is persecuting the Hebrews; there is no liberty in Russia; everything non-Russian is there Russified by force; the Orthodox Church is intolerant; Russia, last and worst, has created and maintains that horrible Siberia—pictures of which, drawn by Mr. Kennan and certain other writers, have made recent readers shudder."

Mr. Botkine replies to "this shower of undeserved accusations" in detail.

ABSOLUTISM IS RUSSIA'S CHOICE.

He contends that "autocracy is as natural and as satisfactory to Russia as is the Republican form of government to the United States." This is proved, he thinks, by the cheerfulness of the people under the Czar. "The strength of Russia lies precisely in the unity of power, in the firm faith of the people in their Church and in their reliance upon and devotion to the high personality called to occupy their throne." Alexander III. was an honest and benevolent sovereign with the reforming spirit strong within him, and Mr. Botkine compares the execution of his assassins to our punishment of the Chicago Anarchists.

THE PRISON SYSTEM.

Mr. Kennan's writings, which have made so much noise and fomented to such a degree that tendency which Mr. Botkine writes to combat, he casts discredit on, referring to the reports of the Fourth International Prison Congress and the works of Julius Price, which, with the same opportunities as Mr. Kennan had for seeing the true inwardness of the matter, came to far different conclusions.

THE EXPULSION OF THE JEWS.

As to the "eternal Jew," Mr. Botkine contends that he is, as he exists in Russia to-day, a thing ephemeral or, at least, nomadic. The peasants had

come to be under a financial thralldom to the Jews, "worse than the serfdom which had been abolished." They revolted constantly against the oppressive yoke, and the Russian soldiers were often called upon to protect the Hebrews from the infuriated populace. Under these circumstances, the government, while passing certain laws to protect their life and freedom, passed others to restrict their dangerous activity. "We did not expel the Jews from the Empire, as is often mistakenly charged, though we did restrict their rights as to localities of domicile and as to kinds of occupations—police regulations." Hence Mr. Botkine thinks the foreign remonstrances that came to the Czar on this subject decidedly impertinent. "The principle we contend for in Russia is home rule."

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH.

Mr. Botkine denies that there is any hampering of freedom of religion in Russia, except in cases where certain obnoxious sects propagated doctrines which were considered subversive of morals or good order in society. "In the principal street of St. Petersburg, just opposite the Orthodox Cathedral itself, there are Roman Catholic, Protestant, Armeno Gregorian and other churches.

"The Orthodox Church is the State church in Russia; and, as I have explained, the strength and might of the Empire are considered by us to depend to a great degree upon the firm faith of the people in its doctrines and discipline. Our history abounds in proofs of this. It is therefore natural that our government cherishes and supports the Orthodox religion, and tries to prevent the members of that Church or their children from heedlessly going off to other communions. The law requires, for instance, that in the case of a mixed marriage the children must be brought up in the religion of the Orthodox parent, be it father or mother."

THE CRIMINAL LAW OF FRANCE.

MADAME ADAM, in a short article in the *North American Review*, describes as follows the workings of the French criminal law: "In America and in England a magistrate recognizes in himself no right to prejudge a case. The accused, until he is found guilty, is innocent in the eyes of an English or American judge, who treats him as such and often helps him to clear himself. In France, on the other hand, the magistrate defends society against crime and strives to wring a confession from the prisoner before he is convicted. The person accused, considered as the one upon whom the burden of suspicion and accusal rests, must furnish proof of his innocence at the outset of proceedings against him or else he must appear at the assize court, his accusers being the magistrates who studied his case.

"Article IV. of the French Civil Code declares that 'the judge who shall refuse to utter judgment on the plea that the law is silent, absurd or insufficient, may be prosecuted as guilty of refusal to administer justice.' A judge, therefore, must enforce the law, even should it seem to him false and unjust—*dura lex, sed*

lex. But, you may ask, will not his conscience rebel? No. A judge is a priest of Justice; he cannot dispute her dogma. If the sentence which he pronounces be unjust, his conscience cannot be burdened, for the blame rests with the legislator.

"The legislator, therefore, is alone responsible. The mouthpiece of the social interest of the general interests, he enacts laws in view of those interests. As for the judge, he is merely the mouthpiece of private interests; he is charged with but one special duty—to cut short any conflict which may arise between individual interests.

"Thus we see that the law is binding on all citizens, but the judge's decision is binding only on those who are concerned in the case. The legislator has the initiative of the laws, the judge has only that of his own decisions! The first has the power to modify the laws which he has made to any extent, but it is a singular fact, and one which, in my opinion, makes him at once the superior and inferior of the legislator, the judge can never change a sentence which he has once pronounced! It ceases to belong to him from the moment that he utters it. It becomes final, unalterable, so far as he is concerned, and can only be modified by other jurisdictions."

THE GERMAN REPTILE FUND.

EARLY in January public attention was drawn to the Guelph Fund and its administration through the publication of "A Hundred Guelph Fund Receipts" by *Vorwärts*, the organ of the Social Democrats in Germany.* As yet no names have been mentioned, therefore some doubt is entertained as to the accuracy of the alleged disclosures.

In this connection, however, the *Revue de Famille* of January 15 publishes an article by a German political personage, whose name is suppressed because of the position he occupies in Germany. The writer explains how the Guelph Fund came to be created, and how it eventually came to be designated the Reptile Fund, from an angry comparison made by no less high a person than Prince Bismarck himself. At any rate, by Reptiles are meant to-day not the dispossessed princes of 1866, but the persons to whom the interest accruing from the fund has been distributed. The government journals represent the Reptile press, and the journalists, ministers and others, accused of being in the pay of the government, are the Reptiles.

As the fund is very large, Prussia would need to have very powerful enemies in order to expend it in a warfare in which no blood is shed. As a matter of fact, however, the Guelphs have not prolonged their opposition to Prussia, but have rather made peace with the King; yet the interest of the fund would seem to have been spent every year.

The writer goes on to explain how the partisans of the Prussian government founded the *Frankfurter Presse*, to save Frankfort from democracy; how this journal expended large sums without acquiring influence in proportion to the cost; how a letter, addressed to the *Presse*, was accidentally delivered at

the office of an organ of the opposition; and how it was then discovered that the Guelph Fund was distributed in grants to papers in the pay of the government. Prince Bismarck was often pressed, in the Reichstag, to give account of the fund; but without result. Then came the sensation of the prosecution of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* in 1875, because of an article on the Reptile Fund; and, as the editors refused to give the name of the contributor, Prince Bismarck put them in prison for several months. The editors did not betray their contributor, however, and were set at liberty.

In 1888, Herr Singer, the Social Democrat, made in the Reichstag certain charges against the government, and asserted that the system of *agents provocateurs* was used without the least scruple, and gave particulars of receipts signed by Fischer, captain of the Zürich police, and containing particulars of the relations of the German police with two agents named Schröder and Haupt, who received two hundred and two hundred and fifty marks a month respectively. Other instances have also come to light, the Duke of Lauenburg giving the *coup de grâce* to the work of Prince Bismarck.

The editor of *Vorwärts*, which is said to have 40,000 subscribers, is Herr Liebknecht, and probably he is also the author of the recent revelations. Disagreeable documents may have been burnt, but *Vorwärts* shows that their contents have been divulged. The *Kölnische Zeitung* demands the publication of the names of the recipients, and *Vorwärts* replies that in time it will satisfy the whole world. After the case of Herr von Bötticher and certain other revelations, the German public seems disposed to believe rather than treat the *Vorwärts* charges skeptically.

Last summer Cesar Schmidt, of Zurich, announced that he was going to publish a pamphlet containing new revelations, but the pamphlet did not appear. On April 6 and 10, 1892, the German minister at Berne, Herr von Bülow, sent word to Berlin that Captain Miller and Lunge, a young student, both living at Zürich, had communicated to him their intention to publish a pamphlet. Miller desired to stop the publication, because the rights of the Duke of Cumberland had been recently recognized, and he did not wish to wrong his country. Herr von Bülow accordingly entered into relations with Miller and Lunge, when it became necessary to establish the authenticity of the receipts in question, and it was decided to burn the compromising documents at Miller's house, the persons present being Miller and Lunge and M. Jordan, a Secretary of Legation. While the burning was going on M. Jordan affected to be looking elsewhere. Why? A photograph of one receipt had been received at the Legation, and the photograph could be compared with the original, but it was not in his power to exercise any control over the other receipts. Lunge was required to promise to destroy the photograph, and not to publish his pamphlet. Later, Miller was a collaborator in the editing of some revelations on the bad treatment of soldiers, and in consequence of his anti-Prussian sentiments, it is possible

that the owner of the Reptile Fund receipts applied to him. Both Miller and Lunge declare that they were only instruments in the hands of a third person, whom they do not choose to name, and there the matter ends at present.

Several journals affirm that the receipts are not genuine; on the other hand, those who believe in their authenticity are seeking the denunciator in Guelph circles, or among the posthumous partisans of Louis II., of Bavaria, or even at Friedrichsruhe. Herr von Bülow would seem to have considered the papers authentic, when he thought it well to have them destroyed, and took pains to prevent the publication of the pamphlet, even continuing negotiations with regard to them, notwithstanding notes from Berlin enjoining him to stop them. That is perhaps why he was replaced at Berne by Dr. Busch.

COMMERCIAL UNION WITH THE COLONIES.

HERE is a brief paper in the *Nineteenth Century* in which Lord Augustus Loftus endeavors to show the desirableness, if not the necessity, of a commercial federation between Great Britain and her dependencies, equivalent as regards all the requirements of unity and leading to political federation, which would be its natural corollary: "1. The formation of a customs union between Great Britain and all her dependencies, founded on the principle of free trade, leaving to the colonies entire freedom to make their own arrangements in regard to intercolonial federation (this latter would only apply to Australasia).

"2. Entire freedom to each self-governing colony to formulate its tariff as regards foreign States, and to negotiate and conclude with them commercial treaties with the assent and ratification of the crown.

"3. This latter is only possible when the existing commercial treaties between Great Britain and foreign States expire.

"4. Special arrangements to be entered into between Great Britain and her colonies in regard to the duties on wines, spirits and tobacco, as questions of fiscal importance, and not in the light of protective duties.

"5. Each colony to be free to enter the customs union or not. The non-entry of any colony will deprive it of the advantages of free trade with Great Britain offered by the customs union, and place it on the same footing with foreign States.

"6. The establishment throughout the customs union of one system of weights and measures.

"7. Delegates from each colony to meet in London every three years, under the presidency of the Secretary of State for the colonies, to discuss and revise commercial and financial questions as a deliberative body, forming, as it were, a colonial commercial parliament, the English delegates to be elected by the several chambers of commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. The idea is to connect the colonies with Great Britain in one commercial union, and to unite them not only in name, but virtually as members of

an empire whose material interests and prosperity are intimately interwoven, thus forming the grandest and most powerful federation in the world."

The advantages of the scheme he states as follows :

" 1. It leaves to the colonies (as regards Australasia, specially), full power to make their own fiscal arrangements for intercolonial federation, and also to formulate their own tariffs in regard to foreign powers, subject to the assent and ratification of the Crown.

" 2. It leaves them free to form one dominion, as in the case of Canada.

" 3. It gives to their trade the maritime protection of Great Britain, and they enjoy also the diplomatic and consular protection of the mother country in all parts of the globe. The scheme I propose will not only increase their productiveness and wealth, but give a stimulus to their shipping interests. It will foster and encourage emigration under prudent and careful regulation.

" Although there are objections to any tax of a differential nature to favor the British and Colonial shipping interests, what is termed in France a *surtaxe* might be levied in the colonies on all imports and exports carried in foreign vessels ; but I confess that I am opposed to the principle of imposing any such differential tax.

" There can be no question of imposing any duties in England on articles of food or raw material, but by a readjustment of the tariff and an increase of duty on all articles of luxury, which would not affect the workingman or the lower classes, a considerable portion of the loss to the British exchequer would be recouped."

THE LAND OF THE FUTURE.

CAPTAIN CAMERON, in the course of an interview published in *Great Thoughts*, expresses the strongest opinion as to the immense development which is awaiting Africa. He says : " It has a bigger future than America, Australia or India. It is the richest of all, but, of course, everything depends on management. Take South Africa, for instance. It is very like Australia. Already the natives have begun nibbling at the idea of flocks and herds, but the curse out there is that of political mismanagement and the diversity of aims between the English, Dutch and Boer colonists and the Englishmen who become Africanders. Years ago, I proposed chartered companies, but Lord Beaconsfield was afraid of the radicals. We simply want concessions which will enable us to work the country. The Congo State should become a Belgian colony, and the unoccupied lands should become State lands. Ivory and India rubber, fibres, gums, every tropical and sub-tropical fruit are there in richest profusion. Indeed, I consider that in Africa will be the coffee and tea fields of the future ; and there is really an admirable climate. The Europeans could bring up their children well there. The natives are very teachable. Even the hitherto wild tribes are already drilled into good

police, engineers, riveters, etc. Take my word for it, Mr. Blathwayt, Africa is the hope of the future, and will be the salvation of an overcrowded world."

THE LAND OF FIRE.

A Visit to Tierra del Fuego.

ONE of the most interesting of the travel papers in the magazines this month is Mr. O'Sullivan's account of his visit to Tierra del Fuego in the *Fortnightly Review*,

He says : " Surely on this wide earth there are no people so cruelly circumstanced and so utterly devoid even of the meanest pleasures of existence as these miserable inhabitants of the Land of Fire."

Fortunately there are so few of them. The total number of the Fuegians is said to be about four thousand in all ; and if Mr. O'Sullivan's account is not exaggerated, there is reason to expect that some day a scientific philanthropist will embark from the mainland and feel himself justified in extinguishing painlessly the lives of the whole of them. Their country, the tip of a continent, severed from the mainland by the sea, is not fit for human habitation. The Fuegians are horrible, ugly, stunted, pot-bellied dwarfs. The men do not exceed five feet two inches in height, their limbs are short, but their stomachs are abnormally large. Even the children are born pot-bellied. They stoop universally, owing to the habit of crouching over their fires, and the same habit makes them bear-eyed. The struggle for food is very intense, and every now and then, when the food fails, they take the oldest woman of the tribe, suffocate her in the smoke of fire, made of green wood, and divide her carcass between her murderers. It is a land of glaciers rather than a land of fire ; but it got its name because the Fuegians never go anywhere without taking fire with them. They build a fire amidships when they go out in their canoes, in which they pass a great part of their time, sitting so much that their legs are dwindling away. Their bodies are becoming sheathed in fat, which does for them the same service as the blubber does to the whale. Although they are devoted to fire, they wear few clothes. They have a small mantle of otter skin secured across the breast, and only reaching half-way down the back. Even this scanty clothing is monopolized by the men.

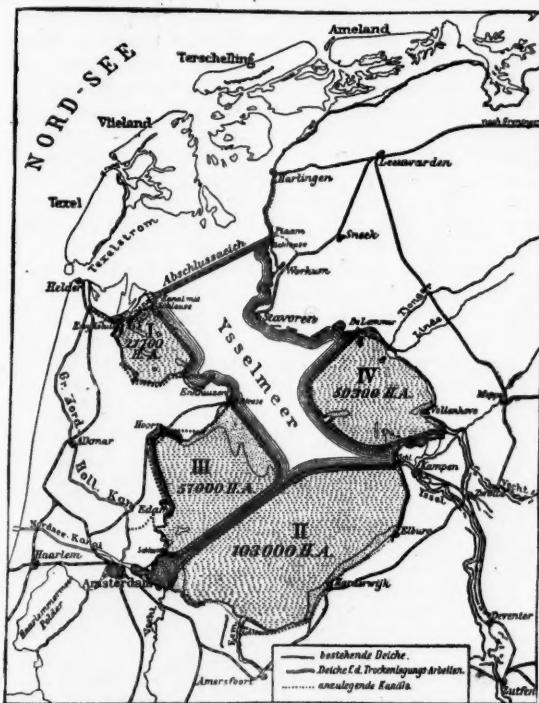
Mr. O'Sullivan says that he has repeatedly seen women going about almost naked, while the weather was so cold as to make the well-clothed European's teeth chatter. " Once, in Lomas Bay, I beheld a sight as pitiable as it is possible to conceive—a woman, quite nude, paddling a canoe, and endeavoring to protect with her own person from the snow, which was falling in heavy flakes, the naked body of her baby, while her lord and master, wrapped in a skin cloak, sat warming himself over the fire amidships. Among the Fuegians, as among other savage races, polygamy prevails, and the women are regarded as mere slaves to labor for their excessively lazy masters. The women have to gather shell-fish, tend the fires,

build the dwellings, paddle the canoes, dive for sea-eggs and catch the fish."

The only thing about the Fuegians which seems to be deserving of the slightest attention is their language. Our alphabet is inadequate to represent its various sounds. When we learn that it requires twenty more vowels than we use, this is another reason for rejoicing in the prospect of the speedy extermination of the race.

THE DRAINAGE OF THE ZUYDER ZEE.

BETWEEN 1840 and 1852 the Haarlem Lake was drained and turned into a fruitful territory. It was an extraordinary undertaking, certainly, for 200,000,000 cubic metres of water had to be pumped out into the North Sea, and the cost amounted to 30,000,000 Dutch Gulden, but the value of the land



gained is worth five times that sum to-day. Holland has in view the much vaster project of draining the Zuyder Zee, whereby it is hoped to rescue for cultivation a territory almost as extensive as the Duchy of Brunswick, and it has been estimated that the undertaking will cost about \$100,000,000. First, an immense dyke is to shut off the lake from the North Sea; then the lake is to be divided into four sections and the water pumped out of each one singly. The remaining portion of water would then form the Ysselmeer or Yssel Lake. It is calculated that it will take about thirty-two years to accomplish the gigantic

scheme; but no one, says the *Daheim* of January 7, seems to oppose it in any way except the fishermen.

PASTEUR AND HIS WORK.

THE excellent new year number of the *Catholic World* opens with an article on "Louis Pasteur and his Life Work," by Rev. J. A. Zahm, a portrait of the famous biologist forming the frontispiece of the magazine. Mr. Zahm reviews Pasteur's first scientific triumphs in molecular physics, especially in the theory of fermentation, which phenomenon he showed to be due in all cases to microscopic organisms. This study led up to his work in microbial life, which is such a terrible enemy to the human race. "He soon found that a temperature of about 140° F. was fatal to the life of the microbes that infested beer and wine. Nothing then was easier than to raise these fluids to this temperature and thus destroy all the organisms and germs of organisms that might exist therein. By this short and simple process both wine and beer are rendered proof against fermentation, and can be transported from place to place, and in any climate, without danger of deterioration. This process of preserving wine and beer is extensively employed in both Europe and America, and has already been the means of enabling the manufacturers of these articles to guard against the very heavy losses which they formerly sustained. As applied to beer, the process, in honor of its discoverer, is known as *Pasteurization*, and the beer itself is called *Pasteurized beer*."

Other noted scientific landmarks made by Pasteur was his refutation of the theory of spontaneous generation, his discovery of a remedy for the silkworm epidemic that was ravaging the South of France and destroying one of her most valued industries; a remedy for splenetic fever, and especially his investigations in the germ theory of disease. He is probably best known to the world at large as the magician who has waved his healing wand over the dread hydrophobia, for patients are brought from all parts of the world to the Institut Pasteur. Here are kept in the laboratory scores of dogs, rabbits, guinea pigs, pigeons, &c., which, after inoculation, supply the virus used in the operating room.

"For some years past 'the great savant of France,' as his countrymen love to call him, has been devoting special attention to that dread scourge of Asia—the cholera. Armed with the accumulated knowledge and experience of nearly half a century, endowed with a genius for experimentation such as no other man probably ever possessed in such an eminent degree, and provided with all the appliances that ingenuity can devise or that the most liberal institution can supply, we need entertain no doubts as to the outcome of the experiments that are now being conducted at the Institut Pasteur. Even at this writing there is reason to believe that Pasteur has arrived at a solution of the problem on which he has been so long laboring. But he is so cautious and conservative that he never makes an announcement until he has studied every phase of the case and made allowance for all contingencies."

Mr. Zahm describes Pasteur as a devout Catholic, and gives some anecdotes to show his intense sympathy with suffering caused in the operating room.

"Contrary to what is generally supposed, Pasteur does not operate on any of the thousands of patients who annually flock to his laboratory. He delegates the work of inoculation to a staff of trained surgeons, who prepare and administer the prophylactic virus under his immediate supervision. I have never seen him in the operating room, and he studiously avoids it unless called there by stern duty, which he never shirks. He cannot endure any exhibition of human suffering, and he is as little inured to it to-day as he was when he began his researches on the aetiology of virulent disease."

MUSIC AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR MEDICINE.

THE *Medical Magazine* for January publishes a paper which Dr. Blackman read before the Portsmouth Literary Society, of Portsmouth, England. Dr. Blackman discusses the question as to whether or not music should be regarded as one of the remedial agents upon which physicians can confidently rely.

HOW MUSIC AFFECTS HEALTH.

He quotes from the physician of the convict prison at Portland a statement that the effect of music is transmitted by a reflex action on the nerves which govern the supply of blood. The effect of music is to dilate the blood vessels so that the blood flows more freely and increases the sense of warmth. By increased blood supply nutrition is effected. Therefore, for the improvement of health, which depends upon nutrition, the musician is an indispensable ally of the physician: "The physiological effects of music have been studied by Dogiel, a Russian, and as the result of numerous experiments, he concludes that, (1) Music exhibits an influence on the circulation of the blood. (2) The blood pressure sometimes rises, sometimes falls. (3) The action of musical tones and pipes on animals and men expresses itself for the most part by increased frequency of the beats of the heart. (4) The variations in the circulation consequent upon musical sounds coincide with changes in the breathing, though they may also be observed quite independently of it. (5, 6 and 7) The variations in the blood pressure are dependent on the pitch and loudness of the sound and on the tone color. (8) In the variations of the blood pressure, the peculiarities of the individuals, whether men or lower animals, are plainly apparent; and even nationality in the case of man has some effect."

WHAT IS THE GUILD OF ST. CECILIA?

Dr. Blackman then describes the objects of the Guild of St. Cecilia, which has Canon Harford of Westminster as its moving spirit:

The first three objects for which the Guild of St. Cecilia has been formed are:

1. To test, by trials made in a large number of

cases of illness, the power of soft music to induce calmness of mind, alleviation of pain and sleep.

2. To provide a large number of specially-trained musicians who shall be in readiness to answer promptly the summons of a physician.

3. To provide a large hall in a central part of London, in which music shall be given throughout all hours of the day and night. This music to be conveyed by telephone attached to certain wards in each of the chief London hospitals.

THE RESULT OF ITS OPERATIONS.

The Guild commenced operations at the London Temperance Hospital. The general effect of the experiment was that music produced general tranquillity and sent over 50 per cent. of the patients to sleep. At Helensburgh the Infirmary Committee put a piano into the hospital and a number of ladies formed themselves into a choir, which rendered music, vocal and instrumental, for the benefit of the patients. For seven out of ten patients the effect of the music was to reduce the temperature of the patients and also the pain which they suffered. At Bolton Infirmary a party of musicians visit the infirmary once a week, to the great advantage of the patients who prefer quiet music. The violin, when well played, has the most soothing effect. Dr. Blackman suggests that a musical box, worked by an electric motor, might be advantageously employed in cases of insomnia. He thinks the results already obtained by observing the operations of the St. Cecilia Guild justify him in asserting that much may yet be done in alleviating the pain and sufferings of the sick in hospitals by the judicious employment of music. If this be so, there may be some use in creation for the fine lady whose only accomplishment is playing the piano.

FREDERIC CHOPIN AND HIS MISSION.

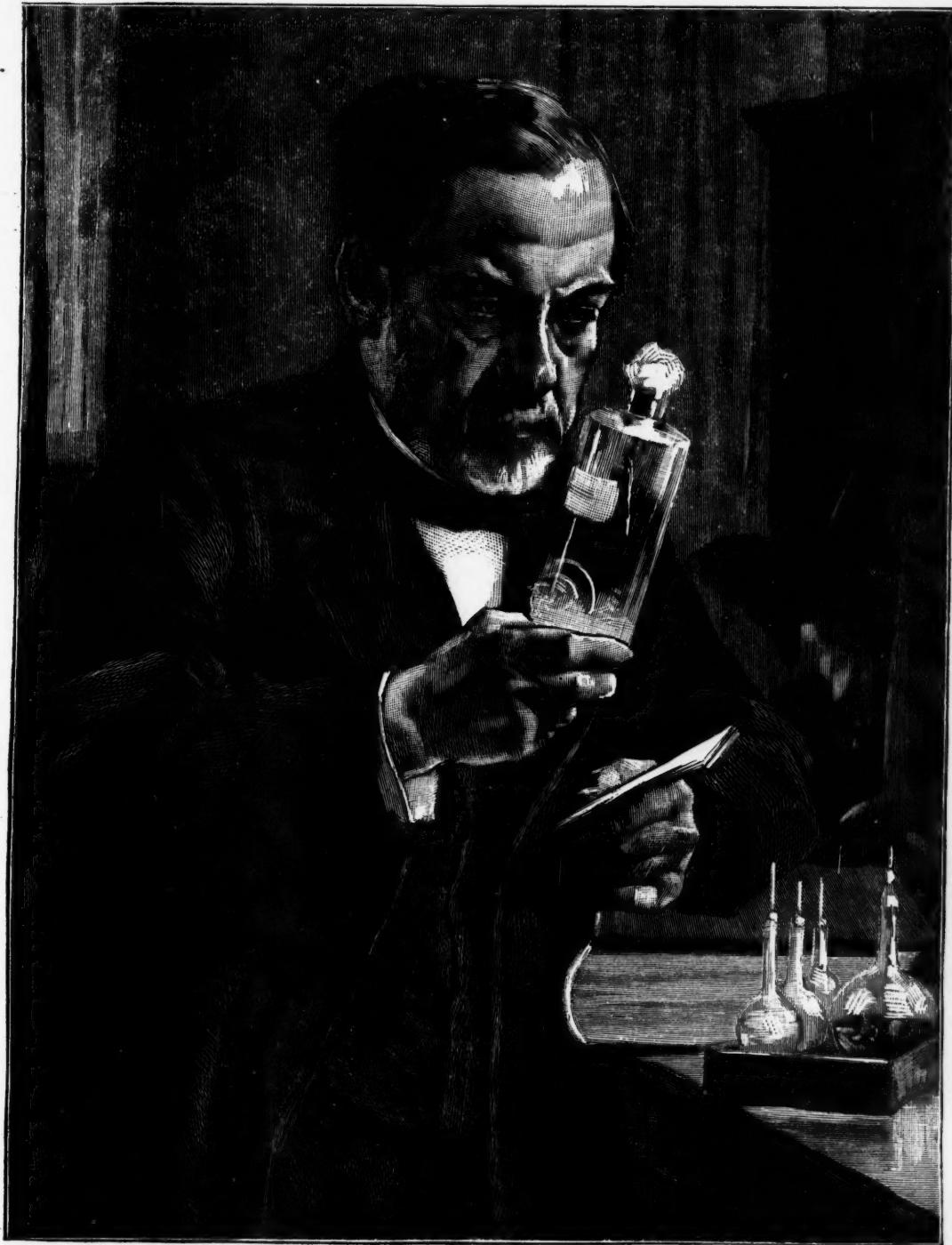
THE most interesting article in the *Etude* for January is a sketch of Chopin, by Mr. Frederic Dean.

AS A POLE.

"Chopin," says the writer, "belonged to no school; he was no one's pupil, he had no rivals and has no followers. In his works is to be found a perfect reflection of himself. He was a born aristocrat. His mind, his manners and his music were alike in their innate refinement. Never was a truer son to his country than was Chopin to Poland. So thoroughly wrapped up in her welfare was he that her sorrows are pictured in his every note. Her music he chose as the vehicle for the expression of his genius. Her dance tunes he immortalized and gave to the names of polonaise and mazourka a place among the classes of the music world. This intense devotion to his country and to her music was chosen by Chopin as his mission, his life work."

AS A STUDENT.

"Chopin was a composer before he was a student. The habit of reading between the lines became second nature to him, and this most profitable study of the



M. PASTEUR IN HIS LABORATORY.

works of other and older musicians was his greatest source of information. He worked hard and earnestly, both at the mere mechanism of his exercises and in trying to solve the real meaning of the composer whose work he was studying.

AS A PIANIST.

"When he was yet a lad, Chopin was discovered one day with a mechanical contrivance of his own design and manufacture, which he said he had made to fasten in his hands at night to spread his fingers further apart. 'For,' said he, 'I must be able to strike long chords, and my hands are naturally too small.' And these are the 'elfish fingers' of which Moscheles has so much to say! Mr. Haweis speaks of the 'extension of chords struck together in arpeggio, the little groups of superadded notes falling like light drops of pearly dew upon the melodic figure.' Who can compute the pains taken by this youth to fit his fingers for the work they had in store? As his music was for the few, so was his interpretation of it. Too dainty, too refined for the multitude, it won universal applause from the connoisseurs.

AS A COMPOSER.

"Chopin was once stopped in his music by a friend, who suggested that he did not dwell long enough on some melodious *motif*. 'Ah,' he replied, 'I am always thinking of my country, and then I vent my indignation at her wrongs in those runs and scales over the piano which you call excesses.' This love of his country and sympathy with her woes is the great key to Chopin's music. As a boy he roamed the woods and acquainted himself with the sound of every bird; he delighted in wandering from village to village, picking up the old folk songs and dance tunes of the people; and it is the use made of these home airs that makes his music what it is. At his first appearance as a pianist, he improvised beautiful little embroideries for the tunes with which he was so fascinated. When he first played at Vienna the piece that charmed his audience most was a Polish dance, and this was redemandied so often that at its last hearing the player found his audience dancing on the benches to its rhythmic cadence. It is as a composer of piano music that Chopin must be judged, and he devoted all his energies and all his genius to the perfection of it. His pieces, eighty-one in number all told, are a set of perfectly cut cameos, and upon each one has been lavished infinite care and infinite talent.

IN the *Nautical Magazine* for January there is a communicated article, pointing out the advantages of Milford Haven as a British port of arrival for the Atlantic express. By using Milford instead of Queenstown, letters could be posted five hours later than at present in London. The sea route to Milford is 180 miles shorter than to Liverpool, and 200 miles shorter than to Southampton, and the dangerous channel passage is avoided. No other port is so safe and so convenient of access.

THE TRUTH ABOUT HEINRICH HEINE.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the publication at Berlin of "Heinrich Heine's Familienleben," by his nephew, Baron Ludwig von Embden, appear the personal reminiscences of the poet by M. Edouard Grenier in the *Magazin für Literatur*, of December 3 and 24.

"PST!"

It was at the end of the year 1838, when M. Grenier returned to Paris from Germany, that he made it his first business to seek out a reading room in the French capital where German newspapers were taken and where he could, if only at a distance, keep up his interest in the political and literary movements of a country that he had quitted with deep regret, and he found what he wanted in the Place Louvois. One day, as he was sitting there between two other readers, his attention was attracted by the incessant cough of one of them, which was as fatiguing to listen to as it was distressing to its owner, and at last M. Grenier's other neighbor became impatient and uttered a very energetic "Pst!" Quiet was restored but not for long. The coughing was resumed, and another "Pst!" followed. The poor sick man now turned angrily to the speaker, asking excitedly, "Are those 'Psts!' meant for me?" Whereupon the guilty party, looking as astonished as possible, calmly rejoined: "But, sir, I thought it was a dog."

AND THAT WAS HEINRICH HEINE.

M. Grenier burst out into loud laughter, while the offender joined in it and, by way of convincing the offended invalid that he quite seriously thought the noise proceeded from a dog, tried to explain away to M. Grenier his abominable conduct. The conversation thus begun was continued, and when M. Grenier took up the *Augsburger Zeitung*, the other, still addressing him in French, inquired of him what he thought of Paris correspondence over a certain signature, and the reply came in words of praise. The two left the reading room together and pursued their conversation in the street. M. Grenier was asked for his name and address, his companion marveling and rejoicing that a young Frenchman (a student under twenty) should have such a knowledge of Germany and the German tongue. In return the new acquaintance gave his name and invited M. Grenier to visit him. And that was Heinrich Heine. M. Grenier expressed his admiration of the "Buch der Lieder," and duly paid his visit; but Heine visited the youth much more frequently, and not a week passed in which the poet failed to mount, once at least, the five flights of stairs that led to the student's garret.

HEINE'S FRENCH.

There was nothing in Heine's outward appearance to betray the poet or the charms of his intellect. His conversation was animated, intelligent and amiable, but his French was marked by a strong foreign accent and was very incorrect. It will come as a great surprise to many that he could not write French without assistance; and as for the articles which

bore his name in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Grenier knows for a fact that they were either translated from the German by another or were carefully corrected by a French author. It was Heine's desire, however, that he should be believed on both sides of the Rhine able to write French as well as German, and he succeeded. Altogether, he had too much of the art of representing himself in too advantageous a light, both in his prose and verse; indeed, he often assumed an attitude in direct contradiction to the truth. He took pains to spread the story that he was born in the year 1801, in order to make a joke about his being the first man of the century, whereas the year of his birth was 1797.

HIS LOVE AFFAIRS.

At Paris Heine was received in highly "distinguished salons," but with all his intellect he made no conquests there, his taste in love matters not lying in these higher spheres. His famous Matilda, whom he depicted to the Germans as a type of the elegant and intellectual Parisian, was a beauty he picked up somewhere in the streets of Paris. He was wonderfully in love with her and very jealous, seldom letting her be seen by any one else, and eventually he married her. She had, however, neither intellect nor education—she was incapable of learning a German word, and though she had a dim notion that her husband was a great poet, it is doubtful whether she had any idea of what a poet is. M. Grenier seldom visited the pair in their elegant rooms; he saw that Heine preferred to visit him, and, moreover, was jealous of the young student.

MOTIVES FOR FRIENDSHIP.

In the early part of their acquaintance M. Grenier was proud of his distinguished visitor. Soon, however, he perceived the real motives of the poet. Sometimes it was a poem, sometimes an article in the *Augsburger Zeitung* that Heine would ask him to translate for his friend the Princess Belgiojoso, to whom M. Grenier was also to be introduced. Later the poor translator discovered that the translations were for the eyes of M. Guizot, who allowed Heine six thousand francs a year as a secret service agent, and the poet felt that from time to time he must show the minister that the salary was earned. The articles that were translated were specially favorable to France. Only in 1848 was the mystery explained, when all the original papers turned up in the Tuileries, and M. Grenier was never introduced to the Princess or paid anything for his work.

CONCEIT.

Notwithstanding the differences in age, fame, and talent, between the two, Heine and M. Grenier met on terms of perfect equality, for Heine was not then the Heine as he appears to us to-day. His reputation was still disputed in Germany by his political and literary enemies; and in France he was known only to a very small public. There was nothing imposing in his personality, though he was very conceited and susceptible of flattery. His character and the political part which he played did not awaken in his friend

the same admiration as did his talents and his poetry, but when M. Grenier compared Heine to Goethe, putting Heine after Goethe as a lyric poet, the compliment did not meet with approval.

TROUBLES OF THE TRANSLATOR.

Besides the translations for M. Guizot, M. Grenier translated many of Heine's poems, notably "Atta Troll," which was published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and signed by Heine. The translator had his difficulties with the poet. Sometimes it was as if the latter even read the newspapers, first to see whether they contained anything about himself; but, secondly, to find words, or plays on words to appropriate. M. Grenier explained that it was impossible to render in French all Heine's Germanisms; but at last he yielded, seeing that the translation was to bear the poet's name. In this way, perhaps, Heine sought to make known that he was a foreigner; at any rate, he could thus make it appear that he was his own translator.

FRIENDSHIP CLOSED FOREVER.

In his last illness, Heine, who in life had shown so little character, showed plenty of it when face to face with death. Still, his sarcasm spared neither gods nor men; and he was delighted when his arrows hit the mark, even if that mark lay in the heart of a friend. For some years M. Grenier seems to have escaped the poet's scorn; but at last it was his turn. Heine had often asked him to translate the "Buch der Lieder" and the "Neue Gedichte," and he had as often explained that it was impossible. It was equally impossible to convince Heine; and at last M. Grenier promised to translate the poems as fast as his time would permit. But the work proceeded slowly, and the poet wrote, asking how it was, and in such an offensive manner, that M. Grenier replied that he could no longer expose himself to the sarcasm leveled against him. To show his good will, and the injustice with which he had been treated, however, he would send such poems as he had translated. This closed their relationship forever. In vain did M. Grenier wait for a word of regret, and in 1856, after several years of waiting, all hope of meeting again was shattered by the poet's death.

"WIDOWERS' HOUSES."

M R. BERNARD SHAW'S Socialistic drama, "Widowers' Houses," is the subject of an interesting notice in the *Revue Socialiste* of January 15. The writer, M. Jules Magny, describes Mr. Shaw as perhaps the cleverest, the most practical, and certainly the most independent and courageous propagandist of Socialism, who has left the care of amusing the public to others, and reserved for himself the duty of giving instruction in Socialism, or rather showing up the misdeeds of non-Socialism. In his drama he has sought to preach Socialism, not in a direct and positive way, which would have been tiresome, but indirectly, and in a manner better adapted for the stage, while showing the consequences of the capitalist régime.

THE POETRY OF TENNYSON.

THE best literary article on the poetry of Tennyson which has yet appeared in the periodicals is to be found in the *Quarterly Review*. Without following the reviewer in his more detailed criticism of the "Maud," "In Memoriam" and the "Idylls of the King," we content ourselves with quoting the following passages, which express the general estimate of the reviewer of Tennyson's poetry as a whole :

THE ARTICULATE VOICE OF ENGLAND.

"Fifty years ago Lord Tennyson rose above the region of parody, of satire, of depreciatory criticism. Since 1842 his fame has more than once suffered a temporary eclipse. Yet, for half a century he has been the central figure in a great period of literature, in turn the *Tyrtaeus*, the *Theocritus* and the *Virgil* of the nation, the articulate voice, which gave the fullest utterance to the heart of a people, speaking with conscious authority, because behind his words lay the sympathy and confidence of the English race. The spectacle offered by his funeral in Westminster Abbey did not prove that poets, rather than statesmen, or men of science, are the legislators of the world; but it unquestionably did reveal the undisputed personal supremacy of the religious thinker, moral teacher and patriotic singer, whose mysterious, picturesque figure was scarcely known to one in ten thousand Englishmen.

A SUPREME CRAFTSMAN.

"No English poet has in fact possessed a more complete command of his genius in its highest form. In none, certainly, can fewer passages be found which are trivial or imperfect. No crudities of imagery, like those of Byron, nor cloudy word-phantasms, such as those of Shelley, nor fanciful affectations, like those of Keats, nor versified prose, such as that of Wordsworth, mar his equality of treatment. In all his poetry the workmanship is highly finished, and the form of the art is uniformly worthy of the substance.

"As the eye wanders from point to point over the wide range of his poetic achievement, the sense of gratitude overpowers the desire to discriminate. It seems a sorry task to attempt to decide, whether Tennyson is among the gods or the giants. For more than sixty years he has given England of his best, lingering over the final finish of his work with the conscientious fidelity of a medieval craftsman.

HIS ACHIEVEMENTS.

"A purist in the employment of words, he tolerated no abuse of the English tongue by himself or others, and handed on the national language to his successors, not only undefiled but enriched, as the noble vehicle of human thought. For the poetry of the future he has created models of form, lofty standards of art triumphant, because it is art in obedience to laws. He has enriched English literature by jewels of expression, whose beauty is enhanced by the dexterous workmanship of their exquisite setting; by lyrical gems which

sparkle, if not with the morning freshness of dew-drops, at least with the brilliance of the finest diamonds; by literary mosaics of diction, matchless in form, color and harmony, into which are dovetailed separate particles of consummate beauty; by clear-cut classic figures, chiseled in firm outline on the cold and lasting marble; by realistic pictures of English landscapes, painted with the homely richness of Gainsborough and bathed in the golden warmth of Claude; by a noble rosary of sorrow, whose beads, strung on the golden thread of hope, are enriched with every detail of consolation and engraved with every symbol of comfort which varied reading, fertile fancy or musing meditation could devise.

HIS SERVICES TO THE NATION.

"Never cosmopolitan in his sympathies, but always essentially English, his national feeling gathered purity and depth from the narrowness of its concentrated intensity. He has stirred the blood of the people by wedding to virile verse heroic deeds of prowess. He has revived, stimulated and kept alive the old-world half-forgotten sentiment of patriotism; he has seen, and taught others to see, new beauties in Nature with the precision of the man of science and the interpretative insight of the poet. With one hand he has faithfully mirrored the beliefs and disbeliefs, the despair and wistful faith, the repose and the unrest of his century; with the other he has kindled and satisfied a larger hope in human destiny, and, seeking the white light of truth through the prismatic colors of the creeds, has humanized, enlarged and strengthened the religious faiths of thousands. Alike for the nation and for individuals he has upheld a lofty standard of life. More than any other poet, or even writer of the century, he has striven to reconcile industrial activities and material interests with the old traditions of faith and reverence, to burn and blast with lightning fire the vices of modern civilization, to uphold the high-souled energies, refinements and disinterestedness that commercial communities are most prone to neglect, if not to despise.

THE MAN OF HIS AGE.

"The excellence and the shortcomings of Tennyson's poetry are displayed in the Idylls. Setting aside his rare moments of inspired elevation, his general work is marred by a certain want of creative originality, of breadth of conception, of vigor of narrative, of dramatic force of presentation. It is characterized by a shrinking from the grander and vaster aspects of Nature, from the profounder depths of human thought, from the most tragic agonies of human passion. It is characterized, also, by a preference for that which is minute and detailed in outward phenomena, for moderation in opinion, for conventionality in thought, for tenderness and grace in the affections of the heart. To say this is to say, in another form, that Tennyson is the true mental representative of an analytic age, that its merits and defects are equally his, and that its special triumphs in the observation of external Nature are his most signal successes."

THE ORIGIN OF THE MÜLLER-LIEDER.

The Maid of the Mill.

EVERY musician delights in the Müller-Lieder as set to music by Schubert, especially the famous cycle entitled "Die Schöne Müllerin" ("The Beautiful Maid of the Mill"), for twenty of which Schubert composed the music, settings being supplied for the remaining three by Dr. Ludwig Stark in a beautiful illustrated edition published by the Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt at Stuttgart. Some fifteen months ago, it will be remembered, Professor Max Müller unveiled a monument to his father, the writer of the songs, at Dessau, his native place. Now Herr Max Friedländer, in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, comes forth with many reminiscences of Frau von Olfers, who died about a year ago, and dwells particularly on one most interesting episode in her life, hitherto little noticed by her biographers—namely, her connection with Wilhelm Müller's songs. Hedwig von Olfers was, in fact, the prototype of the "Schöne Müllerin," and the songs had their origin in this wise :

In the winter of 1816-17 a number of young talented persons used to assemble at the house of Hedwig's father, Herr von Stägemann, and they would set each other poetical exercises. The father, who had already won fame as a poet by his odes to the King and the Fatherland at the close of the war for liberty, was now too overburdened with official duties to be able to join the party, so he left it to his wife and the young people to keep up the artistic traditions of his house. Frau von Stägemann and her daughter thus came to form a centre round which the members of the circle grouped themselves. The theme chosen for poetic treatment, Rose, the beautiful maid of the mill, was probably suggested by Paisello's popular opera "La Bella Molinara." At any rate, it formed a sort of dramatic subject to be worked out by a series of connected songs.

Rose is loved by the miller, the gardener's boy and the huntsman; light and glad of heart, she gives preference to the huntsman, not before she has shown favor to the miller, however, and raised his hopes. The parts were distributed round the circle. The gifted daughter of the house (aged 16) agreed to play the maid, and Wilhelm Müller (aged 22) had, on account of his name, the part of the miller assigned to him; the painter, Wilhelm Hensel (aged 22), afterward the husband of Fanny Mendelssohn, represented the huntsman, and the other parts were allotted to various other members.

When the exact position of each was understood, they were all required to express themselves in appropriate verse, and soon the game was found most fascinating. The enthusiasm was greatly increased by the happy introduction of Ludwig Berger, the composer, to the party. Berger, who naturally assumed the rôle of musician, endeavored to combine the poetical effusions into one harmonious whole. In his criticisms he was often condemnatory, but he was not

long in recognizing the talent of Wilhelm Müller; indeed, he begged him to preserve his contributions and add a few others by way of connecting them and giving them unity. The poet was willing, and worked out his theme with so many variations that it developed into a whole book of songs; but he had much to put up with from Berger, who was a most severe critic, and let the poet have no rest till he altered this and that expression or line to make it more musical or appropriate. Müller, however, generally admitted that Berger was right.

Unfortunately, nearly all the contributions of the other song writers have disappeared, those set to music by Berger being almost the only ones rescued. In the Imperial Library at Berlin there is an original copy of a book of songs containing five songs by the miller, two by the gardener's boy and two by Rose. The text seems to show that the maid had another lover, Friedrich Förster, who entered the lists with the other troubadours in the poetic contest for her hand. The cycle opens with Wilhelm Müller's "Des Müllers Wanderlied," one of the most popular lyrics in Germany. Two songs by the gardener's boy are signed "Louise," understood to be Louise Hensel (aged 18), Wilhelm Hensel's sister. A charming lyric is Rose's morning song informing the miller that he need not hope any longer, to which Wilhelm Müller replies with a most touching lament. The girl, unmoved, rejoins hard-heartedly with a eulogy of her favorite color, green, and Müller follows with the well-known song, "The Favorite Color." Berger's book closes with the miller's "Dry Leaves," and his touching song to the brook, in whose waters he at last finds rest. The game went still further. Rose is brought to repent and she throws herself into the stream after the miller, and the huntsman writes a song on the grave of the two lovers.

Music has made Müller's songs known all the world over. Berger's settings are in the most simple style, his "Ich hört ein Bächlein rauschen" only consisting of eleven bars of music. But the Müller-Lieder were lifted into the highest spheres of art by Franz Schubert, who drove far into the background Berger and all later composers of these songs—Spohr, Reissiger and Curschmann. In incomparable sympathy with the moods of the poet, Schubert has created melodies of surpassing sweetness, tenderness and power, enhancing their beauty by adding accompaniments drawn from the whole wealth of instrumental art as perfected by Beethoven. As long as music and poetry shall last, the songs of Wilhelm Müller and Schubert will belong to the most precious of German possessions.

While Frau von Olfers was still alive, only very few were aware that she was the heroine of the songs which have been the delight of thousands for the last seventy years. She herself always looked back with pleasure to the days of the song game, and one of the last rays of sunshine in her life was the message from Dessau to her on the day the monument to Wilhelm Müller was unveiled.

THE CHURCH AND THE THEATRE.

THE Rev. Dr. Parker contributes to the *Idler* an article in which he takes the position that the stage might be made the most powerful ally of the pulpit.

"It may be well now to ask how the Church is to regard the stage as an educational institution? The stage cannot be put down. It responds to an instinct which is ineradicable, and which need not be ignoble. The parables of the New Testament are the sublimest recognition of that instinct. The drama is older than the theatre. Much of the greatest preaching has been dramatic, by which I mean that it has touched human life through the medium of story and parable, colored and toned by a living fancy. Sometimes, too truly, the dramatic in preaching has degenerated into impossible anecdotes, most of them originating in the Far West of America, yet even such anecdotes testify to the overpowering force of the dramatic instincts when limited to their most vulgar conditions. My submission is, that a properly-conducted stage might be the most powerful ally of the pulpit."

Archdeacon Sinclair in the *Young Man* has a brief paper on "Can We Have an Ideal Theatre?" He sums up his observations as follows: "Speaking generally for the mass of our fellow-countrymen, I believe a wisely directed theatre may and ought to be an elevating and wholesome influence. I do not believe that there is any more necessary connection between play-going and vice than between vice and any other amusement; and I heartily desire to see every influence brought to bear on the stage that can make it pure, useful, didactic and Christian.

THE CHURCH AND THE MASSES.

IN the *Presbyterian and Reformed Review* there is an article on the Church and the masses, in which the writer, after discussing the question as to whether or not the American Church is losing hold upon the people, quotes the replies to questions addressed to leading clergymen and laymen three years ago. 1. Have the Protestants of present times drifted away from the masses? 2. If so, what are the causes and what are the remedies? The preponderance of testimony is on the optimist side. The writer then proceeds as follows: "The following questions have been addressed by the writer to about three average churches in sixteen synods of the Presbyterian denomination in the United States: 1. What per cent. of your church membership belongs to the laboring 'class'—the 'class' including wage-workers and moderately well-to-do farmers? Out of a large number of replies the figures have run 60, 70, 75, 80 and up to 100 per cent. 2. Are the common people being reached by the churches in your community, in proportion to their numbers with the rich? Nine out of ten answered affirmatively. So much for testimony favoring the theory that the Church was never so near to the masses.

"Now do we believe the Church is doing as much as it might do and ought to do? By no means. Some

churches are too aristocratic; others are too careless and selfish; some ministers care for nothing but their own support; too much money is put into many of our church buildings; the pew system is a comfortable thing for the selfish church member, but a curse to the cause of Christ; travel, toil and pleasure, in some instances, have made inroads on the Church. The present favorable condition of things could be made better by concert of action among evangelical denominations; by large-heartedness on the part of pastor and people, shown towards strangers and neighbors; by house-to-house visitation by the church members, carrying the Gospel to the masses; by higher consecration on the part of the church members; by the better understanding of the value of a soul; by better organization and a more practical knowledge of men and things. More ministers fail from a lack of tact and common sense than from a lack of piety and consecration.

There is a paper by Mr. Keir Hardie in the *Thinker* on the "Church and the Labor Problem." He maintains that the first duty of the Church to the social question is to understand it.

THE GENIUS OF THE JEW.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for December 15, M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu publishes the fourth of his deeply interesting papers on "The Jews and Anti-Semitism," the previous articles having appeared in February, May and July, 1891. The present number is devoted to an examination of Jewish genius and intellect, and the conclusion to which he comes is that, while the Jews can probably supply, in proportion to their numbers, more men and women of first-rate ability than any other nation, they cannot be said to have anything like a distinctively national type of genius. Their marvelous adaptability and plasticity of nature enable them not only to get on anywhere, but to assimilate the principal characteristics of the people among whom they settle. This being so, the fear of their denationalizing a nation by importing a different racial type falls to the ground. This peculiarity of theirs is all the more striking when we remember their isolation in ancient times, their utter unlikeness to any other race, their almost crude and abrupt originality. Probably it is an acquired tendency, learned through years of oppression and suffering.

CAUSE OF ANTI-SEMITIC AGITATION.

Except in France and Holland, there is not a country in Europe in which they have been free from all disabilities for the space of a hundred years. Yet no sooner were they emancipated than they came to the front in every field of intellectual achievement. These successes on the part of so insignificant a minority (not more than one or two per cent.—in France and Italy, one or two in the thousand) are perhaps the principal cause of the Anti-Semitic agitation. They take up too much room in proportion to their numbers. They have committed the crime of showing that number is not everything—a crime the majority never pardons.

THE JEWS IN SCIENCE AND ART.

It may be said that the Jews have a large share in contemporary science, especially French science. They have shown most aptitude for music and philosophy, the art of sounds and the science of language, which, perhaps, after all, are secretly akin to one another. Musicians of Jewish origin are numerous—Rubenstein, Joachim, Pauline, Lucca, Sir Julius Benedict, Sir Michael Costa, not to mention Meyerbeer, Halévy and Mendelssohn; while philologists, archaeologists and men of general erudition are still more so. We may mention, for France alone, Munck, Oppert, Brial, the two Darmesteters and others. In art, to name no more, we have Josef Israels, the Dutch painter, and Antonowsky, the greatest sculptor Russia has yet seen. In mathematics and astronomy, also, there are distinguished names. It may not be generally known that Herschel was a Jew. Professor Lonbroro, himself belonging to the chosen race, has drawn up (in "The Man of Genius") an interesting list of those among his compatriots who have attained distinction.

IN POLITICS.

It might be thought, however, that for politics and statesmanship, from all participation in which they have so long been excluded, the Jews would show no aptitude. On the contrary, no sooner were they emancipated than they flung themselves with all their energy into the strife of parties. To take only those who have come most markedly to the front, we find, in three different countries, three men of diverse gifts and character, who have had an almost equally unprecedented success: Benjamin Disraeli, Ferdinand Lassalle and Léon Gambetta—a Jew by his father's side, but with a blend of Gascon blood. Singular types of Jews these. We leave it to the reader to trace in each the qualities common to all three, which constitute the Semitic element in them—a great deal of fact—a consummate art of which one may call stage arrangement—a little charlatanism, perhaps—and perhaps also, a hidden stratum of aristocratic disdain for the people whom they flattered in public. All three have founded schools—a thing which rarely happens in politics; their action on their respective parties has survived their eloquence. Having reached popularity by different roads, after having placed their ambition at the service of almost diametrically opposite causes, all three—the English Tory, the German Socialist, the French Republican—have been raised by their adopted country into fetishes. Even to-day, in France, where everything is so quickly forgotten, these sons of Israel still have, in death, faithful worshipers who piously keep their birthdays. It is hard to say which of them has had the noisiest apotheosis. We remember the triumphal funeral procession of the grocer's son, who incarnated the soul of France in the hour of her distress. To a still greater degree was posthumous veneration carried in the case of Lassalle, who, after his death in an idiotic duel, was glorified as the adored redeemer of the toiling masses.

But the most fortunate of the three—the one whose brilliant success has inspired most pride in Israel, and filled with envy all the Jewries of Europe—is Disraeli, the Venetian *sephardi*, with the disdainful lip, who, in the most exclusive society in the world, realized the dream of so many of his compatriots, eager to improve themselves on the circle of the "select." What are the acclamations of Belleville or Dusseldorf, the coarse homage of ignorant crowds, and the hurrahs of thousands of hoarse voices, compared with the applause of Piccadilly drawing rooms and the wreaths piled on old Beaconsfield's tomb by the *élite* of the most aristocratic nation in the world? For him, stiff and suspicious England has invented a new festival, and every spring, the aged dandy with his black curls, disguised as an English peer, sees from his pedestal, on Primrose Day, baskets of his favorite flower laid at his feet by the hands of titled ladies.

THE JEW'S MORALS.

The charge that the Jews lower the moral level of the country they live in is probably one in which the wish is father to the thought. It is a received belief with all of us, Latin, Slav or Teuton, that our blood is pure and our race healthy. Every nation is quite willing to persuade itself that corruption comes to it from without. What one may call the Jewish spirit *par excellence*, speaking ethically, is of a conservative and Pharisaic type; and the Jew probably finds, in most cases, more moral evil than he brings with him, though, with his ready adaptability, he soon takes the tone of his surroundings, and outstrips his masters as easily for evil as for good. Offenbach and Halévy wrote general, frivolous, flippant operas, but the taste for such existed already, and the evil flavor is distinctly Parisian. Where the Jews are most Jewish, where the Rabbis have retained their full authority, there is rarely anything in their literature to offend the purest taste.

If the Jew contributes to the lowering of the national ideal, the cause is to be looked for in the degradation he has been made to undergo for centuries. He has been forced so long to occupy the position of the man with the muck-rake that he is hardly to blame for preferring it. And, if the truth were known, most of us prefer to have it so; the lower he stands, the nearer we think him to his proper place; if he dares to raise his head and reach out after noble aims, we are tempted to cry out against his insolence.

After all, to contend that the Jew is incapable of idealism is to fly in the face of facts. Whatever he may be now, through him were transmitted the ideals our souls have lived on for 2000 years and more. The prophets of Ephraim and the apostles of Galilee were the heralds of idealism to the whole world.

LAURA MARHOLM, who recently contributed such a charming sketch of Björnson to *Nord und Süd*, follows up her success with an interesting study of Eleonora Duse, the famous actress, now in America, in the February part of the same periodical.

SOME ADVICE TO WOULD-BE JOURNALISTS.

A NSWERS publishes an interview with Mr. W. T. Stead on the subject, "How to become a journalist," from which we quote as follows :

NO ROYAL ROAD TO JOURNALISM.

"There is no royal road, but there is a road to the inside and a road to the outside. The inside road is only possible to those who are, as it were, born in the purple—*i. e.*, if you are the son or the daughter of a journalist, you can be gradually trained to help your father or your mother. In that case, you would have to learn shorthand and typewriting, and pick up French and German.

"That is easy enough for the insider, but what about the outsider?"

"There is only one way for an outsider to get inside, and that is to do work that is wanted just when it is wanted. I am now speaking of literary contributors, commonly so-called. You think you have got a gift for writing. Well, you may have, but it does not follow that you have the gift for making people pay you for writing, which is another gift altogether, and one which has often been very much lacking in some of those who had the greatest gift for the other kind of thing. You must remember that the art of getting into journalism is to get some one who holds the door to let you in, and he will not let you in if you go merely as a beggar, and ask him for the sake of charity.

THE KEEPER OF THE GATE.

"Who is it that keeps the door?"

"The editor, sub-editor or the news editor. These gentlemen will be only too glad to take any copy that they can get that will help them to sell their papers, but they have a natural disinclination to take 'copy' which no one would read when it was printed or that would get them into a libel or offend any number of their subscribers. Hence, when you are casting about as to how to get a footing on the press, the first thing to do is not to worry your head about introductions to editors, but to sit down and study whether you have anything to say that is worth saying about anything in this world, and, if you feel that you have not, do not sit down and write, as too many do. Literary outpourings from an empty mind, even if the hand be skilled, are as worthless from a marketable point of view as anything else that you get out of nothing."

WHAT KIND OF ARTICLES ARE WANTED.

"What kind of article do you think the beginner should try?"

"He should try to find the kind of article which is most likely to be accepted. It may be a paragraph; it may be a letter to the editor; it may be a long article—that is a mere question of detail. The important thing is that he should have something to say that the editor is likely to think the public would care to hear, and to say it as brightly, as tersely and with as much force as he can."

"But how can he find out what subjects the editor thinks will interest the public?"

"The editor will think to-day on the same lines as he thought yesterday, and what he thought yesterday you have spread out before you in a paper which he has issued that morning. That, of course, will not tell you what he thinks will interest the public tomorrow, but it will give you a very good indication as to the kind of article and the kind of subject that particular paper will be disposed to accept."

SOME PRACTICAL HINTS.

"There are many literary aspirants who send in their MSS. to editors, which plainly betray in their title, in their subject, and in every line, that the man who wrote them is as competent to be a journalist as the jackass on the common. It is evident that they have never taken the trouble to read a single sheet of the paper to which they wish to contribute, and if you do not take the trouble to read what the editor prints, you can hardly expect him to take the trouble to pay you for what you write."

"Hence, beginners will send articles of a schoolboy style, written in direct opposition to the principles which some particular paper was founded to support, and will be quite astonished when they fail to see it in print. They might, even supposing the article had been written with the genius of a Shakespeare and the wisdom of a Bacon, have known that an article on such a subject had no more chance of appearing in the paper than a whale would have of being invited to draw the Lord Mayor's coach."

THE FIRST CONDITION OF SUCCESS.

"Then, when you have found your subject and you have found the paper that you think it is likely to suit, crowd in your article without a moment's delay. Remember that far more articles get accepted because they come in the nick of time than because of any supreme excellence in the articles themselves. The maxim of any one who wants to get his foot into journalism from the outside is to be 'on the nail,' and to be up to date."

"Do you think, if a man did that, he would have a chance of getting his copy accepted?"

"Editors are sometimes like other people, natural born fools, and they sometimes fail to see on which side their bread is buttered; but take the average editor and give him an article which is up to date and on the nail, and just comes in the nick of time and contains information, or illustration, or reflections which are not otherwise available, and he will be very naturally tempted to use that article. What the journalist aspirant has to do is to persuade the man inside the gate that he has wares to sell better than those the editor can get elsewhere, and that it would be good business to do business with him."

AFTER YOU GET A FOOTING.

"And then?"

"And then, when you have once proved to the editor that you can write stuff that he thinks worth printing, you have got the door ajar. Keep your eye

open. Do not overwhelm that luckless editor with MSS., otherwise he would wish that he had never hearkened to your blandishments.

"And do not confine yourself to one editor. Try several, and then, after you have succeeded in gaining a footing, and getting yourself recognized as a person who can turn out good salable copy, who has got his head screwed straight on his shoulders, and who knows the importance of being prompt, and never writing a line more than what is needed to fill the space, when a vacancy occurs on that paper you are likely to get a chance of a permanent position on the staff. That is the way in which newspaper staffs are recruited, so far as relates to the literary department. As for the other branches of journalism, such as reporting, penny-a-lining, and so on, you have to begin in those things at the bottom, and work your way up."

AN EMINENT RUSSIAN JOURNALIST.

SEARCHLIGHT publishes an interesting article on M. Wesselitsky, the Russian journalist, from which we take the following extracts :

"Within the last few weeks the representatives of the foreign press in London have received, a notable addition in the person of Gabriel de Wesselitsky. This gentleman, as his name implies, is a Russian. He is at present in London, acting as special correspondent for the *Novoe Vremya*.

"M. Wesselitsky is a man of distinguished birth and parentage : his father was the well-known Russian general who commanded the vanguard of the Russian army in the Crimean campaign, and it was at his headquarters that the negotiations took place which terminated the war.

"Like his father, M. Wesselitsky has distinguished himself in the field, and, although he never rose to so high a rank, he was twice decorated for exceptional military services in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78. Like many other young Russians of high character and great enthusiasm, he joined the army as a volunteer, and served in the ranks fighting for the liberation of the Slavs from the Ottoman dominion.

"Although he was educated in the military school at St. Petersburg, and became an officer of the Guards, he early decided to exchange the profession of arms for diplomacy ; and after spending four years at the University of Heidelberg, where he graduated as Doctor of Philosophy, he began his apprenticeship in diplomacy under Baron Jomini. It was under this distinguished chief that he made a series of researches in the archives of the Foreign Office of St. Petersburg.

"He also acted as his assistant when Baron Jomini, one of the most brilliant writers whom the Russian Foreign Office has ever possessed, drew up for the use of the present Emperor, while heir-apparent, a history of the diplomatic relations of Russia and her neighbors, and also a *Précis* of International Law.

"Literary work of even this important character in the Chancellory did not quite satisfy the adventurous instincts of M. Wesselitsky. He left diplomacy and started as a traveler. For three or four years

he roamed restlessly about the East and then, in 1876, joined the Army of Liberation as a volunteer.

"At the close of the campaign he became a civilian once more, and from that time devoted himself entirely to the press. He began his connection with journalism by writing letters from the East to the *Moscow Gazette* as far back as 1867 ; and when the war was over he became permanently attached to the brilliant staff which M. Katkoff gathered round him.

"It may be said, with but little exaggeration, that the men who formed M. Katkoff's staff in those days have been for some years governing the Russian Empire. Both M. Wischnegradsky, the late Minister of Finances, and M. Pobedonostzeff, the Procurator of the Holy Synod, were frequent contributors to the *Moscow Gazette*.

"Shortly after the present Emperor came to the throne, M. Wesselitsky was dispatched to Berlin, where he represented the *Moscow Gazette* from 1884 to 1887, and after M. Katkoff's death he undertook the duty of editing and compiling a monograph on his late chief, the most distinguished journalist Russia has ever produced.

"After 1887 he transferred his services from the *Moscow Gazette* to the *Novoe Vremya*, and was stationed at Vienna as correspondent of that paper until quite recently. He has now taken up his abode in London, where he will remain for the next few months, for the double purpose of contributing to his journal letters from London, and also for making himself acquainted with the intellectual movement in Great Britain, and especially with the efforts that are being made to ameliorate the condition of the masses of the people."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS AT HOME.

IN the February *Harper's* the Rev. John W. Chadwick does the honors by George William Curtis in a brief chapter of "Recollections," which was evidently a labor of love for him, and which, coming out in Mr. Curtis' most frequent organ of utterance, has some flavor of the official. The paper is pleasantly reminiscent in tone. He draws this picture of Mr. Curtis at work in his Staten Island study :

"He wrote, not at his desk, but sitting in a Shaker-rocking chair, with a pad upon his knee ; seldom at Harper & Brothers', where he went on Thursdays to correct his proofs in the composing room, his abstraction making for him 'an island which no sea could overwhelm.' His study and his house bespoke his interest in men and women ; there were busts and portraits everywhere, above stairs and below ; a big Carlyle glooming above the mantel in the dining room ; a strong, free pen-and-ink drawing of Wendell Phillips in the study, the most memorable thing of all. The books close at his hand were all the American and English histories ; and if no 'thumb marks thick on the margin proclaimed where the battle was hottest,' there was no lack of visible signs. To make an evening pleasant, he had an old portfolio full of delightful souvenirs of persons and events. There

was a whole letter of Thackeray's, written on one continuous microscopic line across a quarto page. There was no bit, there or anywhere, of Mr. Cleveland's writing—a fact which was 'significant of much.' It meant that Mr. Curtis had never had any personal correspondence with the man whom he so much admired, and whom he had served to a degree unparalleled in the new 'times that tried men's souls.'

DR. HALE ON SUFFRAGE.

DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE is incited by the current change of administration to take "Suffrage" for his social subject in the February *Cosmopolitan*. Having referred to the extent of venality in voting, especially among the very lowest classes of citizens, such as the poorest people outside of the almshouses, Dr. Hale says: "This facility of voting, given to men whose education for the ballot has been the worst conceivable and who probably have not informed themselves very well as to the issues involved, naturally raises the suggestion that the reserved rights in the constitutions should be always used, and that a part of the punishment of disgraceful crime shall be a suspension of the criminal's franchise for a longer or shorter period of years."

VOTING AND IMMIGRATION.

He points to the fact not generally known in the Eastern States, that not even naturalization is necessary for the privilege to vote in many sections of the country.

"Whether or not it is desirable to check such freedom of voting, with the ignorance it implies as to what is voted for, is an important open question. One of the suggestions which have been made is for a general restriction of foreign immigration. We have attempted this in the case of the Chinese, and it has been proposed to extend the restriction to persons of other races. Perhaps the most practical suggestion which has been made is of an import duty, as it may be called, or what in clubs you would call an initiation fee, of fifty or a hundred dollars, to be paid by the immigrant on landing, and to be returned to him if he chooses to give up his American home after he has tried the experiment.

THE IMPORTANT PHASES OF THE PROBLEM.

"The questions to be considered by statesmen and persons who are in earnest in wishing to improve our suffrage seem to come in this order:

- "1. Those relating to the suffrage of foreigners.
- "2. Those which shall extend suffrage to all tax-payers.
- "3. Those relating to the standard of education for all voters.
- "4. Those relating to the suffrage of criminals.
- "5. Those relating to the suffrage of paupers.

"My own impression is that the twentieth century will determine on family suffrage, or household suffrage, giving one vote to every family. Possibly any man who bears arms in an exigency will receive the

right to vote also as a permanent privilege—to which he has earned his right."

THE SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICANS.

IN the *Literary Northwest* Mr. George Taylor Rygh replies to Professor H. H. Boyesen's article, "The Scandinavian in the United States," which appeared in the November *North American Review*, the writer's purpose being "to correct the mistakes made by Professor Boyesen."

THEIR PARTY AFFILIATIONS.

In answer to the Professor's allegation that the majority of Scandinavians in this country are Republicans because most Irishmen are Democrats, Mr. Rygh says: "The Scandinavians of the Northwestern States have demonstrated over and over again that their race feeling is quite subservient to their political judgment, to the discomfiture of keen-eyed penny politicians. In Wisconsin, two years ago, the Scandinavians deserted the Republican party and helped elect Democratic State officers. In North Dakota, at the late election, the Scandinavians broke away from the Republican party whip and elected a Democratic-Independent-governor. In Minnesota they elected the Hon. Knute Nelson governor, not because he was a Norwegian, but because he was a man of sterling integrity, a low-tariff Republican, and a genuine American of Norse descent.

"There are about one hundred and twenty-five newspapers published in the Norwegian, Danish and Swedish languages in this country. Until a few years ago, over four-fifths of the secular press were strictly Republican in politics. One after another has ceased to defend the Republican party, and to-day not more than one-third of the whole number are strictly Republican. Some of the papers which have deserted the Republican ranks, such as *Norden*, *Posten*, *Amerika*, *Folkebladet* and other influential journals, are now supporting the Democratic party. A still greater number have become independents, affiliating chiefly with the People's party and Alliance party. There are five Third party Prohibition weeklies. If the press reflects the principles of its constituency, then not more than one-third of the Scandinavian-Americans are strictly Republican.

"As a consequence of this alleged 'irrational race feeling,' the professor asserts that the Norwegians, Swedes and Danes are constantly at war with each other on the nationality issue, and rather than vote for a candidate of a rival nationality, they will 'knife' their regular party nominee.

FIRST AND ALWAYS AMERICAN CITIZENS.

"The fact is that the Scandinavians in the United States are not Norwegians, Swedes and Danes, strictly speaking, but American citizens first and always. As Americans they have the welfare of the country at heart; they love her institutions; they have fought for her integrity, and they subordinate petty race jealousies to political conviction. The election of Mr. Knute Nelson for Governor, and the

re-election of Mr. Brown for Secretary of State of Minnesota, are two facts among many which disprove Prof. Boyesen's remarks."

Mr. Rygh further denies that the Scandinavian-Americans are, as Professor Boyesen charges, clannish and follow "a policy of exclusion, which keeps a settlement, at least for a generation, apart from the national life and retards the Americanization of the immigrants."

"The policy of exclusion from American national life," says Mr. Rygh, "is not and never has been a policy followed by Scandinavian settlements. No people are so eager and ready to become Americanized as the Scandinavians. They like the native Americans, and I fancy the affinity of blood relationship has a great deal to do with this fact. They readily pick up the language, manners and customs of the Americans surrounding them, and with whom they of necessity have frequent dealings. The Scandinavians have an extraordinary aptitude for learning languages, and no people learn English so rapidly as they. They come to America to live, and here they expect to die. They have burned their bridges behind them. Norway, Sweden and Denmark will see them no more except, perchance, as tourists or well-to-do visitors. In consequence, the English language rapidly supplants the mother tongue. The first generation speaks English from choice, the second from necessity. The speech of the grandparents is to them a dead language indeed."

THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF MORMON LAND.

IN the *Californian Illustrated* Mr. G. L. Browne makes a paper of some value in an exposition of the "Social and Political Conditions of Utah." He calls attention to the fact, little known among the people of the East, that polygamy has for years been relegated to small criminal practices, maintained in deepest secrecy. The custom was, of course, prohibited by the Edmunds law of 1882.

Mr. Browne reviews the curious history of the founding of the sect and its various exoduses, and maintains that "the motives and most of the fundamental principles of their faith are the same as those which form the bases of other Christian religions, and some of them aim still higher in the interests of human salvation."

He has interviewed many of the lights of the Mormon Church and finds the younger men of a liberal and sympathetic spirit, though the older Latter-Day Saints still have a bitter resentment against the people who have opposed and maligned their sect. One of the younger Mormons says, apropos of the two bills now before Congress to grant statehood and home rule to Utah:

"We should have statehood or home rule. We have a population exceeding that of Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming together, and are entitled to equal privileges. Our enemies do not desire that we obtain either statehood or home rule, for they are well aware that when we do those men whom they have

placed in office arbitrarily cannot maintain their positions at the head of our Government.

"We labor under the burden of extreme prejudice, because polygamy has been practiced by three or four per cent. of our people, because there have been so many absurd misrepresentations of us, and so many crimes that were never committed have been attributed to us. For these reasons, the Government is doubtful as to the expediency of granting our requests.

"We have welcomed national politics into the Territory with joy, for since their advent we have been subjected less to these prejudices, and can now fully demonstrate that we do not follow the dictation of our Church in political matters more than other men follow the dictation of political bosses."

SOME RESULTS OF FLYING.

THE February *Cosmopolitan* contains a rather clever *jeu d'esprit* by Julian Hawthorne, which he calls "June, 1993," a time which shall have seen the development of aerial navigation. This is the third prize article published by the *Cosmopolitan*. The gentleman of the twentieth century interviewed by Mr. Hawthorne tells him that, instead of business men living from ten to fifty miles out of the city as they did a hundred years before, when flying machines were introduced with a velocity of from seventy-five to one hundred miles an hour the "dwelling was removed to a corresponding distance, and regions were occupied which had until then been inaccessible.

"The environs of the great cities were extended to a comparatively vast radius; and in process of time cities were entirely given up to shops and manufactories, and the great bulk of the population slept some hundreds of miles away from them. Every afternoon flocks of flying machines set out in all directions for the country; and since the fare, even to the most remote points, was hardly more than nominal, there were very few who failed to take advantage of the opportunity to escape.

"Now came the second step. It was found that the speed of flight rendered the existence of many large towns, comparatively close to one another, superfluous; and it was suggested that all the manufacturing and commercial interests of the nation should be concentrated in a certain limited number of places, the geographical situation of which should be fixed to suit the convenience of the majority. Surveys showed that not more than four of these great centres would be required, and sites were accordingly chosen, two on the sea coast, east and west, and two in the interior. In no other part of the continent is there so much as a single village. Every family lives on its own lot of land, averaging about ten acres, and all the old crowding of people together is forever done away with. Each family consists of from five to ten members, who do all their own agricultural work and make a good deal of their own dry goods and clothing."

And instead of the horribly wearing and expensive and snobbish operas, churches, dinners, receptions, balls and routs which made in the nineteenth century what people called society, owing to the heaping together of folks in inextricable masses, there were now a number of great centres in which were built "theatres, churches, museums, and great pleasure gardens and halls for amusement," where at stated times the people come together in vast numbers for purposes of mutual entertainment, information and improvement.

The scattering of the population made laws scarcely necessary, pauperism was forgotten and "drunkenness died a natural death, owing to the lack of example and provocation which cities had supplied. War ceased with the too terrible destruction possible with the flying machine, and there were no international distinctions except geographical ones. These and many more are the wonderful results Mr. Hawthorne can explain with aerial navigation.

A REVOLUTION IN DOMESTIC SERVICE.

ONE of the articles which will be read with great interest in the monthly miscellany is Mrs. Lewis' article in the *Nineteenth Century*, entitled a "Reformation in Domestic Service." It is not only extremely well written, betraying in every page the hand of the master, or perhaps we should say the mistress, but it holds out a beatific vision of a revolutionized domestic service. Mrs. Lewis holds that British domestic system is played out, it is very old and very old-fashioned, and thinks the time has come to reorganize household affairs on co-operative principles.

THE FEDERATION OF HOUSEHOLD DUTIES.

Mrs. Lewis points out what she proposes is a little further development of the federative principle which has already been introduced into many household departments in England. The master workman sends out his men to repair the houses, painters and glaziers come in and do their work, and go away without any further responsibility for their food and clothing or morality on the part of the householder. The window cleansing man sends round men of warranted good character to periodically clean all the windows. Mrs. Lewis thinks that other companies might undertake operations. For instance, why should there not be a culinary depot in every street from which meals could be sent out after the fashion of foreign cities. At Nice and Rome and many other places the dinner is brought in by a man from the restaurant in a tin can containing a number of dishes.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COOK.

"Competition of course there should be, and easily would be, were a restaurant established in every street, when there would be the same choice which to employ as in the case of other tradesmen and shops. The *menu* for the day should be sent round every morning and orders taken, just as the fishmongers now send round their morning list; and there might be a secondary kitchen, as there is in most cook-

ery schools, for plain luncheons and servants or children's dinners. The dépôt should have wires or telephones connected with the houses employing it, to allow of ordering in an extra dish in the case of unexpected guests arriving to luncheon or dinner; but now that we have our wires communicating with the boy messengers we can always have recourse to them in an emergency. Some person might be sent to dish up the dinner should that be desired."

THE CERTIFICATED DAY MAID.

When once the British matron has abolished the expensive and worrying luxury of her own separate cook, she would proceed to make other changes. Before Mrs. Lewis' imaginative eye arises a certificated army of day housemaids who would do their work with thoroughness, regularity and trained skill, and then disappear. The number of body servants would be reduced to a minimum, while everything would be organized on business principles, so as to allow servants more leisure and the mistresses more opportunity of living their lives undisturbed by the perpetual worry of the servant's hall. Mrs. Lewis concludes her article as follows: "In the meanwhile, co-existent with all these aspirants to admission into our houses, there are ladies by birth and education, of good physique, who, laying aside false pride, are anxious and eager, as the 'Working Ladies' Guild' can testify, to do anything to gain that sad necessity, their daily bread, with the one drawback that they refuse contiguity and association with coarser minds and manners.

"Their turn, perhaps, is coming, whether as confidential helpers in the home, or as managers and inspectors in the culinary offices and caterers in the markets, or as forewomen over cleaners and seamstresses, table decorators, wage payers, and so forth."

NAPOLEON'S HORSES.

CAPT. R. HOLEN, in the *United Service Magazine*, has an article upon Napoleon's last charger. He says that Napoleon is known to have had five white or gray Arab chargers, named Marengo, Marie, Austerlitz, Ali and Jaffa. Ali was captured at the battle of the Pyramids, and Napoleon rode him at Wagram from four o'clock in the morning to six in the evening. He was then twenty years old. Jaffa was brought over to England, where he lived till he was shot at the age of thirty-seven. Austerlitz was a gray Arab stallion, which stood nearly sixteen hands high, and was ridden by the Emperor at the battle of Austerlitz. At Waterloo he is said to have ridden Marengo, which he also rode at Austerlitz, Jena and through the Russian Campaign. His skeleton is kept in the Royal United Service Institution. But it is minus two hoofs, both of which have been made into snuff boxes. One of the boxes is kept in the Guards' room at St. James' Palace, and is handed round after dinner. Marengo was wounded in the hip at Waterloo. The skeleton of Marie, on which the Emperor is also said to have ridden at Waterloo, stands at Ivanach.

SOUNDS AND COLORS.

M. ALFRED BINET, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* discusses at length what he calls the problem of "colored laudition." The article is very interesting, though rather by facts given than by the conclusions deduced from them, which do not, to the unscientific mind, look very tangible or definite.

It is very certain that some people possess a peculiar faculty of associating color with sound as naturally as all of us do with visible objects. To them it is so much a matter of course to think of one vowel as red, or another blue, that it is only when they accidentally betray this peculiarity in conversation with others that they find it out to be a peculiarity at all. A French lady, speaking of a certain flower, once remarked, "It is as blue as the name *Jules*." Seeing the surprised looks of the company, she naïvely added, "Why, every one knows that the name *Jules* is blue." The investigation of this phenomena is rendered exceedingly difficult by the fact that scarcely any two persons have the same scale of color. Two different scales are given thus:

A, black ; E, yellow ; I, white ; O, red ; U, green.
A, black ; E, blue ; I, red ; O, yellow ; U, green.

(In these scales the vowels have the broad, or Continental, not the English sound.)

Some of the younger French poets, belonging to the "Symbolist" school so-called, have endeavored to press this faculty into the service of poetry, and Auguste Rimbaud even wrote a sonnet to support the theory, in which he described the colors of the vowels — *a* being black and *u* green, as above, though *o* is blue. His scale is disputed, however, by another poet, M. René Ghil, who says that *o* is red and *u* yellow. In a matter so purely personal as this, of course, no outsider—and indeed no one—can decide; it is one where reasoning becomes impossible.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

MR. JOHN A. CHURCH, late mining director for Li Hung Chang, contributes to the *Engineering Magazine* an article in which he tells us that the Great Wall of China is not so great as it is commonly believed. The wall proper, he says, is not 3,000 miles in length, but only about 1,500 miles, and is not a marvelous building of massive stone as we are accustomed to see it stated in our school geographies. "It is as an example of a great work of high antiquity still existing in remarkably good preservation that the wall is to be chiefly valued."

THE AGE OF THE WALL.

"It is the fashion to speak of the Chinese Wall as being 2,000 years old and as having been built in ten years, by the great Ts'in "Emperor the First." The fact is some individual walls were built at least a century before his time, or 300 B. C. He conceived the idea of uniting these fragments into one great work and extending that until it wrapped the whole of his empire in its defense. The results must have been valuable, for other monarchs repaired, rebuilt and extended the wall. Known dates of such repairs are the sixth and fourteenth centuries, and no doubt

there has been occasional work of repair that is unrecorded in our translations. The date of the wall that I have described cannot be determined positively, but as the work of the Mings, 1352 A. D., was done on the eastern portion of the wall, it is probable that the best part of the work was at least put in repair at that date. Knowing the recklessness with which the Chinese abandon even important works to decay, I felt sure, on inspecting the wall, that it had not stood more than 500 or 600 years, and while this judgment was mere guesswork, the fact that the very parts I saw were overhauled 600 years ago probably accounts for their good condition now."

RUDYARD KIPLING'S FIRST BOOK.

IN the *Idler* Mr. Kipling describes his first book. It was a collection of poems which he had contributed to the paper of which he was sub-editor. The following is his account of how they were put together in book form: "There was built a sort of a book, a lean oblong docket, wire-stitched, to imitate a D. O. government envelope, printed on one side only, bound in brown paper, and secured with red tape. It was addressed to all heads of departments and all government officials, and among a pile of papers would have deceived a clerk of twenty years' service. Of these books we made some hundreds, and, as there was no necessity for advertising, my public being to my hand, I took reply post-cards, printed the news of the birth of the book on one side, the blank order-form on the other, and posted them up and down the Empire from Aden to Singapore, and from Quetta to Colombo. There was no trade discount, no reckoning twelves as thirtens, no commission, and no credit of any kind whatever. The money came back in poor but honest rupees, and was transferred from the publisher, the left-hand pocket, direct to the author, the right-hand pocket. Every copy sold in a few weeks, and the ratio of expenses to profits, as I remember it, has since prevented my injuring my health by sympathizing with publishers who talk of their risks and advertisements.

A MODEL OF OBJECTIVE HISTORY-WRITING.

"**A** MODEL of Objective History-Writing" is the title of a critical study of Arthur Chuquet a French historian, and his work, "The Wars of the Revolution," by Herr Ludwig Bamberger, in the November *Deutsche Rundschau*. The seven volumes tell the story of the campaigns against Germany, Belgium included, from August 11, 1792, to July 25, 1793. The volumes are divided into three series, the first including the three first volumes, the second the Belgian campaign, or the deeds of General Dumouriez, and the third Custine's Rhine expedition and the siege and capitulation of Mayence. Each volume, however, seems complete in itself, the whole being, in fact, a series of quite respectable monographs entitled "The First Prussian Invasion," "Valmy," "The Retreat of the Duke of Brunswick," "Jemappes and the Conquest of Belgium," "Dumouriez," "Custine's Expedition," and "Mayence."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THREE articles, "How to Revise the Tariff," by the Hon. William M. Springer, "Criminal Law in France," by Madame Adam, and "Government Aid to the Nicaragua Canal," by Senator John T. Morgan, are reviewed in another department.

REPRESENTATIVE BLAND AND THE SHERMAN SILVER LAW.

In an article entitled "Boons and Banes of Free Coinage," the Hon. R. P. Bland, Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, defines as follows his position as regards the Sherman silver law: "I was not an advocate of the enactment of the present silver law; on the contrary, I opposed it. First, because no compromise or makeshift was likely to satisfy the expectations of the people or do justice to them. Again, the law is based upon a wrong principle. But it is the only recognition of silver we have. It is a connecting link between total demonetization and free coinage, hence its repeal without other enactment will not do. Its enforcement will in time compel us to free coinage in order to maintain the value of our silver. Seeing this condition, the gold party are determined to stop the further accumulation of silver. On these lines the battle is to be fought.

"The repeal of the present law without at the same time substituting some other recognition of silver as having a permanent place in our system as a money metal will, of course, mean its abandonment and final demonetization."

WELCOME THE IMMIGRANT.

Senator H. C. Hansbrough, of North Dakota, gives reasons why immigration to the United States should not be suspended. "There is," he says, "ample room in the United States for 500,000,000 of people and by the time our population shall have reached one-fourth that number the northern boundaries of the Union will have extended to the south coast of Greenland.

"It seems to me that our only concern in regard to immigration should be as to its character. We do not want Europe's criminals or paupers. We should seek to raise the character of our immigrants and not to reduce their numbers, and in this regard the Act of 1891 has borne some good fruit.

"There is but one way to separate the good and indifferent from the very bad and unwelcome classes, and that is by a well-digested plan of consular supervision and inspection. Congress should give the Secretary of State a wide range of power in this respect. The time to make selections in Europe for future citizens of the United States is when intending emigrants are about to embark for this country. If we await their arrival here there will be great uncertainty about the success of the sifting process."

NEEDED REFORMS IN THE ARMY.

Writing on "Needed Reforms in the Army," Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A., says: "But by far the greatest evil which threatens the welfare of our army in the future is the centralizing tendency of all army administration, which saps discipline, destroys the proper authority of even the highest military men in their own commands, and actually *invites* subordinates to be insubordinate—to disobey the orders of their legal superiors. This tendency has reached such an extent that it bids fair in the near future to concentrate in Washington complete control of all military operations, usurping the determination of the most trivial questions which should be decided in the geographical departments and never permitted to reach

Washington. It deprives all officers, even department commanders, of any proper control over their commands. This has proceeded so far already that the control of all the details of army matters is rapidly passing into the hands of two or three staff departments, the staff departments themselves not being under control of the Commanding General of the Army."

THE FORUM.

WE have reviewed in the department "Leading Articles of the Month" "Tariff Reform," by Mr. David A. Wells; "The Public Schools of Boston," by Dr. J. M. Rice; "Imminent Danger from the Silver Purchase Act," by Hon. George F. Williams, and "Negro Suffrage a Failure," by John C. Wickliffe.

PREPARATION FOR THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. J. S. Billings, writing on "Medicine as a Career" outlines as follows the course of study one should pursue in order to fit oneself for an intelligent and efficient practice of this profession:

"My young friend whose attention I wish to direct to medicine as a career will have spent five years at a good intermediate school as a preliminary to entering the university, which he does when he is about seventeen years old. He spends three or four years at the university, four years at the medical school, one and one-half years in the hospital, and two years in travel and special studies. When, therefore, he is ready to begin work he will be about twenty-eight years old, and his education, living, books, etc., will have cost about eight thousand dollars from the time he entered the university. It can be done for less, but this is a fair average estimate."

HOW TO SOLVE THE HOUSEKEEPING PROBLEM.

Mrs. Frances M. Abbott points out that the way to solve the housekeeping problem is to make housekeeping respectable. This she would accomplish by having as much as possible of household labor done outside the house, and by having such work as is left performed by respected people: "Other departments of housekeeping besides cooking can be handed over to skilled outside labor. All kinds of carpet cleaning, rug beating, and window washing can be hired by the hour in cities. Even such daily routine as dusting, lamp trimming and dish washing can be performed in the same way."

THE REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Gustav H. Schwab offers as a practical remedy for the evils of immigration the enactment of a law holding the ocean steamship companies responsible for all the persons they accept as passengers. "The regulation and sifting of immigration can most readily and efficaciously be carried out through the steamship companies and their agents in Europe. These agents are scattered in great numbers throughout the large districts in Europe from which immigration comes. They are under the direct control of the companies, subject to the regulations of these companies and to the stringent laws of their countries, as well as under the supervision of government officials, and are required to possess licenses before they are allowed to transact a passenger business. They can, therefore, be held by the steamship companies responsible for any objectionable persons whom they may accept as passengers, and can be subjected to fines and penalties for any violation of the regulations and rules issued by the United States government for the admission of immigrants into this country."

THE NEW REVIEW.

MR. ACWORTH, M.P., chuckles a little, and with good reason, over the outcry in England against the new railway rates. He warned the agitators long ago that if they succeeded in compelling the railway companies to reduce their charges until some scientific and sound economic basis was discovered for such revision, they would probably find that they had leaped from the frying pan into the fire. He admits that the gain in simplicity in the new rates is enormous, and that on paper the charges appear to have undergone sweeping reductions; but whether these reductions are practical improvements depends upon how far the companies exercise their full legal power. The moral of it all is, that if England is going to control her railways by a State department, she will have to enormously increase the staff of the department, and guarantee a dividend. Mr. Acworth says: "The Railway Department of the Board of Trade, on the other hand, consists of one assistant secretary, three inspecting officers and a handful of clerks. It is no disrespect either to the ability or to the industry of these gentlemen to say, that to withdraw bit by bit all responsibility, whether for rate making, for the maintenance of way and works, for the safe conduct of the traffic, or even for the employment of the requisite staff, from the many hundreds of expert officials employed by the railway companies all over the country, in order to concentrate it in the hands of an exiguous band of civil servants in Whitehall, is a policy that can only end in utter and well-earned failure."

THE LIMITS OF REALISM IN FICTION.

M. Paul Bourget, writing on this theme, points out that, as the most austere realist cannot possibly be a realist in reality, owing to the impossibility of spinning either drama or novel to the inordinate length that would be required if all the little details of life were given in full: "There is nothing really to be said, therefore, about realistic literature. It is nothing but impressions of life copied with more or less genius by each several artist. All are legitimate so long as they are sincere, and their importance is gauged by the greater or lesser affinity of the artist's soul with those of a greater or less number of other men. The true realist is not he who reproduces more or less exactly this or the other detail, but he who, when he tells his thoughts, his emotions, his dreams, finds that he has told the thoughts, emotions and dreams of a large number of men, like himself, but unthinking and inferior. Looked at from this point of view, Idealism and Realism are scarcely to be distinguished from each other."

ABBAS THE KHEDIVE.

There is a character sketch of Abbas, but it is slight, as there is very little to say about him. The new Khedive, it seems, did not enjoy himself when he came to England. He was made a great deal of in France, and he was put up to make a fool of himself. Speaking of the recent crisis, we are told: "Abbas Pasha has for many months past been more or less at loggerheads with the British Legation, with the English heads of departments, with all English servants, in fact, except the officers of his army, for whom he has nought but admiration. The disturbance already shows signs of having reached the turning point. Abbas Pasha is headstrong, obstinate and nineteen years of age (which is saying nearly all that need be said), but he is anything but foolish, and cannot fail very speedily to awake, if he has not already done so, to the consequences that must result from his imprudent

impulsiveness. His earliest sympathies and associations are English, and if they are momentarily weakened and thrust out of sight, the blame is rather with us than with him."

THE CHILDREN OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

The lady who writes under the pseudonym of John Law pleads for providing the children of the unemployed with food and clothes, and describes how this good work is undertaken by the Poor Children's Aid Society, of London, and *modus operandi* of which she explains as follows: "The food is supplied by the London Schools Dinner Association, 19 Surrey street, Strand. Although not officially connected with the London School Board, it has Mr. J. R. Diggle as chairman of its council and also as a member of its Executive Committee.

"The Poor Children's Aid Society, 37 Norfolk street, Strand, has Mr. Diggle for president and Mr. John Kirk for secretary. It makes grants of clothes to deserving cases, furnishing a form of application to School Board teachers, School Board visitors and others."

We notice elsewhere Lady Jeune's paper in defense of the crinoline.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MR. FRANK HILL seizes the opportunity afforded by the Panama scandals to argue against the payment of members, and to plead for the Americanization of English institutions: "All checks upon the misconduct of a single Chamber are attenuated into nullity. Another article of the new Radical creed is the payment of members as in France. In these things lies a short cut to such scandals as are being unveiled in the Palace of Justice and the Brisson Commission.

"Our best hope lies in Americanizing our institutions—in the strengthening of the Executive and of the Second Chamber."

ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Lord Russell and Mr. Thwaite write a brief paper, in which they suggest the possibility of supplying the country districts of England with electric light. "It has been shown," these writers say, "that electric energy can be transmitted over a distance of 110 miles with a loss of only some 28 per cent. For the longest distance in a fifteen-mile area there would be only about one-seventh of the loss.

"Our proposal is that the owners of country houses should combine for the purpose of establishing at some fixed place (say near to a railway station) a station at which to generate the force. A skilled working electrician should be engaged to supervise the generating plant, and that involved in the utilization of the energy. Each house could be connected with the generating station, which would become a 'telephonic exchange.'

TRADES-UNION ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Henry Gourlay writes an article on "Current Sophisms about Labor," and makes two suggestions for the promotion of industrial peace. He says: "I make my two proposals—that a rate below which wages should not be allowed to drop should be fixed, and that the trades-union members should be divided into two bodies—only as means toward the end of establishing harmonious relations between employers and employed. It would, I think, conduce to harmonious working if the members of trades unions would divide themselves into two bodies—a lower house and an upper house—and resolve that before any strike was entered upon the consent of both bodies should be obtained. The upper house might be elected; or it

might simply consist of men over thirty-five years of age. The constitution should be established at all the local centres as well as at headquarters."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE first article is devoted to a plea for the "Abandonment of Uganda," by Sir Charles Dilke. Mr. Labouchere can hardly be congratulated on his new recruit.

NEW RAILWAY RATES IN ENGLAND.

Mr. J. S. Jeans writes an article which is characteristically balanced, so much so that, as usual, his readers feel some difficulty in knowing what definite conclusion to arrive at. The railways are right, and the traders are right. The traders cannot pay more money; on the other hand, the railways ought not to be asked to earn less money, and so forth. Some rates have been raised, and others have been reduced, and the traders have secured manifest advantages when we compare the new rates with the old, whatever the defects and anomalies may be. So Mr. Jeans meanders along, arriving at the end, however, at the conclusion that parliament never intended to harass and depress our leading industries, and that if the companies do not recognize this fact in time, and shape their course accordingly, the state has the power, and is likely also to find the will, to bring them to their senses.

THE DISCOVERY OF AN ETRUSCAN BOOK.

Professor Sayce has a very interesting paper, in which he describes how Professor Krall discovered, at the beginning of 1891, that the linen bands wrapped round a mummy brought from Egypt forty years ago to Agram University were inscribed with Etruscan characters. Two hundred lines of the text remain intact, and scholars are now setting themselves to decipher this fragment of an unknown thing. Professor Sayce thinks that the book will throw light upon many things, and, possibly, may reveal something as to the ancient Etruscan magic.

Professor Sayce says that we may conclude that this is "one of those semi-religious, semi-magical works for which Etruria was celebrated. Etruria was the home of augury and divination, and it was from Etruria that Rome derived its pseudo-science of omens, and its pretension to read the future in the flashes of the lightning or the entrails of a victim. The great Etruscan work on divination was, we are told, contained in twelve books."

THE BRITISH HOME OFFICE AND THE DEADLY TRADES.

Mr. Vaughan Nash has an article under this head, which gives a horrible picture of the condition of many workers in England, and the utter impotency of the Home Office, as it is at present constituted and organized, to help them. There may be some sense in the following suggestion: "Were it not for the ill-repute into which Royal Commissions have fallen, one would feel tempted to urge the appointment of an Industrial Health Commission to overhaul the entire conditions under which men, women and children are laboring at the present moment."

Before this was done, he thinks that the Home Office should have experts attached to the Factory Service to assist in framing special rules for the protection of life and health. This expert department should provide the factory inspectors with definite rules to enforce, instead of leaving them to grope about in the fog which enshrouds them at present.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

M R. HERBERT SPENCER begins a paper on "The Inadequacy of Natural Selection." He maintains that certain natural phenomena—such, for instance, as the distribution of tactual perceptiveness—cannot be explained by the survival of the fittest, but must be explained on other grounds. "The reply is that, if there has been in operation a cause which it is now the fashion among biologists to ignore or deny, these various differences are at once accounted for. This cause is the inheritance of acquired characters." Mr. Spencer elaborates this point, explaining experiments which he made in support of his position. His conclusion at the end of the paper is as follows: "Is it not, then, as said above, that the use of the expression 'natural selection' has had seriously perverting effects? Must we not infer that there has been produced in the minds of naturalists the tacit assumption that it can do what artificial selection does—can pick out and select any small advantageous trait; while it can, in fact, pick out no traits, but can only further the development of traits which, *in marked ways*, increase the general fitness for the conditions of existence?"

THE COURAGE OF THE CZAR.

Mr. Archibald Forbes has a paper on "The Military Courage of Royalty." The theme was suggested to him by a phrase in Mr. Lanin's article about the Czar. Oddly enough, Mr. Forbes takes Mr. Lanin's assertions about the Czar as serious, though that certainly conflicts with what Mr. Forbes himself observed of the Emperor when he was in command of the army on the Lom, in 1870, in the Russo-Turkish war. "In 1877 Alexander did not know what 'nerves' meant. He was then a man of strong, if slow, mental force, stolid, peremptory, reactionary, the possessor of dull but firm resolution. He had a strong though clumsy seat on horseback, and was no infrequent rider. He had two ruling dislikes: One was war, the other was officers of German extraction. The latter he got rid of; the former he regarded as a necessary evil of the hour; he longed for its ending, but, while it lasted, he did his sturdy and loyal best to wage it to the advantage of the Russian arms; and in this he succeeded, staunchly fulfilling the particular duty which was laid upon him, that of protecting the Russian left flank from the Danube to the foothills of the Balkans.

"But Alexander was no puppet of his staff; he understood his business as the commander of the Army of the Lom, performed his functions in a firm, quiet fashion, and withal was the trusty and successful warden of the eastern marches.

"His force never amounted to 50,000 men, and his enemy was in considerably greater strength. He had successes, and he sustained reverses, but he was equal to either fortune; always resolute in his steadfast, dogged manner, and never whining for reinforcements when things went against him, but doing his best with the means to his hand. They used to speak of him in the principal headquarters as the only commander who never gave them any bother."

THE MORAL TEACHING OF ZOLA.

Miss Vernon Lee has a very interesting paper upon Zola's novels, which she passes in review. Her conclusion is that the moral lesson left on the mind after reading Zola may be stated as follows: "The lesson of the constant tendency to minimize the good results of anything—of virtue, knowledge, courage, civilization, where any one of them exists—due to man's abominable slackness; to so many of us being born, through our parents' fault; bred

through the fault of selfishness embodied in institutions, or become, through lack of ideas and ideal, less fit for the work of even this low world than is required or taken for granted. The peasantry and those who work in arduous trades are unable to become real human beings, because, for all the pretense of schooling, religion and political rights, there is a dead wall of want and weariness between them and humanizing influences; the artisans, because they are still too near bodily misery to value anything save bodily advantages; and the middle and upper classes finally, because they allow artificial wants, sensual pleasures, vanity and covetousness to turn what civilization they possess into a dead letter."

ARE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES ANY GOOD?

Mr. John A. Hobson writes on "The Academic Spirit in Education," and says several things which need to be said, and which will probably make no small commotion in many influential quarters. His view is expressed with tolerable clearness in the following passage: "What I wish to make manifest is the effects of maintaining in nineteenth-century England that artificially protected and specialized form of the intellectual life which once was necessary, but is no longer so. I am not now alluding specially to the money endowments which everywhere in our country are acting as bounties in support of antiquated modes of education. It is the narrow class interest of established educational institutions and methods which are such evil obstacles. In educational matters you have a wall of rigid orthodoxy, a worship of authority, and a superstitious scale of values; in other matters, a 'mush of concession' and indifference—each a fatal barrier to enthusiasm and to healthy moral and intellectual life. The true ideal university shall make it possible and easy for every man and woman in this metropolis to be a student without ceasing to be a worker and a private citizen. The attainment of this ideal we cannot intrust to an intellectual oligarchy uncontrolled and irresponsible."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Malcolm MacColl, in an article on "The Site of Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre," attempts to prove that the new site cannot, and that the old site must, be the true site. Mr. Poultney Bigelow reports conversations which he had with a friend upon a farm in "Kurland." Mr. William Clark prints, under the title of "The Limits of Collectivism," a paper which he read before the Social Reform Circle of the National Liberal Club.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for February contains few articles which call for special attention. Lord Augustus Loftus' scheme for securing commercial unity with the colonies is noticed elsewhere. Mr. Jephson's article, "Passing the Wit of Man," which is given the first place, is merely a compost of extracts from speeches delivered by Mr. Gladstone and others on the subject of the retention or the exclusion of the Irish members. Mr. Jephson, of course, thinks the difficulty insuperable.

A LESSON FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Sir Robert Stout, late Premier of New Zealand, contributes an article entitled "An Experiment in Federation and Its Lessons." The experiment was tried in New Zealand, which, for twenty-six years was governed under a federal system, the abolition of which at present prevails was comparatively recent. The Unionists in New Zealand were mainly the large landowners and the capitalists, who imagined

that a central government would be more conservative. This belief experience has proved to be mistaken. Sir Robert Stout evidently hankers after a provincial system which had many benefits. The whole article, however, is full of information that may be of use in the discussion on the Home Rule bill. Sir Robert thinks that if England is not prepared to concede a colonial government to Ireland, there is no other course open to her but to promulgate some scheme of federation of the empire.

WHAT IS FASHION?

Miss Ada Heather Bigg sets forth the case against fashion, and points out the extent to which the progress of civilization and rapid inter-communication tend to accentuate the evils which are produced by the fluctuations of public taste. What with Butterick's patterns, which has an organ with a monthly circulation of 5,000,000, it is possible to secure the adoption of a new fashion in six months all over the world. So far from this constant change being good for trade, she thinks it is distinctly bad: "The only gainers are a limited class of experts and dealers. All the economically valuable qualities said to be developed by the necessity fashion imposes of 'keeping on the alert' can be developed by the ordinary and inevitable crisis through which staple production passes and could be better secured by a greater variety in dress at any given time."

THE TAXATION OF GROUND RENTS.

Mr. J. Powell-Williams, M.P., with the evidence of the Town Holdings Committee before him, argues that it is almost impossible to tax ground rents except by means of a modification of the death duties. The modifications which he favors he thus describes: "It implies that upon the death of an owner of the town estate a municipal succession duty should be payable by the heir or legatee calculated on the basis on which the ordinary succession duty is now reckoned. Under such a system the complications and hardships which caused Sir Thomas Farrar to adopt a tone almost of despair would not arise. There is no reason why the system should be confined to the single event of the death of the owner. A municipal duty might be levied whenever the property itself or the ground rents reserved upon it passed by sale or gift, or in any other way, to new ownership."

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *London Quarterly* gives the first place to an article on Henry Martyn, whose heroic career it contrasts with Miss Grenfell's unhappy hypochondriacal pietism. There are two articles upon poets—one on Whittier and the other on Tennyson. A brightly written paper is based upon the diaries of Sir Daniel Gooch. The reviewer who deals with Christopher Columbus says that if we want to regard Columbus as a really great man we must leave his personal character entirely out of sight and confine ourselves to his one great feat—the discovery of America. The article on "British Federation and Colonization" is largely based upon the report of the Select Committee on Colonization. The writer holds that the present system of emigration will soon be manifestly and alarmingly inadequate. Britannic confederation offers by far the most natural solution of the problem. The colonies, he thinks, could all have a share in Imperial representation, otherwise disintegration, which would degrade the United Kingdom to a fourth-rate power and jeopardize its colonies, is its certain doom. There is a review of Dr. Newman Smith's "Christian Ethics," which is the last volume of the International Christian Theological Library.

THE SCOTTISH REVIEW.

MR. F. LEGGE assigns the origin of the mediæval belief in witchcraft to the Acadians, who are rapidly becoming to be regarded as the centre and source of everything that is most familiarly believed among us. He traces the belief down across the ages through the Gnostics, down to quite recent times. He asks: "What substratum of truth is there in the stories about magic and witchcraft? I at once admit that there exists a greater body of evidence in favor of the belief in magic (whether white or black makes no difference) than of almost any other belief in the whole world, and we should all therefore have to believe in its efficacy if this evidence were trustworthy. But this is just what it is not."

BIBLICAL STUDY IN THE SCOTCH CHURCH.

MR. T. G. LAW, in a paper on "Biblical Studies in the Middle Ages," calls attention to the fact that the Scotch Church at the present time hardly contributes anything to the scientific study of the sacred text. He says: "Even among the Catholics of Germany there is little sign of life. France, notwithstanding the stimulus of M. Réan, has in this controversy produced nothing of value. The English-speaking Catholics have produced nothing at all. At no period in the history of the Roman Church has the contrast between the critical ability or learning, within and without the fold, been more marked; and at no period, comparatively speaking, has the study of the Bible been more neglected."

THE LOW DEATH-RATE.

MR. ALFRED CRESPI sums up a good deal of the evidence as to the improvement of the health in the population of the United Kingdom. Although only six people die under the same circumstances in England where seven would die in France, he is not satisfied. "Attention to minor details will save many lives, and a general death-rate of 14 or 15 in the United Kingdom is not only probable but certain before another generation is past. We are justified in expecting an annual death-rate of 12 per 1,000, and a daily sick rate of 20 per 1,000 in ordinary times, when sanitary measures, abreast of the present state of the science, are adopted."

OTHER ARTICLES.

PROFESSOR DONALDSON contributes an elaborate paper on the Scotch Education Department. MR. BEDDOE writes on "Anthropological History of Europe." MR. J. H. CRAWFORD describes the Kingdom of Fife, and there are two other articles relating to memorable incidents in Scottish history.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE review of the "Life of John Ericsson" in the current number is a very fascinating essay. There is no one so absolutely stupid as a very clever expert. Although Ericsson was a brilliant pioneer in many lines of progress, he had his limitations. "There is something pathetic in the thought that the great innovator, the sturdy rebel against prejudice, would not read a type-written letter or permit the use of a copying press, doubted the phenomena of the telephone, never rode on the elevated railway, and was taken to see the great Brooklyn bridge by stratagem. Conservatism was avenged for his many onslaughts."

It is interesting to note that Ericsson in his old days expressed his gratitude to Providence that he had made an unhappy marriage; had he married happily, he said, he would not have been able to have dedicated twenty-

five years of undivided, undisturbed attention to his profession.

THE PERILS OF COLOR BLINDNESS.

This article, "Perils of Color Blindness," calls attention to the report of the Committee on Color Vision, appointed by the council of the British Royal Society. The reviewer praises the committee for the painstaking thoroughness with which it has gone through its work, the net result of which is to affirm that four out of every hundred men are color blind. "Thus, taking the total number of sailors in the (British) mercantile marine service alone to be 120,000 (exclusive of pilots, canal and lighter men), we have about 4,600 color blind now holding positions in which the correct interpretation of colored lights is absolutely essential, and to these must be added all the thousands similarly employed and similarly deficient in the Royal Navy."

Considering that any one of these 4,600 color-blind persons may wreck a ship or a railway train at any moment, with a perfect conviction that the signals show safe when they are really at danger, the reviewer is justified in insisting upon the urgency of adopting the recommendations of the committee without delay.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is a literary paper, in the good old *Edinburgh* style of the *Dropmore Papers*, of which the reviewer speaks highly; and another of a like nature upon the life and works of Dr. Arbuthnot, one of the masters of style in an age which made style almost a religion. The reviewer thinks that the nineteenth century will leave nothing to the twentieth so charming to look back upon as the splendid companionship of which Dr. Arbuthnot was so brilliant and beloved a member. There is a somewhat learned paper on the Alchemists of Egypt and Greece, explaining what they did and what they tried to do. The review of Major Le Caron's book, under the title of "A Great Irish Conspiracy," brings to a close what is distinctly a good average number. We notice elsewhere the article on "Penury in Russia."

HARPER'S.

IN another department we quote from Rev. John W. Chadwick's "Recollections of George William Curtis."

MR. JULIAN RALPH contributes one of his marvelous though hasty aggregations of facts and statistics, this time on the subject of New Orleans, "Our Southern Capital," while Mr. Smedley enlivens the paper with dozens of illustrations of the picturesque corners which he has selected out of the numberless beautiful ones that old city affords. He finds the New Orleanist completely reconstructed:

"Over fifty per cent. of the active business men of the city are from the North and West, and the work of so-called reconstruction is partly in the hands of nature by means of intermarriage and partly left to business in the forming of commercial partnerships. I did not happen to meet a single 'hostile' there. I met only one in the course of my entire journey from St. Louis to Florida and home again. I sympathized with that one because she was an aristocratic old lady of nearly eighty years, who had been locked up in a jail for ten days for refusing to salute the soldiers who had seized her mansion for their headquarters. I was told in New Orleans that there are a few unreconstructed men there, but no one heeds them, and they are such only because in no other way than by startling and loud talking would they be able to attract attention to themselves."

The magazine gives first place to Mr. Lang's and Mr. Abbey's efforts to elucidate "Twelfth Night," Mr. Lang placing that charming comedy second in his estimation, superseding it only by "As You Like It."

THE CENTURY.

WE have made an extensive review in another department of Mr. Pierre Botkine's "A Voice for Russia."

The Rev. Washington Gladden continues his account of the Cosmopolis City Club and its organization for the purpose of fighting the glaring evils of the Cosmopolis municipal government, in a second chapter that tells how "the club gets to work." Its experience with the "practical politicians" of the City Hall, who can see no impropriety in, if they consent to see at all, the police being in league with dives and gambling dens and illegal liquor selling, is ingeniously arranged.

Mr. Clarence C. Buel, the assistant editor of the *Century*, has taken a trip to Chicago, and embodies what he saw and learned in an article entitled "Some Preliminary Glimpses of the Fair." Among other striking things he tells of are some curious propositions submitted by would-be exhibitors: "A mathematician asked for standing room where he might show the world how to square the circle. Out of Indiana came a solver of perpetual motion; he was informed that space could not be allotted for the exhibition of an idea, so he would have to bring on his machine; later he informed the committee that his self-feeding engine, which had been running a sewing machine, had unfortunately broken down, 'but the principle remained the same.' A Georgian asked for a concession to conduct a cockpit, and another son of the South knew of a colored child which was an anatomical wonder, and could be had by stealing it from its mother; for a reasonable sum he was willing to fill the office of kidnapper. Innumerable freaks of nature have been tendered; and the pretty English barmaid has in several instances inclosed her photograph with an offer of assistance to the fair. A very serious offer came from a Spaniard, who had been disgusted with the weak attempts to give bull fights in Paris during the recent exposition. He offered to fill the brutal void at the Columbian Fair if he could be assured the privilege of producing the spectacle 'with all his real and genuine circumstances.'

"Many eccentric schemes have been offered in the shape of mechanical wonders. A tower three thousand feet high was proposed as a proper Chicago rejoinder to the Eiffel pigmy. One aspiring person conceived a building four hundred stories high; and a submarine genius proposed a suite of rooms to be excavated under Lake Michigan."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

WE have quoted in another department from the article on the "Beet Sugar Industry" by H. S. Adams, from Mr. Hale's on "Suffrage" and from Julian Hawthorne's, "June, 1893."

The *Cosmopolitan* opens with a description of Monte Carlo and Monaco by H. C. Farnham, illustrated with striking photographs. The writer, after describing in the body of his article the surroundings and manner of play, speaks of the power of the company which runs the Casino owing to the good-will it has obtained by generous donations, a liberal and honest policy in conducting play, and its care to avoid antagonism by maintaining decorum in the Casino, by excluding all natives of Monaco from its gambling privileges, by refusing admission to youths under eighteen years of age, by accepting no promissory paper from players, by managing as often as possible to

conceal any suicide that may occur, and by giving what is called "vatiique"—a passage home to any gambler who has lost all his money at play, if it be a considerable amount.

"It enjoys the patronage of many eminent men who sustain it, some by silence and some by obstructing the progress of measures directed against it; and it skillfully wins security out of the complexities of European politics. The company is sheltered from legal attack by the prince of Monaco, to whom it pays a great revenue for its privilege. It takes in not less than \$6,000,000 per year, and expends about \$2,500,000 in its maintenance and in the amusement of its 400,000 or 500,000 visitors. And it shows no signs of dying before the end of its contract in 1913."

Among the more esthetic features of the number, the chief and most delightful is a Japanese story, "Toki Murata," by Mrs. Sewall Read. It is rare that such a bright piece of work appears in the magazines, and one is scarcely prepared after reading it to hear that it is the author's first attempt. It is fittingly illustrated by Mr. George Wharton Edwards.

The *Cosmopolitan*, by a timely accident, has an illustrated article on Mr. Blaine, written by his friend, Thomas C. Crawford, well known for years as a Washington correspondent. Mr. Crawford has nothing but eulogy for his political chief and personal friend.

SCRIBNER'S.

THE February *Scribner's* is chiefly remarkable for the elaborateness and excellence of its illustrations, for which three articles on art subjects and Octave Thanet's sixth installment of "Stories of a Western Town," treated by A. B. Frost, give ample opportunity and justification. Of these "The Florentine Artist," by E. H. and E. W. Blashfield, shows what are probably the most interesting drawings. They are of Florentine life, by E. H. Blashfield. Another paper on art subjects is from Frederic Crowninshield—"The Impressions of a Decorator in Rome." The Marquis de Chambrun follows up his last month's recollections of Lincoln by a like paper on Charles Sumner.

In the editorial "Point of View" *Scribner's* editor proposes a novel plan to help aspiring World's Fair visitors in his rotary system of exchangeable summer homes:

"Let six families possessed of approximately equal incomes and imbued with mutual confidence and good will engage five sets of summer quarters and one suitable lodging in Chicago. The summer quarters should embrace such variety of allurement and climate as should promise to satisfy the greatest variety of tastes, and may be known as A, B, C, D and E. On May 1 family No. 1 shuts up its city house and goes to Chicago for a month, leaving its infants and school children with family No. 6. On June 1 family No. 1 returns, and families 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 go respectively to summer houses A, B, C, D and E. Family No. 2 goes to Chicago, sending its children to A, with family No. 1. On July 1 family No. 2 returns to A, gets its children and goes to B, where family No. 3 have been spending June. No. 3 leaves its children with No. 2 and goes to Chicago for July. August 1, family No. 3 returns to B for its children and takes them to C, where family No. 4 has been, and family No. 4 goes to the fair, leaving its children with family No. 3. On November 1 all the families will have been to the fair, each family will have been relieved of all domestic cares and expenses during its month's absence and will have enjoyed, besides its fairing, a more diversified experience of summer resorts than it could have got in any other way at anywhere near the same cost."

THE ATLANTIC.

IN the February *Atlantic* there is an article by Julius H. Ward asking for the protection of the White Mountain forests. We quote from it elsewhere. William Edward Mead tells, under the title "Books and Reading in Iceland," the result of his observations in the homes of that far land. He asserts that while in material development Iceland is about where she was in old Viking days, the Icelanders are most surprisingly progressive intellectually when one considers their isolated position and bleak surroundings. "The Lutheran priests are nearly all farmers and in many cases their mode of living differs but slightly from that of their parishioners. Some of the priests are desperately poor and can scarcely furnish bodies to go with their souls. New books are for them a luxury almost unknown. I recall one gaunt, haggard priest who was eking out a pitiful existence on the lava-bound southern coast, and who had only a Bible, a psalm book and a handful of other half-decayed volumes. At one corner of the parsonage, where we spent the night, a pile of whale's blubber made the air fragrant and emphasized the poverty of the possessor. Yet this priest had been educated at the Latin College and he even knew some English."

Horace Davis, writing on "Shakespeare and Copyright," makes it clear that the pirate publisher is far from being exclusively a modern evil.

"The truth is that respect for literary ownership is a thing of comparatively modern growth. As the literature of England increased in volume and value, that value demanded recognition and received it, first in the laws of the Stationers' monopoly, then in the copyright statute of 1710, then in partial recognition of the common law right by the courts in 1774. Since the passage of the statute of 8th Anne this protection has been extended to music, drawings, painting and statuary; stage right has been introduced in the case of plays, and, last of all, international copyright has been obtained. The rights of authors rest not upon historic precedent, but upon the growth of public sentiment; it is a matter of evolution rather than of history."

Mr. Davis looks forward to a further development of public sentiment to the point of making an author's productions his property *in perpetuo*.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

THERE is in the February number an abridged republication of Herbert Maxwell's *Blackwood* article on "Servility in Dress," which is both clever and sensible. After demolishing the silk hat (stove-pipe) which, he shows, was simply invented to pander to the wounded vanity of very small men, Mr. Maxwell goes for trousers, and asserts that they only superseded the more graceful and useful knee breeches and hose because a large number of men had spindle shanks and crooked ankles. As for women—the modiste is the arch enemy of all aesthetic qualities in their physical make-up, which leads the writer to the ethical aspects of long dresses and to the conclusion of Marie Bashkirtseff, that long, tripping, trailing, hampering, mud-gathering dresses were originated simply because there were physical uglinesses for them to hide.

"She came to the conclusion that the sentiment of physical modesty was one arising from a sense of one's own imperfection; that if one could be quite conscious of perfect proportion and beauty, there would cease to be any motive or impulse to conceal the body and limbs. Perhaps it is as well that misgivings on this point are

pretty universal; but, seeing that it is fixed by an utterly arbitrary rule what portions of the body may be displayed and what may be concealed, it may be permitted to enter a protest against the tyranny which forbids one young lady to show her ankles because another one finds it expedient to conceal hers."

Prof. E. P. Evans contributes one of his readable "animal intelligence" articles, this time on the curious subject of "Æstheticism and Religion in Animals." In addition to the well-known acquirements of the higher orders of apes, Prof. Evans believes that birds take pleasure in their gorgeous plumage, citing the vanity of the peacock and the bird of paradise, and that they enjoy the harmony of their singing, which seems very believable if one watches the raptures of a mocking bird or song sparrow or canary.

"Not only do some species of monkeys, like the chimpanzees and sokos, get up concerts of their own in the depths of the forest, but dogs, which are generally supposed to be decidedly unmusical, also discriminate between tunes and express their preferences or aversions in an unmistakable manner."

THE CHARITIES REVIEW.

WE review elsewhere the sketch of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, by William M. F. Round. Prof. William P. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, has a valuable article on "Sanitation in Relation to the Poor," in which he says :

"The death rate is stated to be from two to three times greater among the very poor than among those better situated. But it is not only as to the influence of unsanitary conditions upon the health, but upon the whole physical, mental and moral constitution of those subjected to them, that we wish information. It is of course self-evident that insufficient and wretched food, filthy surroundings, close and impure air and overcrowding must affect not only the health, but also the habits and morals of those subjected to such an environment. Is any moral regeneration possible under such circumstances? Is not the first step a regeneration of the physical environment?"

Francis H. White, M.A., tells of "Placing Out New York Children in the West." No less than seventy-five thousand children have been taken out of wretched environments and distributed over the western country by the New York Children's Aid Society since 1857.

Helen Zimmern contributes a readable article on "The Parisian Municipal Refuges for Working Women," and Alfred Bishop Mason writes on "The Ethics of Usury and Interest."

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

UNDER the new management of the National History Company and the editorship of Gen. James Grant Wilson, we find the *Magazine of American History* enlarged and more fully illustrated, with a new cover and with brilliant promises for the future, including a reduction in its price.

General Wilson contributes two articles to this number, the first of which, "Society in New York in the Early Days of the Republic," is rather the most important in the number. He also writes on Bayard Taylor. The Rev. Daniel Van Pelt tells of Mrs. Lamb's life and work, her talented conduct of the *Magazine* and her extraordinarily prolific writing in other fields.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE number for January 1 contains an article on "Ballanche," by M. Emile Faguet, who not long ago gave us a study of Edgar Quinet. Ballanche, who had a certain spiritual kinship with Quinet, though his name is less well known outside France, was a mystic philosopher, occupying an important position in the religious movement of the early nineteenth century. Less brilliant than Chateaubriand, but with deeper convictions—not to say more serious—he has dazzled fewer imaginations and awakened a response in more souls. He had a firm faith in Christianity, but believed in progress, not in reaction—just then an uncommon combination. He called De Maistre and his disciples "the Jews of the ancient law." The whole article is well worth study.

MEMORIES OF A MASSACRE.

M. Gaston Deschamps gives us a second paper on the "Isle of Chios" more solid than the first and abounding in historical information, but still very interesting reading. Here and there he came across stray survivors of the terrible massacre of Easter, 1822. Nothing shows more clearly how the position of affairs has changed than the fact that such things were possible seventy years ago.

SERMON REPORTING IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

M. Ch. V. Langlois, writing on "Pulpit Eloquence in the Middle Ages," notes the immense number of Latin sermons which have come down to us, especially from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. This, at first sight, seems a strange fact, considering that very few, if any, of an average congregation in those days could have understood them; but it is explained when we know that the sermons, though preached in the vulgar tongue, were *reported* in Latin, as being a language more compact and convenient to write in, and, moreover, understood by all ecclesiastics, among whom, alone, the written sermon would circulate. MSS. were frequently borrowed from one monastery by another. Of other articles we may mention M. Bourigault-Ducoudray's on "Wagner at Bayreuth," and M. Valbert's review of Father Ohrwalder's "Ten Years' Captivity in the Soudan."

In the number for January 15 M. E. Lavisse brings down his papers on Frederick the Great to the accession of that monarch. M. Victor du Bled concludes his papers on "Old-Time Actors and Actresses." It contains much out-of-the-way knowledge and very readable gossip about Molé, Lekain, Vestris and other great names of the stage. M. C. de Varigny writes on "Woman in the United States." There is nothing very striking in his article, but the sketch of Elizabeth Patterson—Madame Jerome Bonaparte, to which a great part of it is devoted—is interesting. He looks on her as a representative figure among American women, exemplifying, on the one hand, the strong attraction Europe has for them, on the other the action of what he calls the two great factors in their lives—energy of will and the love of money—as a means of action, not an end in itself.

ONE OR MORE SPECIES OF MEN?

M. F. Brunetière departs, for once, from his usual line of elegant literary criticism—*à la Lang and Saintsbury*. This time he contributes a solid article on "The Struggle of Race and the Philosophy of History," being a review of a still more solid German book by Professor Gumplovitz, of the University of Gratz. This writer's main conten-

tion appears to be that the view which regards mankind as one species is erroneous, for animals of the same species do not prey on each other—"hawks dinna pike-oat hawks' een"—and perpetual war between man and man is the fundamental law of existence—therefore, there must be several species of men. The dislike of one race for another, he says, is a natural, ineradicable instinct, with no cause that we can penetrate, beyond the mere fact of their difference; and if they come in contact, it must have its way, till the weaker is destroyed. M. Brunetière, while praising the professor's book as a book, is far from agreeing with all its conclusions, among which, as he says, there is more than one paradox.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Vicomte de Vogüé is still devoting himself to the historic by-ways of the French Revolution. This time he reviews the Comte d'Antraigues's *Mémoirs* in his usual felicitous style. M. Cherbuliez's serial maintains its interest, and may, we think, take rank with his best work.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

IN the current *Nouvelle* we have the second and third acts of the French version of Ibsen's new play. M. Marcelin Pellet contributes an article on "Naples in the Sixteenth Century," chiefly consisting of scandalous stories raked out of the unpublished *Corona* MS. M. Fernand Engreand has a readable enough paper on the history of New Year's presents, which he traces back to the earliest times. It may be news to some readers that they were proscribed under the First Revolution. The Republican Calendar fixed the beginning of the year for September 22. Nevertheless, the Parisians, as noted in Mercier's diary, were selfish and frivolous enough to stick to the old date, "fixé par l'affreux Charles IX." And, in 1794, it was forbidden under pain of death to celebrate the "monarchical New Year's day" by visits and presents or even by the traditional salutation, "Bon jour; bon an!" The production of articles on the history of past relations between France and Russia goes on industriously; this time one is supplied by M. Paul Fanchille, "A Franco-Russian Understanding to Secure the Liberty of the Seas, 1778-1780."

The mid-January number opens with a serial ("Misère Royale"), which, under the thin disguise of "the eastern kingdom of Mosis," with its King George (formerly Prince of Breisgan) and its Queen Magda (also a German) seems about to deal with the fortunes of Roumania and its Royal Family. The author's name—M. Robert Scheffer—is one we do not remember to have seen before; and we can scarcely judge, as yet, whether his work has much merit, apart from its pretensions to "actuality." Certainly the account of the state of feeling at Court, in his fiction, coincides pretty closely with that in M. Pierre Loti's real narrative. We are glad to see the end of "Larmes d'Amante"—a sentimental and unwholesome story which is silly to an almost incredible degree. It has run on through four numbers, and, such as it is, might well have been told in one. As a rule, it seems to us, the *Nouvelle Revue*, except when it can secure the services of M. Loti, is less fortunate in fiction than the *Deux Mondes*, but there is a pretty, though slight, little story in this number, called "Les Fiançailles de la Fève," which may be further recommended as entirely unobjectionable. M. William Ritter's paper on "Croatian Music" is very readable.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, POLITICAL SCIENCE AND SOCIOLOGY.

A Diary of the Salisbury Parliament, 1886-1892. By Henry W. Lucy. Octavo, pp. 542. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$5.

Mr. Henry W. Lucy's volume on the Salisbury Parliament seems to us a far more important and valuable piece of contemporary historical writing than Mr. Lucy himself would be likely to consider it. The parliamentary movement is so rapid and so kaleidoscopic in its changes, that one who would be well versed in politics needs a good running summary, at once readable, accurate and intelligent, which will refresh his mind as to the occurrences of an administration or a distinct period. The Salisbury Parliament was an almost unprecedentedly long one, and Mr. Lucy has fixed it for us in these graphic pages in a manner which may well save a vast amount of fumbling through old newspaper files. The illustrations by Harry Furniss include sketches of some two score well-known figures in the House of Commons. They are humorous sketches, yet not too much exaggerated for recognition as portraits, and they also have a genuine historical value. We have in the United States a large number of people who maintain a fairly good formal knowledge of English politics, but lack that intimate acquaintance with personages and methods which would throw light upon many of the serious movements of British life. This volume of Mr. Lucy's may be commended to all students of politics who wish to know how the current system in England really works. We would respectfully suggest to Mr. Amos J. Cummings, M. C., that he give us a companion volume, which shall cover the two Congresses of the recent administration—namely, Speaker Reed's Congress and Speaker Crisp's Congress.

Russia Under Alexander III., and in the Preceding Period. Translated from the German of H. Von Samson-Himmelstierna. Octavo, pp. 342. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

The emergence of Russia as a great factor in the modern world is so remarkable that the curiosity of Europe and America refuses to be satisfied. Every new book on Russia is welcomed from whatsoever source. The present volume, "Russia Under Alexander III.," is upon the whole a rather incoherent performance. It bears very conspicuously the names of J. Morrison, M.A., and Felix Von Volkovsky. Upon close examination the reader ascertains that Mr. Morrison is simply the translator, and that Mr. Volkovsky has written an introduction and has kindly volunteered to "edit" the book. The inquirer is at length rewarded by the discovery that the author of the book, for whom Mr. Morrison and Mr. Volkovsky apparently have small respect, is a German writer named H. Von Samson-Himmelstierna. This writer, it appears, has published in German a very voluminous work upon Russia, the most of which Mr. Volkovsky in his introduction condemns with much scorn and ridicule. Mr. V. has however, culled out certain parts of the German book which he deigns to consider as worthy to be read in England and America, and Mr. Morrison has translated them. Obviously the German author himself has not been consulted. His work has been at once mutilated and maligned by the self-appointed editors and translators. It is an extremely curious circumstance that Mr. Morrison's name as translator and Mr. Volkovsky's as editor should appear boldly upon the cover, while the author's name is totally omitted; and that upon the title page the author's name should be put in the very smallest type that could be read, while the other two gentlemen pose in large capitals. In spite of the dismembered and irresponsible character of the volume, its several chapters are valuable enough to make us think rather highly of Herr Von Samson-Himmelstierna, whatever we may think of the liberties that Mr. Morrison and Mr. Volkovsky feel themselves authorized to take with another man's production.

History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850. By James Ford Rhodes. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 1067. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$5.

The dearth of strong general histories of the United States for the period since the adoption of the Constitution, which students felt so keenly fifteen years ago, is happily no longer to be complained of. Professor Von Holst has given us his great work, Mr. James Schouler has covered with admirable

judgment the first half of this century, and other writers have made noteworthy contributions. A new and hitherto unknown historian has now come ambitiously into the field with a plan which embraces the period from 1850 to 1885. Mr. J. F. Rhodes, in the two volumes which have now been given to the public, has dealt with the period from 1850 to 1860. His work is of a quality which has secured for it immediate recognition. A more complete review of it may be expected in a later issue of this magazine.

The Tuscan Republics (Florence, Siena, Pisa, and Lucca), with Genoa. By Bella Duff. 12mo, pp. 475. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

We are glad to welcome another volume in the "Story of the Nations" series, this one being "The Tuscan Republics (Florence, Siena, Pisa, and Lucca), with Genoa," by Bella Duffy. The rapid rise and brilliant civic career of these Italian cities with their small environs—forming upon the whole the most brilliant chapter in the political and intellectual life of the middle ages—is retold in this volume in the light of the newest and most accurate scholarship.

England in Egypt. By Alfred Milner. Octavo, pp. 448. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$5.

The exceedingly timely work upon Egypt which Mr. Alfred Milner has written, and which has won a great success in London, is published in this country by Macmillan & Co. Elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW the book is extensively reviewed, as one of our principal illustrated articles.

The Campaign of Waterloo: A Military History. By John Codman Ropes. Octavo, pp. 443. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

Mr. John Codman Ropes has for a long time been a diligent student, not only of military science and military history in general, but specifically of Napoleon as a military man and of his strategy, his campaigns and his battles. This newest volume, in which Mr. Ropes reviews and retells the history of the campaign of Waterloo, is perhaps the most finished and original of all his studies. His position is impartial, and his judgment at several points reverses established opinions. The book is one which will appeal first of all to the students of military history in all countries; second, to those who are particularly interested in Napoleon as a great character, and, third, to the students of general history, who need not shun this volume as too technical for their comprehension.

The Story of the Atlantic Telegraph. By Henry M. Field. 12mo, pp. 424. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

It is well that the story of the Atlantic telegraph should be told by a writer at once so competent and so sympathetic as the Rev. Henry M. Field, D.D. He thus makes it sure that his distinguished brother, Cyrus W. Field, who passed away last year, will receive due credit from posterity for the achievement which of all others has done most to bring the separate parts of the world into close human relationship with one another. This is a volume which ought to be put into the hands of every spirited and intelligent boy. It is at once biography, history, literature, science, adventure and romance.

From Adam's Peak to Elephanta: Sketches in Ceylon and India. By Edward Carpenter. 12mo, pp. 379. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.50.

Mr. Edward Carpenter has used his pen in both poetry and prose, to discuss the social problems of civilized England. His present book consists of a series of sketches of social life and elements of progress as they exist to-day in Ceylon and the various parts of India. They have the merit and the avowed incompleteness of "first impressions." Mr. Carpenter has had peculiar advantages in his attempt to see deeply into the present religious and economic conditions of the masses in the countries he discusses. The forces of a new era are at work in India more quietly, perhaps, but no less irresistibly than in Japan, and the author closes the book with some fifty pages upon the very interesting topic, "The Old Order and

the New Influence. From his study of traditional teaching, esoteric religious lore, and the life of the various classes in modern India, Mr. Carpenter comes "with renewed assurance of the essential oneness of humanity." The book has a very pleasant literary style, and there are descriptions of natural scenery on many pages. It is a well bound and well illustrated volume.

The World's Representative Assemblies of To-day. A Study in Comparative Legislation. By Edmund K. Alden. Paper, 8vo, pp. 50. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

The last is in the Johns Hopkins University Studies, following Dr. Gould's valuable essay on the "Social Condition of Labor," is a very useful and accurate digest of information about the legislatures of various countries and States, entitled "The World's Representative Assemblies of To-day." Mr. Alden brings together a large number of facts as to the variations in the mode of representation and in the conduct of parliamentary business in different countries, and concludes with a tabulation a more complete and up-to-date than any to be found elsewhere.

Why Government at All? By William H. Van Ornum. 12mo, pp. 368. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. New York: Humboldt Publishing Company. \$1.50.

Mr. William H. Van Ornum, who until lately had supposed as a matter of course that the entire redemption of society lay in the single-tax scheme of Mr. Henry George, informs us that he has within the past year discovered that this was all wrong. He has accordingly set to work to find out a new way to cure all social ills, and, having concentrated his mind upon the task for some months, he has completed his system and now publishes it to the world. It is not an original discovery with Mr. Van Ornum, although he seems to suppose that it is. His solution is the abandonment of all government and of all law. He holds that laws are the real obstacles to the progress of the human race, and that everything will come right of itself if the barriers are removed. He is a peaceful anarchist, however, and does not wish to overthrow the law by violence. His method is first the conversion of "the people" to his view, wherupon "the people," through their representatives in Congress, in the State legislatures, etc., will cut off taxation. They will cease to grant appropriations and will repeal revenue laws, and consequently the Government will die gently for want of sustenance. Mr. Van Ornum's book is by no means a worthless one. For certain purposes it has a considerable value.

Nullification, Secession, Webster's Argument. By Caleb William Loring. 12mo, pp. 183. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

There was a day when the theoretical rightness or wrongness of the doctrines of nullification and secession was of immense consequence. They have been practically settled, and there is nothing vital at present to be gained by a further discussion of them. The author of this little book, however, is not disposed to tolerate without a vigorous reply the occasional statements one finds in current historical and political literature to the effect that there may have been some justification from the strictly legal point of view in the Calhoun doctrine.

THEOLOGY, RELIGION AND ETHICS.

The Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch. By Charles Augustus Briggs, D.D. 12mo, pp. 271. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.65.

Dr. Briggs' studies upon the first six books of the Old Testament have been steadily continued now for nearly thirty years and they are very largely summed up in the present volume. At just this juncture of affairs the book will, of course, be of very unusual interest, and Dr. Briggs has aimed to make it capable of wide and popular use. He has therefore written in non-technical language in so far as possible, and has thrown open to the average reader a clear statement of the principles of the "Higher Criticism" and its results when applied to the particular field with which Dr. Briggs has so long concerned himself.

The Life of Jesus Critically Examined. By David Friedrich Strauss. Second edition. Octavo, pp. 784. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$4.50.

The half century and more which has passed since the "Leben Jesu" of Strauss was first published (1835) has seen immense changes in Christian thought. His work was eminently destructive, negative, but it was the only possible out-

come and culmination of early thought and the necessary groundwork for our later-day historical knowledge of the founder of Christianity. It will always rank as a standard work because of its historical position, and as a fearless, candid criticism it will always remain a helpful stimulus to minds that are independently searching for truth. These statements may be affirmed quite independently of any assent to the conclusions which the German thinker reached. All lovers of George Eliot know that her deep philosophic sense grew out of actual philosophical study, and there are not a few who appreciate her novels better after mastering with her the thought of the "Leben Jesu." The present edition is her translation of the fourth German edition, and has a most interesting, wisely-tempered introduction by the great present-day theologian—Otto Pfeiderer.

The Doctrine of God. By Rev. Francis J. Hall, M.A. 12mo, pp. 148. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Company. 50 cents.

"The Doctrine of God" is the first of a series of theological outlines intended for text-book use, "written from the Anglo-Catholic standpoint." For the sake of clearness and condensation the book takes a catechetical form. The author is Instructor of Theology in the Western Theological Seminary (Chicago).

Some American Churchmen. By Frederic Cook Morehouse. 12mo, pp. 248. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Company. \$1.

The volume consists of ten biographical sketches, with portraits of leading lights in the history of the Episcopal church in America. The list includes Bishops Samuel Seabury, William White, John Henry Hopkins, and closes with James DeKoven, Warden of Racine College. The book makes a pleasant appearance.

Guild and Bible Class Text-Books. Edited by Rev. A. H. Charters and J. A. McClymont. Paper, 16mo. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. Each 25 cents.

Four members of the above series have appeared. They are of convenient pocket size, bound in stiff paper covers, written in a scholarly but popular style and intended primarily to reach a class of intelligent young workmen who are interested in the subjects treated. They seem to us admirable, and in the spirit of the best, frank, and reverent study of topics connected with the Bible and the Christian religion. The four volumes before us, each written by a scholar divine, are "The Church of Scotland" and (of wider interest to Americans) "Handbook of Christian Evidences," "The New Testament and Its Writers," and "Life and Conduct."

The Gospel of Matthew in Greek. Edited by Archibald Kerr and Herbert Cushing Tolman. 12mo, pp. 141. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. New York: Humboldt Publishing Company. \$1.

This volume contains the Greek text of the Gospel of Matthew, with a corresponding vocabulary, in type which will be a great pleasure to the scholar's eye. The editors—Professors Alexander Kerr and Herbert Cushing Tolman, of the University of Wisconsin—state that it is their aim in this New Testament series to emphasize above all else the individuality of the separate writers. To this end they have used notes and convenient typographical resources.

Bible Studies. By Henry Ward Beecher. 12mo, pp. 438. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. \$1.50.

This new volume from the pulpit utterances of the great preacher is another witness to his thoroughly modern spirit. In it John R. Howard has edited from the stenographic notes of Ellinwood a series of lectures or discussions from Old Testament subjects which Beecher gave in his own pulpit in 1878-79. Throughout there is that originality, faith, penetration to truth and pervading human sympathy which made Beecher a great man as well as a genius. The first two chapters are sermons, and to most of our readers may prove more interesting than the studies of the patriarchs and Jewish history which follow. The first sermon upon "The Inspiration of the Bible" is thoroughly rationalistic in principle. Beecher had little sympathy with mystical rendering or forced reverence for the Bible; all the more he was free to dwell upon the helpful, human side of its truths. "I am in favor of seeing the Word of God handled in the way that any other documents would naturally be handled, by well-ascertained laws of reason applied to interpretation." His theology was far more personal than systematic, but his definition of inspiration, nevertheless, or rather just for that reason, coincides with the view of many to-day. "Inspiration is an action of the divine mind upon the human mind, either in the mass

or as individuals, so as to secure—what? Such a presentation of the truth as shall work toward morality and spiritualized manhood."

Men and Morals. By the Rev. James Stalker, D.D. 12mo, pp. 178. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

Rev. James Stalker, D.D., of Glasgow, was last year the incumbent of the famous "Yale Lectureship on Preaching." His present volume, "Men and Morals," includes among other chapters a number of sermons and addresses which he gave before Yale University and at Mr. Moody's educational institution at Northfield, Mass. Dr. Stalker states that his "sole endeavor has been to handle a few important themes of faith and conduct in a way that may be found instructive and readable, particularly by young men." His thought and writing are characterized by a straightforward, manly tone, sensible, clear and in touch with the religious needs of our time.

Victory Through Surrender. A Message Concerning Consecrated Living. By the Rev. B. Fay Mills. 16mo, pp. 74. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 50 cents.

The Rev. B. Fay Mills is a young preacher who has been a marked power as an evangelist in many sections of the country during the past few years. His treatment of personal religious questions is eminently Biblical, but is perfectly free from cant and emotional excess. The little volume, "Victory Through Surrender," and others from his pen, which the Fleming H. Revell Company publish, ought to have wide circulation and usefulness.

"No Beginning;" or, The Fundamental Fallacy. By William H. Maple. 12mo, pp. 166. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. New York: Humboldt Pub. Co. \$1.

The old idea of a "creation out of nothing," which was taught to a good many of us when we were youngsters—is—to use a familiar expression—"about played out." Mr. Maple's thesis is very well sustained in so far as it combats that idea. He employs the resources of both logic and scientific discovery in a convincing and common-sense way, and ought not to offend the feelings of the most orthodox who is willing to argue honestly. Mr. Maple's metaphysical study does not seem to have been as profound as his scientific study, and we question the advisability of connecting such subjects as eternal punishment and the personality of God with the main theme of his book—the eternity of matter—as they do not necessarily have any direct relation to it. However, the author explains that he writes from a somewhat personal standpoint.

The Unending Genesis; or, Creation Ever Present. By H. M. Simmons. Paper, 16mo, pp. 111. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co. New York: Humboldt Publishing Company. 25 cents.

The Cause of the Toiler: A Labor Day Sermon. By Jenkin Lloyd Jones. Paper, 16mo, pp. 32. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 10 cents.

These pamphlets are number nineteen and number twenty, respectively, of the "Unity Library." The former is written by a Unitarian clergyman of Minneapolis, and treats in a very intelligent, reverent spirit the main steps in the evolution of the earth and life upon it, from the standpoint of one who opposes the old idea of "creation." The "Cause of the Toiler" is "A Labor Day Sermon," by Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, one of the most popular Unitarian preachers of Chicago.

Truth in Fiction: Twelve Tales with a Moral. By Paul Carus. Octavo, pp. 128. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. \$1.

Dr. Paul Carus is very well known as a temperate, scientific thinker in psychological and ethical matters. The tales which we find in "Truth in Fiction" are well told, but are very thin cloaks beneath which the author shows his views in the field of rationalistic religion. Dr. Carus belongs to the iconoclasts of our day who are more truly regarded as helpful, hopeful builders. There is a considerable element of humor in some of these sketches, serious as they are in purpose.

Proofs of Evolution. By Nelson C. Parshall. 12mo, pp. 70. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. New York: Humboldt Pub. Co. 50 cents.

In language as simple as can be used for the purpose this essay gives a "systematic concise and comprehensive presentation of the foundation and theory of evolution." It was originally delivered as one of a series of popular lectures before the Brooklyn Ethical Association.

A Modern Catechism. By Ursula N. Gestefeld. Paper, 12mo, pp. 63. New York: Lovell, Gestefeld & Co. 25 cents.

We commend the spirit which lies behind such books as this—books which endeavor to reverentially rationalize our religious conceptions. From a church standpoint Mrs. Gestefeld is rather radical, but a striving for a higher statement of truth always involves the liability of error.

BIOGRAPHY, TRAVEL AND FOLK LORE.

The Family Life of Heinrich Heine. By Baron Ludwig von Embden. 12mo, pp. 373. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.50.

One almost dreads to open a volume which reveals the private life of so suffering, sensitive a poet as Heine. Yet no lover of literature can afford to pass by a book of such importance as the one Mr. De Kay has translated. No closer approach to the actual, daily life and thought of Heine as a man can be asked than is here given. The book is based upon one hundred and twenty-two letters of the poet, mostly to his mother and sister, and contains also his will and certain letters connected with his death. There are four excellent portraits, one being from a drawing of Heine in his Göttingen student days, and another from the statue at Corfu. As to the translation, it is enough to say that it is by a poet, and by one who says of Heine: "He was a very wonderful poet; why ask for more?"

Eminent Persons: Biographies reprinted from the *Times*. Vol. I. 1870-1875. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Volume One of "Eminent Persons; Biographies Reprinted from the [London] *Times*," covers the years from 1870 to 1875, and is made up very largely of obituary notices. The list of names includes many notable men in every field of public activity and incidentally constitutes a valuable necrology for its period. A biographical notice written at the time of a great man's death, if candid and clear-sighted, has a certain worth which cannot belong to any later estimate. Among the most familiar names in this volume are Napoleon Third, John Stuart Mill, M. Guizot, John Herschel, Macready, Canon Kingsley and Livingstone.

The Life of Catherine Booth, the Mother of the Salvation Army. By F. de L. Booth-Tucker. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 687-704. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$3.50.

Of "The Life of Catherine Booth," our readers will find an extended notice under our heading "The New Books," in the February number. The American publisher is Fleming H. Revell.

The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth, Mountaineer, Scout, Pioneer and Chief of the Crow Nation. New Edition. 12mo, pp. 440. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

To American readers this will be one of the most interesting members of Macmillan & Co.'s Adventure Series. It is a new edition, with preface by Charles G. Leland, of the dictated autobiography of one of the boldest scouts and Indian adventurers of the middle of our century. Beckwourth, born in Virginia and having some negro blood in his veins, came into contact with the savages of the Western States not only as frontiersman, but as resident and even chief among them. There is adventure enough in his account to satisfy the strongest appetite, but it has the elements of reality and historical importance. In its way the book is as entertaining and valuable as Parkman's "Oregon Trail." There are illustrations and an attractive covering.

On the Highways of Europe. By Jules Michelet. 12mo, pp. 449. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.50.

Jules Michelet, the historian of the French Revolution, was a man with a wide range of healthy interests. He wrote a very fascinating book, for instance, upon "The Bird," which showed him to be an observer of nature as well as of social crisis. Mary J. Serr has translated into fitting English his observations upon customs, scenery, social conditions, great buildings, works of art, etc., as he found them in England, Holland, Switzerland and the Tyrol during the Thirties. M. Michelet has introduced a good many historical allusions, but the work has the charm of great simplicity and is written in a most interesting way, from the personal standpoint.

Blackfoot Lodge Tales. The Story of a Prairie People.
By George Bird Grinnell. 12mo, pp. 325. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.75.

About four years ago Mr. George Bird Grinnell published his "Pawnee Hero Stories and Folk-Tales." The volume which now appears is of the same stamp and purpose as the former one. It reports in simple English, without comment, stories which the author has heard directly from the Blackfoot Indians. These tales are remarkable frequently in their insight into religious questions, etc., and picture as nothing else could do so well the imaginative working of the Indian's mind. They have a value to literature, or folk-lore, and one—already well recognized—to ethnology. Mr. Grinnell complains, as every one who has had a deep and long acquaintance with the "Wards of the Nation" is inclined to do, that the average American philanthropist and legislator knows very little of the real character of the Indian. The features of the book which belong to the publisher's function are throughout excellent, as usual.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND THE DRAMA.

An Old Woman's Outlook in a Hampshire Village. By Charlotte M. Yonge. 12mo, pp. 285. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Charlotte Yonge has in this delightful book turned her pen, master of English chronicles, to the record of Nature's year in a quiet English village. There are here and there touches upon local peasant customs, but the larger portion of the volume is occupied with charming portrayal of bird-life, flowers, the succession of storm and sunshine and kindred subjects. These observations are those of a thoughtful, literary mind, with a keen sense for the beautiful in nature, and there is no unwelcome intrusion of matter foreign to a quiet spirit. One chapter is given to each of the months. The book ought to go on the shelf with White of Selborne, although far more artistic than the old naturalist's record.

Browning and Whitman: A Study in Democracy. By Oscar L. Triggs. 16mo, pp. 153. New York : Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

Several members of the "Dilettante Library" have already been devoted to Browning or to Whitman. Mr. Triggs has made a serious, enthusiastic study of the two authors as prophets of democratic principle. In the course of the book he says considerable of Blake, Wagner, etc., and some of his comparisons may seem rather far-fetched. He thoroughly believes in democracy, in Whitman and in Browning. A very chief value of the essay is the fact that it adds one more voice to those who are demanding a new school of criticism, which shall break the traditional aesthetic bonds and interpret literature in its relations to real contemporary life.

The Art of Worldly Wisdom. By Balthasar Gracian. 16mo, pp. 252. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.

The English critic Mr. Joseph Jacobs, translates for the "Golden Treasury Series" the "Oráculo Manual" of Balthasar Gracian. Gracian was a Spanish Jesuit of the early part of the 17th century, and the work whose title Mr. Jacobs translates "The Art of Worldly Wisdom" is a book of maxims. These are the clever, somewhat cynical, bits of advice which a man who knew the world gave in regard to winning success and station. They are elevated, but not "too much so," and their principal value is a literary one. It is interesting to know from Mr. Jacobs's introduction—which is a dainty, very pleasant piece of writing—that Gracian's maxims were very constantly read by Schopenhauer.

The Crusaders: An Original Comedy of Modern London Life. By Henry Arthur Jones. 12mo, pp. 131. New York : Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Henry Arthur Jones is a London dramatist of achievement and standing. "The Crusaders" was presented in the Avenue Theatre, London, in 1891, and is a study of some of the foibles of social reform in our own time. Mr. William Archer, who writes an interesting preface to the drama, says of it: "The germ of the play in the author's mind was not a personage or a situation, but a theme—that of social idealism." He tells us also that "satirical romance" is a better term for the play than "comedy."

The Parsifal of Wagner. Translated from the French of Maurice Kufferath. 12mo, pp. 300. New York : United States Book Company. \$1.25.

This is a translation of a most interesting work to lovers of Wagner and old German epics. The author of the French original was Maurice Kufferath, and the dedication of the

translation is to no less famous a name in musical circles than Anton Seidl. The historical sources of the opera are thoroughly dealt with—the versions of the *Parzival* legend as presented by the French Chrétien de Troies and Wolfram von Eschenbach. We are then shown how Wagner shaped this material by the mighty genius of his poetic mind and musical art into the opera, and the book closes with a detailed view of the score itself. Aside from the deep interest in the particular subject, the work is very valuable as giving insight into the way in which a great poetic mind masters and molds the work of his predecessors. A large number of excellent illustrations add very much to the pleasure which the reading matter gives.

FICTION.

Children of the King. A Tale of Southern Italy. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 320. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.

This is another addition to the lengthening list of Mr. Crawford's novels, which gives no evidence that it is approaching completion. "The Children of the King" is very simple in plot, being essentially a psychological study of the love of a young peasant Italian seaman for a woman far above him in social rank. Mr. Crawford recurs to the conservative ideas of marriage which hold among the Italian nobility, and pictures, with the fidelity he has taught us to expect, Italian scenery and something of the technique of the seaman's craft. But the centre of interest lies in the simple, passionate nature of the young seaman himself. The novel is eminently one of character, although the tragic outcome will increase the interest with such readers as like "incident" in a story.

The Pilgrims. A Story of Massachusetts. By John R. Musick. 12mo, pp. 376. New York : Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50.

"The Pilgrims" is volume five of the "Columbian Historical Novels." Some of its characters are connected with those that appear in the volume dealing with the early history of St. Augustine, which fact gives a certain fictional continuity to the series. Mr. Musick's story, however, is quite subservient to his historical purpose. He portrays briefly the life of the Pilgrims in Holland and traces the history of the Plymouth settlement (and incidentally that of all the colonies) up to the time of the celebrated confederation of the New England colonies in 1643. This most interesting and familiar period has been successfully treated.

Lost Illusions. By Honoré de Balzac. 12mo, pp. 416. Boston : Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

From time to time the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has referred to Miss Wormeley's translations of the novels of Balzac. The last addition to the series—which has already reached more than a score of volumes—contains "The Two Poets" and "Eve and David," two parts of "Lost Illusions," which belong naturally together. The third part is comparatively independent and will follow under the title "A Great Man of the Provinces in Paris."

An Old Beau, and Other Stories. By John Seymour Wood. 12mo, pp. 314. New York : Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

Mr. Wood writes in what might be considered a rather cynical, rather frivolous way, but his stories are all very readable. Four of those in the present volume have heretofore appeared in *Scribner's* and *Harper's Weekly*, and three are newly printed. The strength of Mr. Wood's fiction lies in its character drawing, and he is quite thoroughly realistic. The scene of most of the pieces of "An Old Beau" is laid in New York City.

A Born Player. By Mary West. 12mo, pp. 301. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.

If the author of "A Born Player" had given us a different denouement from the sad, unmeaning one she has chosen we should have had a very delightful story. It tells the struggles of conscience in a young Englishman of the early part of our century, who was destined to be a Methodist preacher, but was irresistibly attracted to the actor's art. He dies after having made a masterly rendering of Romeo, overcome by his enthusiasm and weak physical state due to sickness. The story is of undoubtedly artistic merit.

Nurse Elisia. By G. Manville Fenn. 12mo, pp. 317. New York : Cassell Publishing Co. \$1.

When Mr. Fenn turns his pen to fiction for mature people he makes a success of his labor. There is considerable in "Nurse Elisia" that seems a trifle overwrought, but the story

is one of great human interest: the characters are real. The tale is frankly a love story, whose characters belong to middle-class English society. The reader follows their trials with hearty, healthy absorption until they yield to the happy conclusion.

Furono Amati. A Romance. By Mrs. L. C. Ellsworth. 12mo, pp. 164. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.

The essence of the plot of this "Romance" is very simple. A young Italian shoeblock of New York City is found to have musical talent. In the course of time he wins a large success and becomes the fashion of select New York society. He has been in love from childhood with a girl of the most aristocratic circles, who happened to meet him on the street one day. Through his musical position he obtains her hand and they live a few happy, passionate months together, when he perceives that she no longer really loves him and murders her, committing suicide at the same time. The theme is an old one, but readers of sentimental novels of this class will very probably find the book satisfactory.

Three Greek Tales. By Walter Phelps Dodge. 16mo, pp. 173. New York: Geo. M. Allen & Co.

The three tales which compose this little volume have been previously published in the *Hartford Post*. The author frankly acknowledges himself a disciple of the romantic school, and his stories have the "dreamy, remote atmosphere which he has aimed to produce. There is much beauty in these pale, pathetic creations and they have doubtless a certain affinity with the scenery of Greece, as Mr. Dodge suggests. It is the present day Greece of a modern man's imagination, however, and we must not take the title "Greek Tale," as at all applicable to the stories in the classical sense. They might in some truth be compared in style with Mr. Winter's poems.

At the Threshold. By Laura Dearborn. The "Unknown" Library. 16mo, pp. 144. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 75 cents.

This new number of the "Unknown Library" is in a semi-mystical vein, and takes the reader beyond the gates of death, showing him the life of the blessed. Although the author's conception of Heaven seems to be a somewhat sensuous one, the book is well written and treats incidentally of some moral, religious questions in an excellent way.

The Chief Factor: A Tale of the Hudson's Bay Company. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo, pp. 265. New York: The Home Publishing Company.

Mr. Gilbert Parker will win fresh laurels for himself by this addition to the works bearing his name. "The Chief Factor" is a highly interesting story with scenes alternating between Scotland and the wilder portions of British America. We catch a glimpse of the life in a trader's fort amid the wilds of nature, and a number of Indian characters—a beautiful girl among them—are introduced. It is a tale of love, told with fidelity and insight into real life. Within the covers is another story called "A Ricochet," written in a more realistic style, which works out its plot—again of love—in the city of Winnipeg. While not to be considered really great fiction, both of these stories are exceedingly successful.

Thumb-Nail Sketches of Australian Life. By C. Haddon Chambers. 12mo, pp. 268. New York: Tait Sons & Co. \$1.

Mr. C. Haddon Chambers is author of "Captain Swift," "The Idler" and other works. In "Thumb-Nail Sketches" we find a large number of "stories of incident" some humorous, some pathetic, some tragic. The title is somewhat misleading, as only a few of the sketches deal in a really direct manner with Australian life. The origin and flavor of the book are English.

From Headquarters: Odd Tales Picked up in the Volunteer Service. By Albert Frye. 12mo, pp. 219. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. \$1.25.

The author dedicates his volume to the Massachusetts regiment of volunteer militia to which he belongs. He gives us a considerable number of stories of war-time as a volunteer soldier saw it. These are excellent in their way, some have been in print already, and it is no detraction from their interest that the author says: "This is a collection of chance yarns." A few sketches deal with the life at camp, which occupies a few days of our present citizen militia each year, and we believe there is here a new field where much more valuable material for fiction might be gleaned. The genial atmosphere of an old soldier's pipe and chat pervade every page.

POETRY.

The Poems of William Watson. 12mo, pp. 289. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

American lovers of contemporary literature now have the opportunity of possessing in one convenient, tasteful volume the poems of Mr. William Watson. It is already too late to question the young English poet's true individuality or power, and events have conspired with worth to make him, just now, the central figure of interest in English literature. He is English professedly and of choice. As he himself tells us:

"I cannot boast myself cosmopolite;
I own to 'insularity,' although
'Tis fallen from fashion, as full well I know."

Not a few of his poems are too thoroughly "occasional" in character to very deeply interest the American reader who loves poetry *per se*. If Mr. Watson is somewhat narrow, from a cosmopolitan point of view, and quite frequently moralizing in tone, we at least know always "where to find him"—a thing sometimes as comforting in literature as in life. His individuality, though molded into various poetic forms, shows itself in every page. There is to-day among young writers so much worship of merely technical excellence that we readily forgive a few slip-shod rhymes and clumsy lines in a poet who brings so rich an offering of emotion and thought as Mr. Watson. His technical quality is in the main true and artistic, but he counts it among his means, not among his ends. Such of our readers as are yet unacquainted with Mr. Watson's poetic position, we refer to his poem called "Wordsworth's Grave," and the one addressed to Professor Dowden. The latter embodies—partially at least—the story of his poetic evolution, for referring respectively to Shelley, Keats and Wordsworth, he says:

"The first voice, then the second in their turn
Had sung me captive; this voice sung me free."

Adzuma; or, the Japanese Wife. A Play in Four Acts. By Sir Edwin Arnold. 16mo, pp. 176. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Sir Edwin Arnold continues to give to the world the results of his study of Japanese social life and of his peculiar delight in Japanese women, in "Adzuma." This is a play in four acts which has for its principal theme the fidelity of a Japanese wife in the older feudal times of the country. The drama is a tragedy and it is unnecessary to say that it is dignified and written in the author's well-known style. An extract from the prologue may give a clue to the essence of the plot and outcome:

* * * * * here shall you see
How "dear to Heaven is saintly chastity,"
And Death himself but friend and minister
To Adzuma and noble hearts like her.

The paper, printing and binding are excellent and in keeping with the theme.

Malmördra: A Metrical Romance. By Joseph I. C. Clarke. 12mo, pp. 92. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

In "Robert Emmet," Mr. Clarke wrote a tragedy of Irish history, of which Mr. Justin McCarthy wrote: "I admire it very much. It is bold, striking, dramatic—in very true sense, poetic." Save for the that Malmördra is a romance, the quotation would apply to it. The scenes are laid amidst the warlike conflicts of Dane with Irish upon the coast of the Emerald Isle in the ninth century. It is a tragic story of ancient war and love and fierce hate, told in a very masterly way.

Under King Constantine. Octavo, pp. 129. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.50.

This book, which appears anonymously, contains three beautiful and noble poems in the same spirit as Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." They are legends of the Round Table, and the author succeeds well in lifting the reader into the ideal atmosphere which poesy associates with chivalrous, mediæval knighthood of the more spiritualized type. The simplicity and tender strength of the diction are admirable. Love for women and the higher resolves of the soul which purify and master that love constitute the golden threads of the stories of "Sanpear," "Kathanal" and "Christalan."

Poems: Lyrical and Dramatic. By John Henry Brown. 12mo, pp. 204. Ottawa, Canada: J. Durie & Son.

Mr. Brown's book hails from the lower St. Lawrence region, being published at Ottawa. The lyrics (including a

number of sonnets) of love, nature, life and literature are clear-cut technically and of real poetic feeling. The dramatic poem, "A Mad Philosopher," occupies about half the book and introduces Napoleon, Talleyrand and Thomas Jefferson.

Songs and Sonnets, and Other Poems. By Maurice Francis Egan. 16mo, pp. 201. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

The lyrical and narrative poems of Maurice Francis Egan are simple in structure and very enjoyable both as to musical qualities and as to thought. The author has evidently been an appreciative reader of Romance literature, but the poetic insight and feeling of these poems are individual. One cannot help noticing what a large number of volumes of excellent poetry McClurg & Co. have recently issued.

The Columbian Memorial Edition of Robert W. Stout's Poetical Works. 12mo, pp. 298. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton. \$1.50.

Mr. Stout's "Columbian Memorial Edition" of his poetry contains a cut of the Statue of Liberty and one or two views of the Chicago Exposition. He is patriotic to Chicago and to his country. The poems include many good thoughts on patriotism, liberty, reform, etc., told in very passable verse.

Beatrice: A Tragedy in Four Acts. By ? Boston: H. N. Wilson & Co.

This is another addition to the constantly increasing stream of dramatic production in America. It is a drama of very tragical conclusion, whose incidents, according to the author, have "no historical value." There is nothing of the classical spirit in the play, to our mind, but there is considerable interest inherent in the rather complicated plot.

This Canada of Ours, and Other Poems. By J. D. Edgar, M.P. 16mo, pp. 64. Toronto: William Briggs.

This little volume of verse by J. D. Edgar, M.P., is very unpretentious, but is worthy of notice because of the marked patriotic feeling for the Dominion which is its most marked feature. The longest poem is a legend of the Ottawas.

The Course of Progress. By F. W. Schultz. 12mo, pp. 103. New York: The Argyle Press.

A didactic poem in pentameter couplets upon statecraft and social progress. Those interested in such poems will find this metrically correct, optimistic, and occasionally rising to genuine lyrical effect.

JUVENILE BOOKS.

The Grand Chaco. By George Manville Fenn. 12mo, pp. 388. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.50.

Boys who like a book full of interesting, healthy adventure in rather wild lands will be pleased with "The Grand Chaco." It relates in a conversational tone the supposed adventures of a company in search for botanical specimens in the Argentine Republic. Much of the wild animal life of that region, of struggle with Indians and disease, finds its place in these pages. The binding and illustrations are such as to be attractive to young readers.

Life and Sylvia: A Christmas Journey. By Josephine Balestier. 12mo, pp. 58. New York: The United States Book Company. 50 cents.

A happily conceived little story about a wee girl who goes down into the "tough" region of New York City in search of "sperience"—and finds it by losing her purse. Ill-illustrated.

Everybody's Fairy Godmother. By Dorothy Q. Paper. 12mo, pp. 58. New York: United States Book Company.

This is a little paper-covered volume, which tells in a pleasant way something of the history of a little girl—how she grew better herself and helped others to grow better by following the advice of the fairy godmother—*Love*.

Gleanings for Little Folks. Compiled by Gertrude W. Forbush. Quarto, pp. 79. Boston: James H. Earle

The very wee folks and those who sympathize with them will thoroughly enjoy this little volume, compiled by Gertrude W. Forbush. It contains about forty poems for children, some pathetic, some frolicsome, from writers who know how

to touch the child's heart—Margaret Vandegrift, George Cooper, Eugene Field, Josephine Pollard, and others.

The Three Grandmothers; or, Rainy-Day Stories. By Sarah E. Heald. Octavo, pp. 140. Philadelphia: The Sunshine Publishing Company.

This book is a delightful collection of simply told stories, such as children like, with the atmosphere of the rainy day and the kindly grandmother's face. Some are drawn from American history, some from child-life in the country and some from fairy-land. The numerous illustrations are bright and dainty.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO PARTICULAR PEOPLE.

Meehan's Monthly. Conducted by Thomas Meehan. Vols. I., II., 1891-1892. Quarto, pp. 288. Germantown, Philadelphia: Thomas Meehan & Sons.

We have received well and tastily bound together the first two volumes of *Meehan's Monthly*, a magazine of horticulture, botany and kindred subjects. Mr. Meehan is very well known as editor and writer upon botanical and gardening subjects and is a prominent member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. He very naturally inherits the botanical work of famous John Bartram and has the special honor of saving "Bartram's Garden" from annihilation, having succeeded in stimulating the City of Philadelphia to purchase that delightful spot for a public park. These volumes are illustrated with colored lithographs by Prang & Co. and numerous copper and wood engravings, and are in part a continuation of Mr. Meehan's "Native Flowers and Ferns of the United States"—a work which has its distinct and very commendable field.

Our Animal Friends. An Illustrated Monthly Magazine. Vol. XIX. Quarto, pp. 286. New York: American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Volume XIX. of "Our Animal Friends" embraces the numbers of that magazine from September, 1891, to August, 1892. This is the widely known official organ of the "Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," which has done so large a work in America through legislation and enlightening public opinion for the past three decades. The magazine has been much improved lately. It is illustrated, contains "outdoor papers," etc., as well as matter more immediately connected with the work of the society. All in all, it presents a very satisfactory appearance.

Whist Nuggets: Being Certain Whistographs, Historical, Critical and Humorous. Selected by William G. McCuckin. The "Knickerbocker Nuggets" series. 32mo, pp. 320. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

To the "Knickerbocker Nuggets" series of G. P. Putnam's Sons is just added this volume of "historical, critical and humorous whistographs." It includes Dunbar's "Thirty-Nine Articles," "Whist or Bumblepuff," "Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist" (Charles Lamb) and about a dozen more similar selections. It will be a pleasant little volume in matter and in appearance to put into the hands of a lover of the great game.

Foil and Sabre. A Grammar of Fencing in Detailed Lessons for Professor and Pupil. By Louis Rondelle. Octavo, pp. 242. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. \$3.50.

Mr. Rondelle has been a life-long admirer of the art of fencing and a follower of its mysteries. He is at present, after much service elsewhere, the fencing-master of the Boston Athleti Association. His book is undoubtedly the richest production in its field ever published on this side of the Atlantic, though, from its nature, as a technical exposition of an art of limited application, it will interest only a comparatively few people. The numerous illustrations of different positions in fencing are excellent and the whole appearance of the book engaging.

In Foreign Kitchens. With Choice Recipes. By Helen Campbell. 16mo, pp. 116. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 50 cents.

Helen Campbell has as wise and searching eyes for the good things in foreign kitchens as for the "prisoners of Poverty Abroad." She has gathered into a little volume with quite a literary flavor the principles which underlie English, French, German, Italian and Scandinavian cooking, together with many illustrative recipes. All is the result of travel and practical testing.

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New United States Quarantine Legislation.
Rame Machine Trials at New Orleans.
Mineral Products of Canada.

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Mr. Ruskin's New Letters.
George Borrow. F. H. Groome.
James Hannay.
Recollections of Lewis Carroll.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London.
Athanasia in Search of a Creed. H. E. M. Stutfield.
Scandal About Queen Elizabeth. Andrew Lang.
Winter Sunshine. H. n. Gertrude Boscowen.
Daniel Rosetti and William Bell Scott. J. Skelton.
Samuel Brandman, Master of Arts. Rev. W. K. R. Bedford.
Wolves and Wild Boars in Modern France. T. R. R. St. John.
The Rebellion in Yemen. W. B. Harri.
Election Petitions.

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The Legend of Buddha.
The Influence of National Sentiment on Muhammed. Edward Sell.
Hooghly Past and Present. Shumhoo Chunder Dey.
A Fortnight in Ceylon. H. A. Stark.
Land Acquisition in France and Italy.
Agriculture History of Madras and What It Teaches.
Education in Bengal.
Hindu Civilization Under Moslem Influence. Pramatha Nath Bose.
Lord Tennyson.

Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco.
On the Columbia. Laura B. Starr.
Through Death Valley. John R. Spears.
A Pre-Columbian Goddess. J. J. Peatfield.
Is Labor in Danger? R. H. McDonald, Jr.
Social and Political Conditions of Utah. G. L. Browne.
Marvels of Plant Life. Charles Frederick Holder.
San Diego. J. A. Hall.
Personal Reminiscences of Blaine. L. A. Sheldon.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London.
The Poetry of the Search-Light.
Animals Trials by Jury. A. H. Japp.
How Members of Parliament are Reported. A. F. Robbins.
The Filling-up of Cwm Elan, for the New Birmingham Waterworks.

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Coins, and What Becomes of Them.
Should Women be Paid as Highly as Men? Interview with Miss Emily Faithful. With Portrait.
Loan Offices and the Law: Interview with Mr. Commissioner Kerr. With portrait.
The Oldest Actor on the Stage: H. H. Howe. With portrait.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. January.
The Life and Inventions of Edison.—III. A. and W. K. L. Dickson.

Three Million Horse-Power in Winter. Robert Grimshaw.
The Governing of Steam Engines. F. M. Rites.
Electric Traveling Cranes. Anthony Victorin.
Gauges for Registering High Pressures. F. Budenberg.
Influence of Patents on American Industries. Leon Mead.
The Steam Engine in Modern Civilization. Charles H. Lor-
ing.
A New Form of Condenser.

Catholic World.—New York.
Lavigerie, the New St. Paul. J. R. Slattery.
The New Home Rule Bill. John J. O'Shea.
The Land of the Sun: The City of the Argentine Hills (Mex-
ico).
An Educational Bureau and Journal. F. M. Edselas.
Overberg: A Pioneer in Modern Pedagogics. Joseph Alexan-
der.
Maryville: A Convent of the Sacred Heart.
A People's Ransom. Henry C. Kent.
The Way I Became a Catholic.

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Stray Leaves from a Whaleman's Log. J. T. Brown.
Franz Liszt. Camille Saint-Saëns.
The Voice of Tennyson. Henry Van Dyke.
An Art Impetus in Turkey. John P. Peters.
Life in the Malay Peninsula. John Fairlie.
Leaves from the Autobiography of Salvini.
A Voice from Russia. Pierre Botkine.
Preliminary Glimpses of the Fair. Clarence C. Buel.

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The Burden of Isabel. New Serial. J. MacLaren Cobban.
Christmas Time in Florida. Charles Edwardes.
Parliamentary Manners and Humors.
Detectives as They Are.
Some More Old London City Names.
About Pilchards. H. D. Lowry.

Charities Review.—New York.
Public Baths. Goodwin Brown.
Industrial Peace. Josephine S. Lowell.
The Andover House of Boston. Robert A. Woods.
Separation of Charities and Correction. Miss R. Butler.
"The Children of the Poor." John B. Devins.
The People's Baths. F. S. Longworth.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa.
The American School at Athens—II. Martin L. D'Ooge.
Exhibits of the Nations. R. L. Fearn.
The Population of the Earth. J. S. Billings.
Some Practical Phases of Electricity. F. L. Pope.
Civil Service Reform. Theodore Roosevelt.
The Common Road as a Social Factor. John Gilmer Speed.
The Poems of Lowell, with a Glance at the Essays. J. V. Cheney.
Introduction of Reindeer into Alaska. Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.
The Homes and Home Life of Robert Burns. L. Stuart.
Militarism and Social Reform in Germany. Col. F. Schumann.
The Art of Wax Sculpture. Leon Mead.
De Lesseps and the Panama Canal Scandal. J. W. Eddy.
Why Not a School Reform in Germany? Prof. Fleischmann.
Relationship Between Physical Income and Expenditure. M. E. Grady.

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Man's Responsibility for His Beliefs. G. R. W. Scott.
Spencerian Theory of the Religion of Israel. C. R. Blauvelt.
The Labor Problem: Cause and Remedy. W. O. McDowell.
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Sensational Preaching. David J. Burrell.
A Year Among the Churches. H. K. Carroll.

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Tse Chien. C. W. Martin.
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Native Agents and Their Proper Training.

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Society. Rev. C. Hole.
Itinerating in Kiu-Shiu. With Map. Rev. J. Hind.
Visits to the Hok-Chiang and Lieng-Kong Districts, Fuh-Kien
Mission. Archdeacon Wolfe.
The C. M. S. Deputation in New Zealand. E. Stark.

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The Inadequacy of "Natural Selection."—I. Herbert Spencer.
The Site of Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre. Canon Mac-
Coll.
The Military Conquest of Royalty. Archibald Forbes.
The Moral Teaching of Zola. Vernon Lee.

Simony. Lewis T. Dibdin.
Reminiscences of a Journalist. M. de Blowitz.
The Academic Spirit of Education. John A. Hobson.
On a Russian Farm. Poultney Bigelow.
The Limits of Collectivism. William Clarke.
Count Taafe and Austrian Politics. E. B. Lanin.

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Cyclops in London: Thames Shipbuilding and Iron Works.
Hates.

The Cosmopolitan.—New York.
Monte Carlo. H. C. Farnham.
The Beet-Root Sugar Industry. H. S. Adams.
Oriental Rugs. S. G. W. Benjamin.
James G. Blaine. T. C. Crawford.
The Evolution of Naval Construction. S. Eardley-Wilmot.
Democracy and the Mother Tongue. John Coleman Adams.
The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway. C. S. Gleed.
Suffrage. E. E. Hale.
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Critical Review.—Edinburgh. January.
Bruce's Apologetics; or, Christianity Defensively Stated.
Prof. Charles Chapman.
Duhm's Das Buch Jesaja. Prof. A. B. Davidson.
Baethgen's Die Psalmen Übersetzt Und Erklärt. Rev. Canon Cheyne.
Peyton's Memorabilia of Jesus, Commonly Called the Gospel
of John. Rev. Dr. Walter C. Smith.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York.
From the Depths of a Crystallized Sea. (Salt Works).
The Ice World. Lieut. C. J. Romaine.
Three Nineteenth Century Comets.
China Marks.

The Dial.—Chicago. January 16.
An Endowed Newspaper: A Hint to Philanthropists.
Literature and the Drama. Edgar Fawcett.
The Memoirs of a "Sporting Parson."
France in North America. Edward G. Mason.
The Youth of Frederick the Great. Charles H. Cooper.
The Great American Admiral. H. L. Wait.
Recent American Verse. William Morton Payne.
February 1.

The Teaching of Literature.
Literature at the Columbian Exposition.
Ibsen's New Drama. William Morton Payne.
Memorials of Moltke.
Four Notable Art Books. Lucy Monroe.
Heroines of the Army. Charles King, U. S. A.
William Cowper. Anna B. McMahan.
Republicanism in Switzerland. James O. Pierce.

Dominion Illustrated Monthly.—Montreal. January.
Cricket in Canada.—IV. G. G. S. Lindsey.
The Misericordia in Florence. Alice Jones.
Choir and Choir Singing in Toronto. S. Frances Harrison.
The Railway Mail Clerks of Canada. C. M. Sinclair.
H. M. S. "Blake."

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The Russian Church. Lady Herbert.
Vestiges of the Trinity in Creation. Rev. J. S. Vaughan.
The Royal Patronage in India: Catholic Missions. G. T. Mac-
kenzie.
Authorship and Composition of the Hexateuch. Rev. Dr. Van
den Biesen.
English Scholars at Bologna. Rev. Dr. Allaria.
The Friars in Oxford. G. B. Lancaster-Woodbourne.
The Minute-Book of the Cisalpine Club. Rev. W. Amherst.
Robert Surtees as a Poet. Florence Peacock.
Evening Continuation Schools. W. M. Hunnybun.
Our Educational Outlook. W. Scott-Coward.

Eastern and Western Review.—London. January 15.
Ancestors of the House of Orange. M. Ched Mijatovich.
Universal Suffrage in the United States. F. W. Grey.
Hypatia. C. T. J. Hiatt.
Montenegro.

Economic Review.—London. January.
The Christian Social Union. Bishop Westcott and Rev. Dr.
H. M. Butler.
The Oxford House in Bethnal Green. Sir W. R. Anson.
A Few Theories Carried into Practice: Rural Life. Lord
Wantage.
Edward Vansittart Neale as Christian Socialist. Judge
Hughes.
The Housing of The Poor. Rev. J. W. Horsley.
Building Societies. J. M. Ludlow.
Christianity and Social Duty. Rev. Dr. Stanton.

Edinburgh Review.—London. January.

The Penury of Russia.
The Life of John Ericsson.
The Pilgrims of Palestine.
Sir James Ramsay's Lancaster and York.
Color Blindness.
The Dropmore Papers.
The Life and Works of Dr. Arbuthnot.
The Alchemists of Egypt and Greece.
The Agricultural Crisis.
The Great Irish Conspiracy.

Education.—Boston.

Experts in Education. Larkin Dunton.
Reminiscences of Lowell Mason. W. A. Mowry.
Reminiscences of Penikese. Helen B. C. Beedy.
The Scottish School of Rhetoric.—IV. A. M. Williams.
Dr. Rice and American Public Schools.
Tennyson in Class. Helen M. Reynolds.
A Plea for Accuracy in the Use of Words. G. M. Steele.
Americanisms. Irene W. Hartt.

Educational Review.—New York.

Need of Universities in the United States. H. E. Von Holst.
Educational Exhibits at the World's Fair.—I. R. Waterman, Jr.
Relations of Literature and Philology. O. F. Emerson.
Executives in the High School. Edward J. Goodwin.
Text-Books of Geography. J. W. Redway.
J. A. Froude's Inaugural Lecture.
Admission to College by Certificate. C. Northrop, M. E. Gates.

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The World's Fair and Industrial Art. A. T. Goshorn.
The Great Wall of China. John A. Church.
State-Owned Railways in Australia. Richard Speight.
Progress in Pneumatic Transmission. W. A. Smith.
The Timber Problem in the South. Charles Mohr.
Railroad Development in Africa. Cyrus C. Adams.
Practical Farming by Electricity. A. F. McKissick.
Modern Uses of the Windmill. R. H. Thurston.
Fire Loss in Fire-Proof Buildings. Charles J. Bebb.
Mexico as an Iron-Producing Country. Robert T. Hill.

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John Morley. With Portrait. H. W. Lucy.
Fenland Skating. Illustrated. Charles Silcock.
Oriental Types of Beauty. Illustrated. E. M. Bowden.
Scottish Castles and Residences of Mary, Queen of Scots. Illustrated. J. Cuthbert Hadden.
Interviewing. Hulda Friederichs.
Recent Explorations in Western Australia. Illustrated. A. F. Calvert.

Expositor.—London.

Points in the Synoptic Problem.—I. Rev. Prof. V. H. Stanton. The Preface to the First Epistle of John. Prof. G. G. Findlay.
Wellhausen's "Minor Prophets." Rev. John Taylor.
Paul's Conception of Christianity.—I. Prof. A. B. Bruce.

Expository Times.—London.

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The Babylonian Religion and Judaism. W. St. Chad Boscawen.
The Gospels and Modern Criticism. Rev. J. J. Halcomb.
The Teaching of Our Lord as to the Authority of the Old Testament. Rev. C. J. Ellicott.

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The Uganda Problem. Sir C. W. Dilke.
The Discovery of an Etruscan Book. Prof. Sayce.
The Home Office and the Deadly Trades. Vaughan Nash.
Stray Notes on Artistic Japan. F. T. Piggott.
The Situation Abroad and At Home. Frederic Harrison.
Prehistoric Trapping and Cranial Amulets. Dr. Robert Munro.
The New Railway Rates. J. Stephen Jeans.
Cycles and Tires for 1893. R. J. McCredie.
The Uselessness of Gibraltar. W. Laird Clowes.
Veneian Melancholy. J. Addington Symonds.
What Mr. Gladstone Ought to Do. J. Fletcher Moulton, Justin McCarthy, H. W. Massingham, G. Bernard Shaw, Sidney Webb.
The Pan-Britannic Olympiad. Sir Henry Blake.
Mr. Redmond and South Meath. H. W. Forster.
Mr. H. H. Johnston and the British South Africa Company.

The Forum.—New York.

Tariff Reform: Retrospective and Prospective. David A. Wells.
The Art of Writing History. W. E. H. Lecky.
Medicine as a Career. Dr. J. S. Billings.
Emotional Tension and the Modern Novel. F. Marion Crawford.

How to Prevent the Coming of Cholera. Sir Spencer Wells.
The Public Schools of Boston. Dr. J. M. Rice.
The Future of Poetry. Charles Leonard Moore.
How to Solve the Housekeeping Problem. Frances M. Abbott.
Imminent Danger from the Silver-Purchase Act. H. F. Williams.
Negro Suffrage a Failure: Shall We Abolish It? J. C. Wickliffe.
A Practical Remedy for Evils of Immigration. Gustav H. Schwab.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London.

Round the Town with Dr. Johnson. George Whale.
Why Grow Old? Dr. Yorke-Davies.
Chalcis, and What We Saw Therein. D. W. Williams.
Eels. M. R. Davies.
Two Italian Poets of the Present Day: Carducci and Rapisardi. Mary Hargrave.
Cleansing the Black River: The Thames. By F. M. Holmes.
Puritans and Play Actors. W. Wheater.
Holland House and Its Associations. W. Connor Sydney.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.—New York. January-February.

The Name of the New World. Jules Marcou.
New Stars. J. Norman Lockyer.
Influence of Rainfall on Commercial Development.
Avalanches of the Rocky Mountains. J. M. Goodwin.
South American Waterways. T. P. Porter.
Amber. Otto J. Klotz.
The Erosion of Our Coastline. J. W. Walters.
Glacial Geology. Prof. James Geikie.
Columbus and His Times.—XI. W. H. Parker.
Journey Over an Alaskan Range of Mountains. F. Schwotka.

Good Words.—London.

The Home of a Naturalist: Charles Darwin. Rev. O. J. Vignoles.
The Statuary in Westminster Abbey. Archdeacon Farrar.
San Remo. Mrs. Oliphant.
Local Memories of Milton. Prof. D. Masson.

Greater Britain.—London. January 15.

Our Communications With the East.
The Canadian Question.
The Pan-Britannic and English Speaking Olympiad.
Science in Its Application to Commerce.

Great Thoughts.—London.

Interviews with Captain Lovett-Cameron and Mr. I. Zangwill.
R. Blithway.
Bishop Phillips Brooks. With Portrait.
The *Daily Graphic*. With Portraits. W. Roberts.
A Visit to Honolulu. Lady Meath.
The "Leather Hotel" and other Free Shelters. F. M. Holmes.
The Pathos of London Life. Arnold White.

Harper's Magazine.—New York.

Twelfth Night. Edwin A. Abbey.
Whittier: Notes of His Life and of His Friendships. Annie Fields.
New Orleans, Our Southern Capital. Julian Ralph.
Bristol in the Time of Cabot. John B. Shipley.
Recollections of George William Curtis. J. W. Chadwick.

The Home-Maker.—New York.

Where Whittier Lived. Helen Leah Reed.
The Father of Weavers. Ernest Ingersoll.
Paris to Antwerp. Jenny June.
Modern Homes in the East: Russia. George Donaldson.

Homiletic Review.—New York.

What Can Poetry Do for the Ministry? Arthur D. Hoyt.
Training Men to Preach. E. G. Robinson.
Pantheistic Tendencies Unfavorable to Permanence in Creed.
The Pastor and the Inquirer. T. L. Cuyler.
The Divine Wings. William Hayes Ward.
The Church and Temperance. James C. Fernald.

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The Early Dublin Reviewers.
The Clergy and the Law of Elections. Rev. E. J. O'Reilly.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Chicago. December.

A Practical Test of Compound Locomotives. C. H. Hudson.
Cedar Block Paving.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.—London. December 31.

Cottage Sanitation. Hector M. Wilson.
Field Experiments on the Fixation of Free Nitrogen. James Mason.

Wild Birds ; Useful and Injurious. C. F. Archibald.
Utilization of Straw as Food for Stock. J. Darby.
Yew Poisoning. Elias P. Squary and others.
History of the English Landed Interest. Earl Cathcart.

Juridical Review.—London. January.
Rudolph von Ihering and Bernhard Windscheid. With Portraits. Professor Rivier.
The Bishop of Lincoln's Case. Rev. J. G. Cazenove.
Antoine Pierre Berryer. N. J. D. Kennedy.
Reforms in Scots Conveyancing. J. Burns.
Solidarity without Federation. G. W. Wilton.
The Faith of the Records. Prof. R. Brown.

The Lake Magazine.—Toronto. January.
A Mexican Siesta. Linda B. Coulson.
Woman Suffrage. Katharine McL. McKenzie.
Chicago University as It Is. Madge Robertson.
Canada and Imperial Federation. C. E. Knapp.

Leisure Hour.—London.
Ascents in the Himalayas. E. Whymper.
A Trip on a Gloucestershire Ship Canal. W. J. Gordon.
Among the Tibetans. Isabella L. Bishop.
Tugs and Tows. R. Beynon.
The Free Shelters of London. F. M. Holmes.
The Black Country. Thos. Pincock.
A City's Housekeeping : Paris. E. R. Spearman.

Lend a Hand.—Boston.
Crime and Its Punishment. Arthur MacDonald.
The Public Institutions of Boston. John Tunis.
Social Problems of a Country Town. Roderick Stebbins.
Trades Unions for Women. Clare DeGraffenreid.
The Incoming Administration and the Indian. H. Welsh.
Kodak Views of London Charities.
Government Schools and Contract Schools. D. Dorchester.
Jemima Wilkinson.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia.
The First Flight. A Complete Story. Julien Gordon.
Men Who Reigned : Bennett, Greeley, Raymond, Prentice, Forney.
Wrestling. Herman F. Wolff.
The Russian Approach to India. Karl Blind.
New Philadelphia. Charles Morris.
Recollections of Seward and Lincoln. James M. Scovill.
Seventh Commandment Novels. Miriam C. Harris.

The Literary Northwest.—St. Paul.
Up the Rainy Lake River. Edward C. Gale.
American Culture. Rev. John Conway.
Two Artists—Douglass Volk, Burt Harwood. Marion J. Craig.
On Imagination. Alexander McKenzie.
Opening of the World's Fair on Sunday. Eliza E. Newport.
The Scandinavian Americans. George T. Rygh.
A Geologic Palimpsest. W. J. McGee.

London Quarterly Review.—London. January.
Henry Martin.
John Greenleaf Whittier.
Britannic Confederation and Colonization.
Sir Daniel Gooch.
Problems in Christian Ethics.
Christopher Columbus.
Tennyson.

Longman's Magazine.—London.
Unsuspected Englishmen : European Names. Grant Allen.
The Origin of Flowers. Benj. Kidd.
A More Excellent Way : Relief of Distress. H. V. Toynbee.

Lucifer.—London. January.
The Vestures of the Soul. G. R. S. Mead.
The Balance of Life. T. Williams.
Agrippa and the Wandering Jew.
Mind, Thought, and Cerebration. Dr. A. Wilder.
Linguistic Following Doctrinal Change. Dr. H. Pratt.

Ludgate Monthly.—London.
A Tour on the Continent.
The Black Watch.
Westminster School. W. C. Sargent.
Football. C. Bennett.
Society Leaders : Princess of Wales and Others. With Portraits.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London.
The Ruins of Persepolis. C. Smith.
Landor. G. Saintsbury.
A Humane Poor Law.
My Belief in Ghosts. Canon Atkinson.

What Then Does Canada Want ?
The Modern Member of Parliament.
A King's Treasurer : Jaques Cœur. H. C. Macdowall.

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Society in New York in the Early Days of the Republic. J. G. Wilson.
La Tour and Acadia in the Suffolk Deeds. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. Daniel Van Peit.
A North Carolina Monastery. J. S. Bassett.
The Astor Library. Frederick Saunders.
John Archdale and Some of His Descendants. B. B. Weeks.
An Autograph Manuscript of Americus Vespuccius. W. S. Wilson.
Bayard Taylor.
The Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Allan Grant.

The Menorah Monthly.—New York.
The Order of B'né B'rith. M. Ellinger.
Renan, the Religious. Dr. Louis Grossman.
National Loyalty : A Jewish Characteristic. H. Cohen.
Jewish Genius and Jewish Intellectuality.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York.
Our Missionary Heroines—"By Faith." J. T. Gracey.
Confucianism. A. P. Hopper.
Forerunners of Care.—III. A. J. Gordon.
A New "Jesus Hall" in Mid-China. S. F. Whitehouse.
Bulgaria and the Bulgarians. Cyrus Hamlin.

Monthly Packet.—London.
Dramatic Poems. A. D. Innes.
Anne J. Clough.
The Religion of Persia. Rev. Peter Lilly.
The Beginnings of Methodism. Miss C. M. Yonge.
The Gordon Boys' Home. Mary E. Tanner.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York.
Life in the Adirondacks. P. McQueen and J. H. Smith.
American Prima Donnas. Owen Hackett.
The English Laureates. R. H. Titherington.

Music.—Chicago.
Pietro Mascagni and Modern Italian Composers. A. Veit.
Gypsy Music.
Development and Character in Piano Literature. A. Carpe.
Logarithms in Musical Science. J. P. White.
Music at the Fair. W. S. B. Matthews.

National Review.—London.
French Lessons for English Politicians. Frank H. Hill.
The Tyranny of the Paragraph. Arthur Waugh.
Current Sophisms About Labor. Henry Gourlay.
Electricity in Country Houses. Earl Russell and B. H. Thwaite.
The Epistle of the Madhi. Colonel Turner.
Agriculture and Economics. C. A. Cripps.
Extravagance in Dress. Lady Jeune.
The Private Life of an Eminent Politician.—III. Edouard Rod.
In Defense of Outdoor Relief. Sir Wm. Welby-Gregory.
Political Parties and the Drink Trade. W. Gourlay.

Natural Science.—London.
Some Problems of the Distribution of Marine Animals. Otto Maas.
Pasteur's Method of Inoculation and Its Hypothetical Explanation. G. W. Bulman.
The Industries of the Maoris. J. W. Davis.
The Underground Waste of the Land. H. B. Woodward.
The Restoration of Extinct Animals.

Newberry House Magazine.—London.
Special Forms of Prayer in the Church of England. J. C. Cox.
Women : Their Needs and Helpers. L. E. Fiddling.
Leaves from the History of the Livery Companies. C. Welch.
A Layman's Recollections of the Church Movement of 1833.
Our Poor Law Questioned on First Principles. J. R. Crawford.
Historical Churches : Selby Abbey. Rev. H. Hoyman.

New England Magazine.—Boston.
Literary Chicago. William Morris Payne.
A Biographical By-path Through New England History. Fayal. Rose Dabney and Heser Cunningham.
Kentucky's Pioneer Town (Harridburg). H. C. Wood.
The Pilgrim's Church in Plymouth. Arthur Lord.
T. coma. Hale M. Howard.

New Review.—London.
Lords and Laborers. Joseph Arch.
Some Unpublished Letter of Heine.

The New Priesthood: Vivisection. "Ouida."
Railway Rates and British Trad. W. M. Acworth.
The Bible on the Stage. Alexandre Dumas (*fils*), Arc deacon Farrar and H. A. Jones.

In Defense of the Crinoline. Lady Jeune.
The Limits of Realism in Fiction. Paul Bourget.
On Bimetallism A Reply. Sir William Houldsworth.
In the Early Forties at the House of N. W. Senior. Mrs. Simpson.
The Children of the Unemployed. John Law.
His Highness Abbas Pasha, Khedive.

Nineteenth Century.—London.

"Passing the Wit of Man:" The New Home Rule Bill. Henry Jephson.
An Experiment in Federation and Its Lessons: New Zealand. Sir Robert Stout.
Shall Uganda be Retained? Rev. J. Guinness Rogers.
What is Fashion? Miss Ada Heather Bigg.
Three Weeks in Samoa. Concluded. Countess of Jersey.
Medical Women in Fiction. Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake.
Aspects of Tennyson.—III. The Real Thomas à Becket. Miss Agnes Lambert.
The Taxation of Ground Rents. J. Powell Williams.
The Doom of the Domestic Cook. George Somes Layard.
Happiness in Hell: A Rejoinder. St. George Mivart.
Commercial Unity with the Colonies. Lord Augustus Loftus.
The Revival of Witchcraft: Hypnotism. Ernest Hart.

North American Review.—New York.

How to Revise the Tariff. W. M. Springer.
Recollections of the Panama Canal Progress. Daniel Ammen, U. S. N.
Changes in the Church of England. Robert Gregory.
Criminal Law in France. Madame Adam.
Boons and Banes of Free Coinage. A Symposium.
Wild Stag Hunting in Devon and Somerset.
Government Aid to the Nicaragua Canal. J. T. organ.
Shall Our Laws be Codified? Frederic R. Coudert.
Needed Reforms in the Army. Gen. John Gibbon.
Why Immigration Should Not be Suspended. H. C. Hansbrough.
The Hope of a Home. Erastus Wiman.
Europe at the World's Fair. Sir H. T. Wood and Theodore Stanton.
Mistakes—but Not of Moses. C. W. Trickett.
Science and the Woman's Question. Lydia L. Pimenoff.
From Ruman's Point of View. Arthur R. Kimball.
The American Common Schools. Rev. J. M. King.

Our Day.—Chicago. January.

Providential Preparations for the Discovery of America.
Church and Saloon as Political Antagonists. John G. Woolley.
Mormonism, Immigration, Sunday Newspapers. Joseph Cook.

Our Day.—Chicago.

Jay Gould as Wrecker and Pirate. W. O. McDowell.
Scientific Temperance Education of the Masses.
The Progress of Indian Education. Senator Dawes.
Allotting Lands to Red Men. Alice C. Fletcher.
Sources of Infallibility in Scripture. Joseph Cook.
New Papal Attack on American Schools.

Outing.—New York.

Ski Running. W. S. Harwood.
The Wild Hog of Louisiana. George Reno.
Roping Elk in the Rockies. H. S. Blanchard.
Lenz World Tour Awheel.
Bicycling on Pablo Beach. H. I. Greene.
The Militia and National Guard of Ohio. W. H. C. Bowen.
Ice Yachting. Charles L. Norton.

The Overland Monthly.—San Francisco.

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Practical and Theoretical Training. F. M. Sutcliffe.
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Rational Development. J. Simkins.

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The History of Shoes. H. Von Remagen.

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Maps and Illustrations. F. Nord.

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The Sallburg. Illustrated. Dr. Paul Schwartz.

January 7.

Annette Essipoff. With Portrait

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The Draining of the Zuyder Zee. With Map.

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The Renaissance of the War. Capt. Edward Field.

Europe in 1890-91. Naples. Gen. S. B. Holabird.

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Dr. Alexander Maclarens. With Portrait.

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The Laws Which Affect Women. Mrs. Jacob Bright.

The Brontës. W. J. Dawson.

Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes. With Portrait.

January 14.

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H. von Zobeltitz.

January 21.

German Glass Mosaic. Illustrated. Walter Borner.

January 28.

Klotilde Kleeberg. With Portrait.

Werner von Siemens. With Portrait. H. von Zobeltitz.

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The Pope's Fifty Years' Jubilee as a Bishop. Continued. Dr. A. D. Waal.
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The Haberfeldreiber. (Popular justice by which a disguised mob holds up to public ridicule immoral persons not easily reached by law.) Dr. Otto Denk.

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On Deterioration in Present Day Politics. R. von Gneist.
The Dangers of Social Democracy and the Cost of the Next War. Dr. Schäffle.
The World's Fair at Chicago. Karl Reigersberg.
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A. Freierr von Dumeicher.
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The Rise and Significance of Weapons.—II. M. Jähns.
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Ballooning. Hermann Meyer.
Stars. Illustrated. Dr. H. I. Klein.
The Working of Coal in the Ruhr District. E. Thiel.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. January.

The Psychological Moment in Social Democracy. K. Hagnéier.
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Missionary Progress under Pope Leo XIII. With Portrait.
A Journey to Sinai. With Map and Illustrations. Continued. M. Jullien.

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Otto Ludwig. Otto Kraus.
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The Supply of Force from Central Stations, especially by Compressed Air. W. Berdrow.
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Hamlet Problems. Franz Servaes.
Modern Drama and the Modern Theatre. August Strindberg.
Dream Experiences and Folk Songs. Carus Sterne.
My Literary Wild Oats. P. K. Rosegger.
January 21.

Hermann Sudermann's "Heimat." F. Spielhagen.
My Literary Wild Oats. Continued. P. K. Rosegger.
Lessing as a Translator. Richard M. Meyer.

January 28.

"Heimat." A Play by Hermann Sudermann.
Dreams and Folk Songs. Continued.

"Heimat." Continued. Hermann Sudermann.

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The History of "William Tell," by Rossini.
Song: "Entsagen" Alfred Strasser.

January 15.

An Analysis of the Eighth Symphony (C flat) of Anton Bruckner. Max Graf.

Die Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 14.

The Approaching End of Large Holdings. Continued. Dr. R. Meyer.

The May Celebrations and Their Significance. August Bebel.

No. 15.

Socialism in France Before the Great Revolution.
Large Holdings. Concluded. Dr. R. Meyer.

No. 16.

The Political Rôle and Tactics of German Social Democracy.
Paul Axelrod.

The Latest Destroyer of Socialism. Dr. Julius Wolf. E. Bernstein.

No. 17.

German Social Democracy. Concluded. Paul Axelrod.
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Swiss Factory Inspection in 1890-91. Hans Schmid.

No. 18.

Those Who Are Concerned in the Standard of Value Question.
The Transmission of Force by Electricity. Erwin Erni.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau.

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Heine's Letters to Heinrich Laube. Eugen Wolff.
The Necessities and Limits of Nature. Kurd Lasswitz.
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Dr. C. du Prel.

A Look into the Future. Hellenbach.

The Oracles of Zoroaster. Carl Kiesewetter.

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Italy's Fighting Strength on Land and Sea. A. Ruemann.

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Sketches of Oetz.

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Koch or Pettenkofer? The Cholera Bacillus. Dr. Fr. Darnblith.

The Panama Canal. With Maps. M. Buchwald.

Dr. Franz Koppel-Elfeld and Reinhold Becker, the Librettist and Composer of the new opera "Frauenlob."

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Anthropoid Apes. Illustrated. Dr. Ludwig Staby.

The Lake Tchad Dispute. C. Holstein.

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Charlotte Wolter, German Actress. With Portraits. C. von Vincenti.

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An Autobiography in Lyric Poems: Hans Hoffmann. With Portrait.

The Munich Art Union "Allotria" F. von Ostini.

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Natural and Artificial Ice.

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The Ivory Exhibition in Dresden. Karl Berling.
The Tragedy of Folk Songs. C. M. Vacano.
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The World's Fair at Chicago. E. von Hesse-Wartegg.

Westermann's *Illustrierte Deutsche Monats-Hefte*.—Brunswick.

Emin Pasha's Latest Diary. Continued.
Sketches from Spain.—III. Seville. Countess Marie Urussow.
August Wilhelm von Hofmann. With Portrait. L. Goldberg.

With Dr. Brackebusch in the Cordilleras. K. Oenike.
The Aesthetics of Our Classics. Concluded. Max Dessoir.

Die Waffen Nieder!—Berlin. January 15.

The Method of the Peace Propaganda. S. W. Hanauer.
The Next War. Baldwin Groller.
What We Want. Bertha von Suttner.

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Opera Librettos. R. Heuberger.
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Delphine Gay. With Portrait. F. de Noé.
Johannes Brahms. Hugues Imbert.
The Historic Louvre. Hippolyte Buffenoir.
The Rhapsodies of the XIX. Century in Hungary.

Association Catholique.—Paris. January 15.
Professional Organization in Agriculture. L. Milcent.
Panama.
Liberty During the Middle Ages, the Ancient Régime, and the
Revolution. J. Roman.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. January.
The Cannon of the Future. A. Veuglaire.
Diderot and Theatrical Reform in the Eighteenth Century. J.
Béraneck.
The Pariahs of Europe. Mme. de Witt, *née* Guizot.
Double and Triple Alliance. E. Tallichet.
Chroniques: Parisian, Italian, German, English, Swiss, Scientific, Political.

Chrétien Evangélique.—Lausanne. January 20.
Pietism at Vevey in the Eighteenth Century. A. Glardon.
The Moravian Mission and the Emancipation of Slaves. E. A.
Senft.

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1892. G. de Molinari.
Finance in 1892. A. Raffalovich.
Modern Society According to Herbert Spencer. E. Lamé.
Fleury.
Bankers' Institutes. G. François.
A Visit to the Gold Mines of Manchuria. Dr. M. d'Estrey.
Discussion at the Society of Political Economy on Accident or
Periodicity in Crises.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris. January 1.
An Exile.—II. Pierre Loti.
Halvard Solness, Master-BUILDER, Act II. Henrik Ibsen.
Naples in the Sixteenth Century. M. Pellet.
New Year's Gifts in France. P. Engerand.
John Lemoinne. Frédéric Loliée.

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Halvard Solness, Master-BUILDER, Act III. H. Ibsen.
Russians and Germans: Episodes of the Seven Years' War.—I. A. Rambaud.
Croatian Music. W. Ritter.
Two Generals of the African Army: Cavaignac and Lamorière. Gen. Cosseron de Villenoisy.

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H. de Balzac, Grocer. Comedy by Paul de Garros.
Suez and Panama.
Roumanian Literature. Prince Rogala.
The Funeral of W. Bonaparte Wyse. Gui de Mount Pavoun.

January 15.
How to End the Panama Canal. Lucien N. B. Wyse.
Men of the Day: Andrieux, Paul Déroulède and Lucien Mille-
voye.
The Feast of the Kings, or Epiphany. Tennyson. Oscar Comettant.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.
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Corruption. Alexis Delaire.
The Workers in Coal, Iron and Steel in Europe and America. E. R. L. Gould.
Crime in France. Hubert Valleroux.
January 16.
Universal Suffrage and the Referendum. A. Boyenval.
The Workers in Coal, etc. Continued. E. R. L. Gould.
The Trades Union Congress at Glasgow. R. Lavallée.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.

January 1.

Greek Drama in Paris. Guillaume Livet.
The Theatre in Paris, 1872-73. Continued.

January 15.

Mysticism in the Drama. Adrien Wagnon.
The Drama in Spain: Joseph Etchegaray. E. de Sainte-Marie.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

December 31.

M. Pasteur's Jubilee. The Panama Canal and the United States. C. De Varigny.
Auguste Comte and the French Revolution. F. A. Aulard.

January 7.

The Gherardi Drama: Harlequins and Buffoonery. J. Guille-
mot.
General Jarras and Bazaine at Metz. Colonel Belin.

January 14.

Chance in the History of Literary Reputations. Paul Stapfer.
Bazaine at Metz. Concluded. Colonel Belin.

January 21.

The Evolution of Lyric Poetry in the Nineteenth Century. F.
Brunetière.
The Diplomacy of the Revolution. Alfred Rambaud.

January 28.

The Evolution of Lyric Poetry in the Nineteenth Century.
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The Diplomacy of the Revolution. Alfred Rambaud.

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January 1.

Ballanche. Emile Baguet. Wagner at Bayreuth. L. A. Bourgault-Ducoudray.
Real Estate from Philippe Auguste to Napoleon. Vte. d'Ave-
nel.

“Turcaret” and Public Opinion. E. Lintilhac.
The Isle of Chios.—II. Gaston Deschamp.
Preaching in the Middle Ages. Ch. V. Langlois.
Father Ohrwalder in the Sudan. G. Valbert.

January 15.

The Accession of Frederic the Great. E. Lavisie.
Old Time Actors and Actresses. Concluded. V. du Bled.
The Influence of Cartesian Ideas and their Future. A.
Fouillée.

Woman in the United States. C. de Varigny.
The Struggle of Races and the Philosophy of History. F.
Brunetière.
A Secret Agent of the *Emigres*—The Comte d'Antralagnes.
Vte. de Vogüé.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

January 1.

The Deputies and Senators Concerned in the Panama Scandal.
With Portraits.

The Young Literary Men of France. With Portraits. L.
Deschamps.
The Luxembourg in 1891.

Mascagni's “Rantzau.” H. Montecorboi.
Almanacs Illustrated. J. Grand Carteret.

January 16.

The Panama Scandal. With Portraits. G. Lejeal.
Maurice Maeterlinck and His Work. With Portrait. L. Van
Keymeulen.
Politics in Austro-Hungary. Maxime Petit.
The Features in Neuropathology. Dr. Levillain.
The Panama Canal. With Maps. G. Dumont.

Revue de Famille.—Paris.

January 1.

The History of the French University. Jules Simon.
Bismarck in Disgrace. With Portrait. Max Harden.
How to End the Panama Canal. L. N. Bonaparte-Wyse.
In Albania. Victor Bérard.
The Language of Monkeys. A. Pettit.

January 16.

A Story from the Records of the French Society for the Protection of Children. Jules Simon.
 The Last Day of a King. (January 21, 1793.)
 The Guelph Funds and the German Reptile Press.
 The Production of Fruits in Winter. G. de Dubor.
 Twenty Years' Excavations in Rome. A. Geffroy.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

January 1.

The Coalings Stations of Britain. G. Vasco.
 The Malay Peninsula. With map. Continued. A. A. Fauvel.
 The Monteil Mission in Africa.

January 15.

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 The Indian Ocean Stations. With map. A. A. Fauvel.
 Tunis. Dr. Bertholon.
 The Malay Peninsula. Concluded. A. A. Fauvel.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. January.

The Moral Crisis of the Present Day. Henry Bordaeux.
 Philip the Good and French Politics. A. Delvigne.
 The Synthesis of Living Beings. Maurice Lefebvre.
 Through the Waters of Zealand. H. Van Doorslaer.
 E. Verhaeren, Belgian Writer. E. Verlant.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—Paris. January.
 The French Catholics in 1892. R. P. Chapron.
 Gustave Doré. Clarisse Bader.
 France in the Soudan. Louis Robert.
 On Cemeteries. Camille Butet.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. January.

James' Psychology. L. Marillier.
 The Metaphysical Faith. J. J. Gourd.
 Plastic Beauty. Louis Couturat.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

December 31.

Mental Pathology. G. Ballet.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mus.	Music.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MP.	Monthly Packet.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	Esq.	Esquiline.	MR.	Methodist Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	Ex.	Expositor.	NAR.	North American Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatR.	National Review.
Ant.	Antiquary.	F.	Forum.	NatM.	National Magazine.
AP.	American Amateur Photog-	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
	rapher.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NR.	New Review.
AR.	Andover Review.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NW.	New World.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	NH.	Newberry House Magazine.
Arg.	Argosy.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	NN.	Nature Notes.
As.	Asclepiad.	GW.	Good Words.	O.	Outing.
Ata.	Atalanta.	Help.	Help.	OD.	Our Day.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HM.	Home Maker.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HR.	Health Record.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Bkman.	Bookman.	Ig.	Igdrasil.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics.	PR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
C.	Cornhill.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PS.	Philosophical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PSQ.	Popular Science Monthly.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PsyR.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JED.	Journal of Education.	Q.	Psychical Review.
ChMis.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CalM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cas.M.	Cassier's Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	SC.	School and College.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CritR.	Christian Thought.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Str.	Strand.
CSJ.	Critical Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
CW.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
D.	Catholic World.	Luc.	Lucifer.	TB.	Temple Bar.
Dem.	Dial.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Treas.	Treasury.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Ly.	Lyceum.	UE.	University Extension.
DM.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	M.	Month.	UM.	University Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	US.	United Service.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	WelR.	Welsh Review.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	YE.	Young England.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	YM.	Young Man.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YR.	Yale Review.

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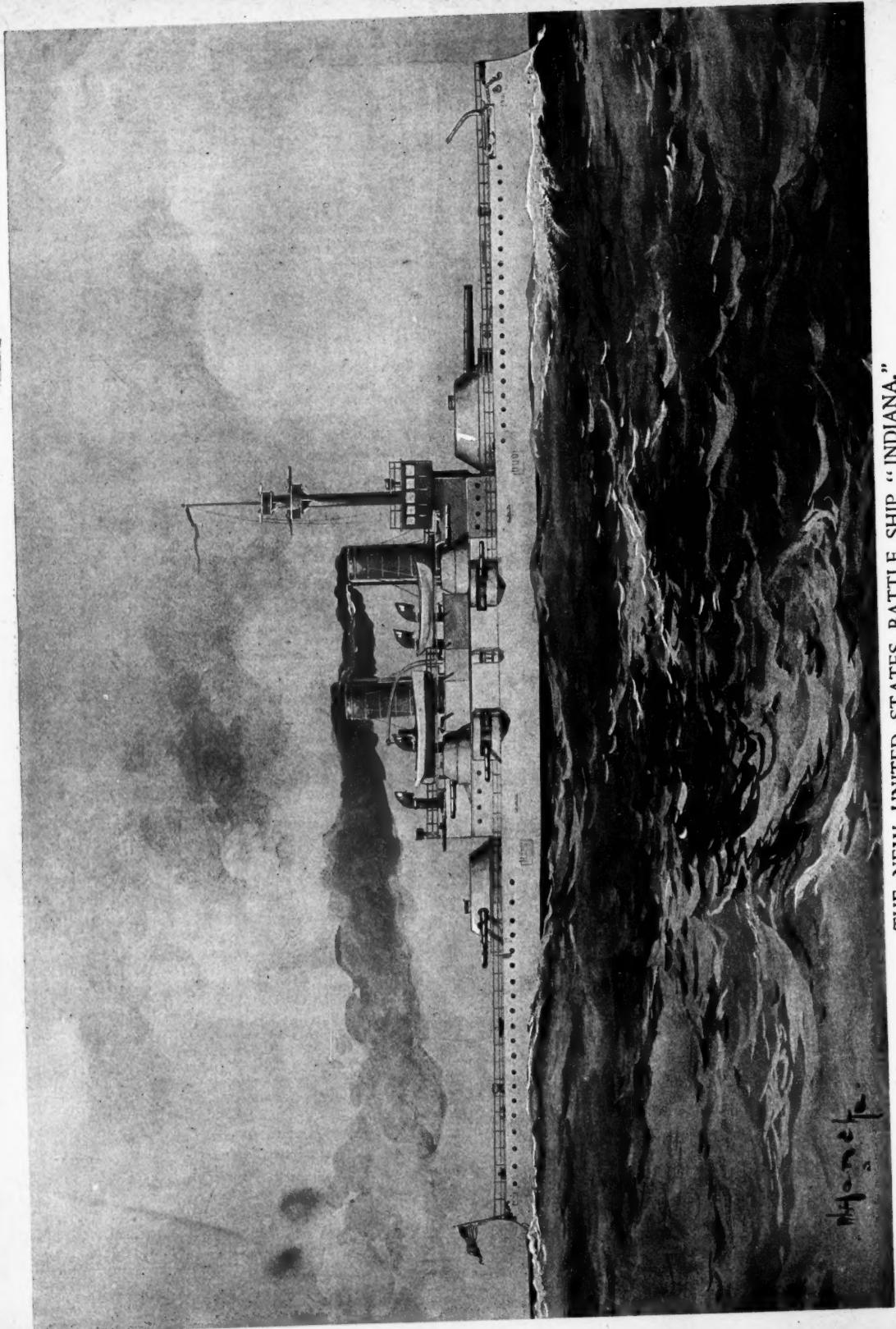
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